"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and probably Thursday; fresh southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,319. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HUGHES MOVEMENT GAINS STRENGTH WITH NO DARK HORSE YET IN SIGHT; DICKERING WITH MOOSE FRUITLESS

CAN'T DELIVER CONVENTION

Penrose Tells Perkins that Delegates Will Handle Matters This Time.

OYSTER BAY GETS REPORTS

And Roosevelt Will Shape Final Moose Action—Impatient Progressives Pacified.

CONVENTION MEETS TODAY

Talk of Hughes's Nomination Saturday on Third Ballot—His Supporters Avoid Dickering.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—With no alternative to the nomination of Justice Hughes as the Republican candidate for President, except agreement on a dark horse, agreement on a dark horse looks less probable tonight than at any time. No favorite son can defeat Hughes, and neither can Root nor Roosevelt. No dark horse can stampede the convention, for this convention cannot be stampeded by anybody. But a dark horse sprung as the result of compromise on the ground that he can win could be nominated. The trouble is that there is no prospect of such an agreement; and while the effort to make one stumble along, the Hughes movement canters evenly and plainly along toward the goal to be reached in the convention, which will assemble tomorrow for the first day's session.

The names of General Leonard Wood and Senator Lodge were brought forward today in the conferences as a counter-proposition to such names as those of Senator Harding of Ohio and others who quite certainly would not do. Nobody can be a dark horse who does not quite suit the Progressives.

Roosevelt Directs Conferences.

Colonel Roosevelt is directing the harmony conferences in person. The radical Progressives, who are so suspicious that Perkins is making a mess of things, will be vastly enlightened when they learn that the Republican leaders who have been going into Perkins's room at the Blackstone to confer with him have really been talking, voice to voice if not face to face, with the Colonel himself. They have been talking with him over Perkins's own telephone, and it is almost the only way they can get into communication with him, for Perkins and a few others are the only persons in Chicago whose telephones can be connected with the Colonel's, no matter how much other persons may request the telephone company to make the connection.

Senator Lodge talked with the Colonel over Perkins's telephone last night and again today, and other Republican leaders have done the same thing today and tonight. The Colonel is in command; he is in command of the Progressives and is fast taking command of the Republicans. The platform is his now; if Hughes is nominated probably it will be because an agreement has been reached with the Colonel about the problem of Hughes's silence; if any other man is nominated it will be a dark horse stamped with the approval of Oyster Bay and not one of those favorite sons who are anathema to him. The absent figure is the whole show.

Senator Borah of Idaho was in conference tonight with George W. Perkins and afterward talked with Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay over the telephone. He seemed satisfied after these conferences that a third ticket harmony could be brought about. It is significant that after these talks with Perkins and the Colonel Borah was as strongly for Hughes as ever. He is going to release the Idaho and Wyoming delegations from their support of himself, which means an addition to the Hughes column.

Senator Borah is one leader who is in favor of suspending negotiations with the Progressives.

Would Now Ignore Moose.

"What we must do now," said Mr. Borah, "is to proceed just as we would have done had there never been a third party. The traditions of our historical party demand it. Harmony is to be desired, but we cannot be expected to descend to bartering our dignity and independence.

"I believe that ultimately we shall have harmony. If we go ahead and name the candidate that our free delegates think is best fitted to carry the burden of the campaign peace will come. We will make a good platform, one with which no fault can be found by any faction of the party, and we will draw to our support many voters who left us four years ago."

With Hughes as the nominee and with a sanely progressive platform, the Senator said he thought Progressive Republicans would flock to the Republican banner. He even thought it possible the Progressives might later withdraw their third ticket, if they put one in the field, should the attitude of the nominee of the Republican Party satisfy their demands respecting campaign issues.

At present both Republicans and Progressives are making the most of the differences between them, but a distinguished leader and participant in the conferences said tonight that this was merely playing the game, and that when the showdown came the insuperable obstacles would be found not to be insuperable after all.

"I don't doubt that we can nominate a candidate who can win," said Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight. "But what shall it profit us to elect and lose the Senate? The Senate can block the President. And, even allowing the utmost that we can expect, we will have no easy job avoiding a tie in the Senate. We must make a nomination which will give us the Senate as well as the Presidency."

Senator Smith's point bears heavily on

Continued on Page 5.

Line-Up of the Delegations at Chicago On Eve of the Republican Convention

STATES.	Hughes.	Roosevelt.	Root.	Fairbanks.	Weeks.	Burton.	Cummins.	Scattering.
Alabama	6	3	..	3	..	4	..	..
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Arizona	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
Arkansas	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	4
California	8	..	7	..	..	4	7	..
Colorado	..	7	4	1	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	5	2	5	1	1	..	..	..
Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
District of Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Florida	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hawaii	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Idaho	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	56
Indiana	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
Kansas	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Kentucky	11	..	..	14	..	..	..	1
Louisiana	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	3
Maine	8	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Maryland	3	3	1	..	8	..	..	1
Massachusetts	..	4	..	..	27	..	..	5
Michigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Minnesota	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Mississippi	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	3
Missouri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
Nevada	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
New Jersey	15	2	4	..	2	..	..	5
New Mexico	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
New York	43	2	40	..	..	..	..	2
North Carolina	6	10	..	..	..	2	..	3
North Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..
Oklahoma	6	5	2	..	6	..	..	1
Pennsylvania	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	68
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Porto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rhode Island	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Tennessee	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Texas	4	2	5	11	5	5	..	1
Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Vermont	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	7	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
West Virginia	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Wyoming	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	224	60	82	65	54	70	89	339

These votes are assured to the various candidates on the first ballot, according to a poll made last night. However, Chicago dispatches indicate that the leading candidates will receive even more than these. The Oregon figures were not obtainable.

Among the other candidates who will poll votes on the first ballot are Sherman, who will get Illinois's 58 votes; La Follette, 26 from Wisconsin and 10 from North Dakota; Knox, 40 from Pennsylvania; Brumbaugh, 19 from Pennsylvania; du Pont, 6 from Delaware and 4 other scattered votes, and Ford, who will get Michigan's 30 votes and 8 others.

HUGHES IN LEAD WITH 224 VOTES

Poll Shows His Strength on the First aBllot, with Probable Rush to Him Later.

QUICK DECISION EXPECTED

Choice of Jurist on the Second Count Possible—Favorites' Booms Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—That there had been shifts in the plans of the State delegations for their voting on the first ballot in the Republican Convention was shown today when correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES visited the headquarters of all the fifty-three delegations.

The canvass indicated positively that Justice Charles E. Hughes would lead at the start, and that after the first ballot there would be a rush to his standard, causing his nomination for the Presidency possibly on the second, almost certainly on the third or fourth, ballot.

It is impossible to give exact tabulation of how the vote will be recorded. Many of the delegates have not made known their intentions and are awaiting the result of the secret conferences of the leaders.

The following forecast of the result of the first ballot is as close as anybody can make it late tonight:

Hughes	224	La Follette	36
Fairbanks	80	Knox	40
Weeks	82	Brumbaugh	19
Root	90	McCall	5
Cummins	91	Du Pont	10
Burton	72	Taft	1
Roosevelt	93	Doubtful and scattering	79
Ford	32		
Sherman	56		
Total	985		

These figures are given without regard to late rumors that one or more favorite son booms are collapsing. In the event of such an occurrence before the balloting begins, the favorites' pledged votes would be scattered, but it is assumed that the changes would merely hasten the final outcome in favor of Hughes, unless some unforseen alignment should smash all predictions by ushering in a dark horse.

On the second ballot, when the avalanche toward Hughes begins, there will be a few other shifts, including a considerable block of votes to Colonel Roosevelt, among whose supporters are several scores pledged to vote at first for favorite sons.

Following are the facts gathered at the delegations' headquarters, some of which had caucuses lasting until late tonight:

Arkansas.

The Arkansas delegation, consisting of fifteen uninstructed delegates, at its caucus today re-elected the National Committeeman, H. L. Remmell, to both that office and the Chairmanship of the delegation and elected John I. Worthington to be a member of the Committee on Resolutions and M. A. Bisley as a member of the Committee on Rules. The delegation was not polled as to Presidential preferences, but it was said that it probably would give Hughes five on the first ballot, Root

Continued on Page 4.

COLONEL TO STAY IN RACE TO FINISH

No Sign of Compromise at Oyster Bay in Fight for Republican Nomination.

THIRD TICKET SIGNS GROW

Roosevelt Almost Certain to Run if Reactionary Is Named —No Order About Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is in the fight to a finish to win the Republican nomination for the Presidency. There was no talk of a compromise at Sagamore Hill today by reason of the address by Justice Hughes to the pupils of the National Cathedral School at Washington, D. C., and the Colonel offered no comment on the speech.

Colonel Roosevelt made the direct statement tonight that he had not sent a message to his leaders in Chicago stating unequivocally that he would head a third ticket in the event of the nomination of Hughes. Such a report, according to dispatches received here by the correspondents, had been circulated in Chicago. The Colonel was satisfied to stand pat regarding a third ticket, but it can be said that indications are that the danger of a third ticket is steadily increasing. In fact, it is almost a foregone conclusion that there will be such a ticket, headed by the Colonel, if Harding, Root, Burton, or any Old Guard representative of that type is nominated by the Republicans.

The situation has not been so tense for days. The Colonel meets assertions by Progressive leaders in Chicago that there will surely be a third ticket if the Republicans do not nominate him with the statement that he has not said he was for or against any candidate, but he has not denied these assertions flatly.

Reports reaching Colonel Roosevelt by telephone from his leaders in Chicago today were more favorable than at any time since the clans gathered, and this fact has served to arouse to even a higher pitch the Colonel's fighting spirit.

The proposition that he declare definitely now that he will run on a third ticket if the Republican Convention refuses to accept him has not been put to him flatly by the leaders in Chicago. If they declare that he will run on such a ticket they are doing it because they believe they know which way the wind is blowing and not because the Colonel has made the fiat statement.

It would appear, at least at the present, that the Colonel has not arrived at the point where he would positively accept any candidate who has been put forward. There will have to be some radical and unexpected change in the situation as it affects any of these candidates to have the Colonel fall in with a movement to call off his Progressives.

It is a situation charged with dynamite, with the Colonel holding the match which would light the fuse, and no one can foretell at this moment just what the outcome will be.

The most definite statement that can be made at this time is that the Colonel is in a very determined frame of mind, and is listening to the reports of what his workers in Chicago are doing with

Continued on Page 6.

Lansing Questions Gerard About Alleged Peace Talk

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Lansing, who has again returned to his desk in the State Department, admitted today, in response to direct interrogation, that an inquiry has been sent to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, asking him whether he was responsible for two alleged interviews cabled from Berlin crediting the Ambassador with having made certain statements in regard to peace.

In one of these alleged talks Mr. Gerard is credited with having said that nothing could shake his confidence that peace was on its way, that President Wilson had much greater freedom of action now to deal with the immense world problem of peace, that neutrals were as much interested in bringing about peace as the belligerents, and that the American Government was under an obligation to its citizens to do everything to serve the cause of peace.

25,480 AUSTRIANS CAPTIVES OF CZAR

Petrograd Regards Great Drive as Beginning of the Long-Awaited Offensive.

SWIFT ADVANCE EXPECTED

Austrian Correspondents Tell of Countless Waves of Russian Infantry Moving Into Battle.

PETROGRAD, June 6.—The sudden blow struck by the Russians along the entire Galician front of 275 miles from the Pripet to Rumania, which so far has resulted in the capture of 480 officers, over 25,000 men, 27 cannon, and half a hundred machine guns, is, in the unanimous opinion of the military critics here, a brilliant beginning of the long-awaited Russian offensive. The condition of the roads is now perfect, and with a plentiful supply of ammunition the Russian advance is expected to develop swiftly.

The movement derives significance from the fact that it is not an isolated attck against any one portion of the Austrian lines, but a carefully co-ordinated movement embracing the whole front. The movement is under the leadership of General Brussiloff, who conducted the brilliant campaign in the Carpathians in 1914, and who is generally conceded to be one of the best strategists of the Russian staff.

The forces opposing the Russian advance are estimated at forty Austrian infantry divisions and from ten to fifteen Austrian cavalry divisions, assisted by at the most two divisions of Germans. This brings the total Teutonic forces operating on this front up to 600,000 men.

No details of the Russian attacks are yet at hand, but it was preceded as usual by a vigorous artillery bombardment, after which the Russians moved forward along the whole line, capturing first-line Austrian positions. The initiative belongs entirely to the Russians, and the Austrians, evidently taken by surprise, fell back without being able to start a counteroffensive.

Aside from its military and strategic importance for this front, the Russian movement undoubtedly will have a powerful effect upon the military situation elsewhere, decreasing Austrian pressure on the Italian front from the necessity of bringing reinforcements to this theatre, while it also is expected to influence the situation in the Balkans.

A War Office communication today make the following brief announcement:

On the front from the Pripet River to the Rumanian frontier we continued to developed successes. Thus far we have taken as prisoners 480 officers and over 25,000 men and captured 27 guns and over 50 machine guns.

Of the operations on the rest of the battle line in Russia the communication says:

In the region of Dvinsk and north of the Poniewesch Railway a German offensive was repulsed by our fire. South of Smorgon Sunday night the Germans attempted to capture one of our advance trenches, but our machine gun fire and a counterattack compelled them to retire to their trenches.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—Dispatches from Vienna report that a violent battle has been raging during the last twenty-four hours on the Russian front along a sweep of 300 kilometers, (about 200 miles.) The correspondents describe countless waves of Russian infantry being sent into the battle.

General Brussiloff, who is believed to be in command of the Russian forces on this front, seems, according to the advices, to be following the tactics pursued by the Russians in the Carpathians, making attacks in mass, in an effort to break through the hostile lines.

DUMA CHEERS ADVANCE.

Austro-German Front Weakened for Attacks on Verdun and Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 6.—The news of the beginning of General Brussiloff's offensive on the southwestern front was greeted in the Duma yesterday with ringing cheers. The general feeling is one of hopeful anticipation.

The moment chosen is singularly opportune. The Central Powers have thrown all the emphasis of their offensive to the West. The Germans engaged at Verdun had left their section of the Russian front heavily fortified and were with their allies boasting that, with the help of their artillery and machine guns, they would be able to hold the Russians behind their forests of barbed wire. The Austrians were engaged on the Italian campaign and had left on the Russian southwestern front forces not exceeding 700,000, supported by not more than two German divisions.

The long spell of warm weather roaring dried up the roads, the Russians have not now to contend with those serious transport difficulties that hampered the advance in December. The swamps behind them during the Winter were made passable by the construction of a remarkable network of timber roadways. The whole technical organization of General Brussiloff's armies has made amazing progress. The men are in splendid form, and their accumulation of energy is such that for some time the whole front has been restlessly waiting for the command to advance.

KITCHENER AND STAFF PERISH AT SEA; LOST ON CRUISER, PERHAPS TORPEDOED; ENGLAND SUSPECTS SPIES OF THE DEED

INTERN ALIENS, BRITISH CRY

London Newspapers Sure Germans Knew of War Chief's Plans

AND SANK THE HAMPSHIRE

Stock Exchange Applauds a Member Who Calls for Quick Action to Curb Foes.

TRIBUTES TO KITCHENER

Northcliffe Papers, Once Earl's Opponents, Join in the Chorus of Praise.

New Orkney Restrictions Strengthen Talk of Spies

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—In connection with suggestions that information of Earl Kitchener's movements may have been conveyed to the Germans by spies, it is interesting to note that the official Gazette last night contained an order placing new restrictions on passengers landing at ports in the Orkney Islands.

Henceforth no person may land at such ports without specific permission of the military authorities at Kirkwall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—In connection with its comment on the death of Earl Kitchener The Daily Mail makes this statement this morning:

"Earl Kitchener's intention to go to Russia was known to a great many people in London on Thursday. It ought not to have been so known. The news of it may have reached the enemy.

"The public mind has been quick to associate his death with the work of spies.

"We have every sympathy with the demand which comes to us from many parts of the country that all alien enemies who are still at large, and especially those in high places, should be interned at once."

The Daily Mail says that many members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange have sent messages to the newspaper, demanding that the Government intern all enemy aliens, whether they are naturalized or not.

Several newspapers this morning refer to an exciting scene which took place at the close of the Stock Exchange session yesterday. Referring to the loss of Kitchener and his staff a member cried:

"This is the work of German spies. Will you gentlemen tolerate any longer the presence of German-born members in your midst?"

His words were received with a burst of applause.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—Commenting on the disaster to the Hampshire, carrying Lord Kitchener, The Morning Post says this morning:

"Circumstances point at espionage or treachery, and the country will suspect this the more owing to the singular freedom still allowed to enemy subjects in Great Britain."

The morning newspapers give up their editorial space to black-bordered eulogies of Earl Kitchener. Chief interest attaches to the tributes of the papers of Lord Northcliffe, which, after hailing Earl Kitchener in the early days of the war as the only man for the War Office, turned on him a year ago with bitter denunciations as being an overrated man who had had no experience except in little Asiatic border campaigns.

Today, however, The Daily Mail and The Times sound no discordant note in the chorus of praise of the fallen leader.

The Daily Mail says:

"So ends, with distressing suddenness, a career of romantic distinction which had assumed extraordinary significance in the estimation of his countrymen."

The Times says: "It was his doggedness in doing his work that won him popular trust, because it was akin to the people's own temperament. He had none of the gifts by which politicians win favor. He was no orator, he did not court the multitude, and he had few friends. It was in strange loneliness that he trod the path of duty with stern and unwavering purpose."

The Daily Express says:

"Without Earl Kitchener it is probable that we would have lost the war months ago."

Touching on the question of a successor to Earl Kitchener, The Morning Post thinks it would be a mistake to choose David Lloyd George, and urges that Lord Milner is the only suitable man on the horizon.

LONDON HUSHED BY SUDDEN NEWS

City's Life Seemed Almost to Stop When Kitchener's Death First Became Known.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—The scene in the streets when the newspapers appeared yesterday afternoon with the first public announcement of the loss of the cruiser Hampshire with Lord Kitchener on board was one not to be forgotten.

What most impressed the observer was the deep and poignant emotion aroused by the news, the sudden hush as it were, which this tragic passing away of a great soldier caused and which seemed for the moment almost to arrest the busy life of the great city.

Only on one other occasion since the war began has any news so gripped the public mind and seemed so completely to stay for a time the roaring tide of the streets. The first occasion was last Friday, when the first Admiralty announcement of the North Sea battle was made.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, paid this tribute to Kitchener:

"Russia's grief will be deepened when she learns that he met his tragic fate on a journey to Russia, which he undertook at the Emperor's invitation. Russia has thus been deprived of the opportunity of paying to the late Field Marshal a high tribute to his great achievements in the war, which have been followed in Russia with keen admiration."

A dispatch to The Times from Edinburgh says that the people in Edinburgh who know the Orkney Islands hold out no hope that any one who sailed in the Hampshire may be saved. The precise locality in which the disaster occurred is not yet stated. All that is known is that it was west of the Orkneys, apparently in sight of shore.

The western coast of the islands presents to the Atlantic an inhospitable front of high, rugged cliffs, the haunts of millions of sea birds, backed by ridges of hills which for the most part are desolate. No surprise is expressed in Edinburgh that the search of such a shore from the sea could be completed before the search from inland, and Jellicoe's fear that the search from land must also be hopeless is shared by all there.

Earl Kitchener of Khartum

"The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are engaging. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years if the war should last longer than that. It has been asked why this period has been limited. It is because, if this disastrous war be prolonged—and no one can foretell for a certainty its duration—after three years of war, others will take our places and see this matter through."—From Earl Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords on his appointment as Secretary for War, August 25, 1914.

ALL FRANCE MOURNS FOR LORD KITCHENER

Was the Most Admired of the British Generals—Briand Sends Condolences to Asquith.

PARIS, June 7. — The tragic end of Earl Kitchener caused a deep and sorrowful impression throughout France, where he was better known and more admired than any other British General. The fact that Kitchener fought for France in 1870 was ever present in the French mind and went far to obliterate any lingering resehtment over the Fashoda incident.

Quite recently Kitchener met Brig. Gen. Marchand, with whom he had clashed in 1898 in the village of Fashoda, Sudan, for the first time since the incident. It was during one of Kitchener's trips to the French front, and the two men exchanged cordial handclasps, in which all the old bitternesses were sunk.

The disappearance of an organizing genius of the first rank is deplored in military circles, where Earl Kitchener's qualities always were fully appreciated, but it was pointed out yesterday that however cruel his loss to the Allied cause and to the British people, his great work, so soundly conceived and carried out, would survive him. The newspapers print long reviews of Earl Kitchener's career and express sympathy with England in her mourning.

Premier Briand in telegraphing the condolences of the French Government to Premier Asquith, said:

"All France will regret from the bottom of her heart the loss of the great Chief who caused a magnificent army to spring from British soil. My country will never forget that the brave and efficient organizer, whose premature end it now mourns with the British people, fought in the ranks of the French army forty-six years ago."

When the war started Kitchener was regarded by the French as the greatest of British Generals, and it was hoped that he would be sent to command the British Army in France. When he was called to the portfolio of War Minister, the French press frankly accused their allies of having made a mistake. Ynez Guyot, former Minister of Public Works, was first to reassure them. He wrote:

"Let us consider the effort of the English: to create an army in all its departments. To assemble the men, lodge and clothe them; to give them rifles, cannon, and ammunition; to instruct them; to train officers; to select officers who are to command them, and the officers of the General Staff who are to direct them, and to find a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers; to create the proper departments in the rear of the army, the transportation service, the hospitals, the ambulance and in gigantic proportions, and in a few months—all these things form a work absolutely unequaled in the history of former wars. To this great work the name of one man will be forever attached—a great organizer, one of the greatest, Lord Kitchener. It is he who has prepared the men who are fighting. His service is greater than it would be on the field."

Last November Lord Kitchener went to look over the lines at Gallipoli and Saloniki—he had several times visited the British Army in Flanders—and stopped off a few hours in Paris. He went directly to the Quai d'Orsay, where he found the Prime Minister, M. Briand; the new Minister of War, the late General Galliéni, and the Generalissimo Joffre waiting for him. There was also a young officer who had been sent from the Minister of Public Instruction to act as interpreter.

"But for whom?" inquired M. Briand.

"For my Lord Kitchener."

Everybody laughed, and General Galliéni said:

"Go back and tell them that M. Kitchener could give them lessons in French."

On his retirement in 1868, Kitchener's father, Colonel Henry Kitchener, with his second wife, went to live in Dinan, France. Young Kitchener, then 20 years of age, visited them there in 1870, the year in which the Franco-Prussian war broke out. At Dinan everybody, says M. Théophile Janvrais, the historian of the place, speaks of Lord Kitchener as "the General." It was to M. Janvrais that Kitchener's stepmother, who still lives at Dinan, told how her son had come to enter the French army. She said:

"He had come to spend three months with us, for he had just been graduated from Woolwich and had his commission. He was enthusiastic for the French and wanted to help them. But the Colonel, his father, remonstrated, fearing that he would lose his commission in the British Army. With a French friend, however, he went to Paris and enrolled.

"I remember very little of what he did—only this: At Laval he went up in a balloon with some officers to observe the enemy. In this way he received an attack of pleurisy which has bothered him ever since. And it brought an end to his campaigning for France, for he was in bed until it was all over, at the siege of Paris."

WAR CHIEF GOING TO RUSSIA

Vessel Sinks at Night Off the Orkneys—Probably None Saved.

LONDON APPALLED BY NEWS

Crowds Snatch at Evening Papers Containing Jellicoe's Brief Account of Sinking.

WAR COUNCIL HAS SESSION

Earl's Work in Raising Huge Armies for This War Called Supreme Achievement.

King George in Army Order Praises Kitchener's Work

LONDON, June 6.—By the King's command this order has been issued to the army:

The King has learned with profound regret of the disaster whereby the Secretary of State for War has lost his life while proceeding on a special mission to the Emperor of Russia.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener gave forty-eight years of distinguished service to the State, and it is largely due to his administrative genius and unwearying energy that the country has been able to create and place in the field the armies which today are upholding the traditional glories of our empire.

Lord Kitchener will be mourned by the army as a great soldier, who, under conditions of unexampled difficulty, rendered supreme and devoted service both to the army and the State.

His Majesty the King commands that the officers of the army shall wear mourning with their uniforms for the period of one week. Officers are to wear crepe on the left arm of uniform and of greatcoats.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—Bound for Russia on an important military errand, Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary, and his staff were lost off the West Orkney Islands Monday night by the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire.

Whether the warship struck a mine or was torpedoed by a submarine is not known, according to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander in Chief of the Grand Fleet, whose brief official report to the Admiralty gives the only published facts about the catastrophe which by its suddenness has stunned the entire people of Great Britain.

The Hampshire went down about 8 o'clock, according to Jellicoe. Four boats were seen to leave the vessel, but a heavy sea was running and the Admiral thinks the chance of any on board having been saved is small. Only a capsized boat and a few bodies have been picked up.

Earl Kitchener was going to Russia at the request of the Russian Government. He intended to land at Archangel and visit Petrograd, and probably go to the Russian front. His mission had chiefly to do with the supply of munitions for Russia, but an official statement issued last evening said that he was to have discussed important military and financial questions with Emperor Nicholas. The Earl expected to be back in London for the reopening of Parliament on June 20.

Accompanying Earl Kitchener as his staff were Hugh James O'Beirne, former counselor of the British Embassy at Petrograd; O. A. Fitzgerald, Kitchener's private military secretary; Brig. Gen. Ellershaw, and Sir Frederick Donaldson. Several minor army officers were also on the Hampshire.

News a Shock to the Public.

The circumstances under which the news of the loss of the Hampshire with Earl Kitchener came out did not soften the blow to the public, to whom it was a profound shock, even greater than that which was sustained last week when the newspapers gave the Admiralty statement of the British losses in the North Sea fight, with virtually no intimation that there was any compensation in the way of German losses.

The nation was depressed and grieved at the news of General Townshend's surrender at Kut-el-Amara, but not before has it been saddened as yesterday. The official news of Earl Kitchener's death was the greater surprise, because few knew that he had left England.

The message from Admiral Jellicoe to the Admiralty, giving the bare facts of the sinking of the Hampshire, reached the Admiralty about 11 o'clock in the morning. It read as folows, apparently being sent this morning:

I have to report with deep regret that his Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Savill, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north-northwest and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present.

As the whole shore has been searched

ATLANTIC CITY TRAINS.
New Jersey Central Morning Express now leaves Liberty St. 9 A. M. week days. Other trains 3:30 P. M. week days; 1 P. M., Sats. 10 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Sundays. All trains 10 minutes earlier from W. 23rd St.—Advt.

from the seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

His Majesty's ship Hampshire was on her way to Russia.

Refused to Credit Reports.

The official announcement was not issued until about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Such news, however, cannot be kept entirely secret even for an hour. Before noon rumors were spreading, and the telephones in the newspaper offices were kept busy by inquirers, anxious to know whether the report of Kitchener's death, one of many reports circulating in these days of tension, had any foundation. They were told that there was nothing in it.

When the announcement was finally issued the news spread about London before the newspapers could get into the streets. A crowd gathered about the Stock Exchange which required police reserves to deal with. The police told every one to move on, that there was no truth in the reports.

At the same time another mass of people was crowding toward Whitehall, that thoroughfare and its extension, Parliament Street, were soon filled with persons, hoping that the reports were exaggerated, but practically convinced by the fact that every blind of the big block which houses the War Office was drawn, and the flag was at half-mast. Other public offices apparently had not heard the news at this time, or if so the staffs were too stunned to take action.

The crowds grew as the ill tidings became more generally known, and it was necessary to call out police reserves to control them.

Other crowds gathered around the newspaper offices, and when the boys came out with an armful of extras the people fell on them and almost tore the papers from their hands. The incredulous wonder with which the first report was received changed to consternation when it became plain that it was no rumor, but an official report, which left no doubt as to the misfortune that had befallen the country.

The English are a stoical people and have taken the good and the bad tidings of the war as they came with an absence of emotion surprising to outsiders. But no one could have walked the streets of London after the news became generally known yesterday without perceiving that something had happened which the common people took as a calamity.

Kitchener was the one outstanding personality whom the people talked of and believed to be a great man. His work was the subject of great discussion and much questioning at one stage of the war, but there has been a strong reaction in the public mind in the last few months, and his popularity and prestige appeared to have been restored in full.

Exchanges Suspend Business.

Business on the Stock Exchange was suspended when the news of Earl Kitchener's death was received. The members stood idly about the floor discussing the nation's loss. The markets had been firm all day on the Russian report of the victorious inauguration of an offensive movement, and closed subdued, although there was no business to test prices.

No news since the beginning of the war caused such bitter feeling on the Stock Exchange against German members. While most members of German birth were expelled some months ago, a few, who had sons fighting at the front, were allowed to remain. Yesterday the members, after the close of the market, met and passed a resolution asking the committee publicly to expel all the German members.

The Baltic Exchange closed when the news of Lord Kitchener's death was received.

No one in the city received a greater shock than did Earl Kitchener's sister, Mrs. Parker. She was engaged yesterday morning in a stall in Aladdin Market, where a bazaar was being held for war charities, and had for sale autographed photographs of her brother. One of these photographs, which had been in the possession of Queen Mary, was offered at auction and brought $100.

As soon as the King heard the news, he hastened to London from Windsor, and sent for Premier Asquith.

A meeting of the War Council was hastily called, and held a long session. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, and Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, were present.

Premier Asquith was to have attended a luncheon of the Imperial Council of Commerce yesterday and was expected to make an important speech there, but he was kept away by the tragic event. Baron Desborough, who presided at the luncheon, said in announcing that the usual toasts would be omitted:

"I am sure that all will agree that in Lord Kitchener the whole empire has lost a great man and leader and a great public servant."

Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Lord Mayor of London, said:

"We have lost a unique personality, but Lord Kitchener is not dead in the deepest sense. He is an inspiration to us to continue and to steel our hearts, and with greater courage and determination to fight the battle to the finish in the cause of righteousness and freedom."

Think Robertson May Succeed.

Naturally, speculation regarding Kitchener's successor began immediately. Among those discussed were David Lloyd George, Lord Derby, and Sir William Robertson. But whether a military man or a civilian will take the War Office has not yet been decided.

If a military man is chosen it is generally believed that Robertson is the only possible successor to Kitchener. He had already taken over the War Secretary's duties temporarily when the Secretary started on his ill-fated journey.

The General has the full confidence of the country. While only a member of Parliament may serve as Secretary of War, General Robertson would be eligible if raised to the peerage. In the opinion of some a civilian member of the House of Commons will be appointed War Secretary, with the understanding that the General, like Earl Kitchener, will have a free rein.

Naval officers express the opinion that the Hampshire must have struck a mine, as it would have to be an exceedingly lucky shot for a torpedo to get a ship with her speed in a rough sea.

The fact that she had sunk with between 200 and 300 men was accepted as an unfortunate detail in these days when a thousand go under almost as an incident of warfare, and the Canadians' battle gets a scanty column in the newspapers. Since Archangel opened many ships have passed between Russia and Great Britain over the same route which the Hampshire was taking.

The Hampshire, while an old boat and not fit for fleet action, was fast enough for patrol and blockade work. Built in 1903, she displaced 10,850 tons, was 450 feet long, had a beam of 68½ feet, and drew 25½ feet. She was armed with four 7.5-inch, six 6-inch, two 12-pound, and twenty 3-pound guns, and two torpedo tubes. She cost $4,250,000 to build.

The Hampshire had been in use as a scout boat and for carrying officials on various missions, having ample accommodations for this purpose. When the war started she was in the Far East and was reported to have been worsted in a fight with the Germans in the South China Sea. She was one of the British squadron sent to this country for the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.

Raised Great Forces for War.

In the opinion of both press and public, Earl Kitchener met death at a moment that would insure his position in history. He was almost the only member of the Government who from the beginning confidently asserted that this would be a long war, (his lowest estimate was three years,) and insisted that the Government should make its plans accordingly.

To him is given the credit of planning and forwarding toward completion the organization of the huge new British Army. The General Staff, under General Sir William Robertson's direction, according to belief, has well in hand the task of working out the details of plans which Kitchener's brain conceived.

Premier Asquith paid high tribute only last week to Earl Kitchener's work, saying that no other man could have raised the great forces which Kitchener assembled.

It has been recognized that there was placed on the War Secretary's shoulders a load which it was impossible for one man to bear. In the early part of the war he was responsible for not only the organization of forces, but also equipping them and supplying them with munitions. Since David Lloyd George took charge of the munitions department Earl Kitchener had been able to devote himself more largely to the work of military organization.

Great Britain's allies had great confidence in Earl Kitchener's judgment. His visits to France and Italy are supposed to have had important results in coordinating the work of the Allies. The fact that he had left London for Russia is regarded as an indication that he was on a similar mission to that country.

Earl Kitchener's conference with members of the House of Commons on Friday, when he explained confidentially the military situation, was a remarkable incident. Two hundred members gathered to talk with him and extraordinary precautions were taken to keep outsiders away.

Earl Kitchener generally made rather a poor impression as a speaker, since he always read his statements from manuscript and did not talk in an effective way. On this occasion, however, he conversed freely with the members, answering questions from some critics who showed considerable bias.

After leaving the conference some of the members said their judgment of Earl Kitchener's work had been enhanced by his explanations. The proceedings ended with the unusual formality of a vote of thanks.

Incidents of Earl Kitchener's career are being numerously recalled now in connection with his untimely fate.

The tradition of recent times, picturing him as a man of extremely plain life, was overcolored. The story that the first thing he asked for when he took charge of the War Office was an iron bed on which to sleep there was a fiction. The Government gave him a handsome mansion, York House, which is a part of St. James Palace, for a residence at the beginning of the war. He there surrounded himself with costly art objects, of which he was an enthusiastic collector.

KITCHENER'S SERVICES PICTURED BY ASQUITH

Empire Under a Debt to Him Beyond Measure, He Told Commons Last Week.

LONDON, June 6.—In the House of Commons Wednesday Premier Asquith made a speech warmly defending Earl Kitchener from criticisms reflecting unfavorably on the conduct of the war. Sir Ivor Herbert had introduced in the House of Commons a motion for the reduction of the War Secretary's salary, which is a customary method when finances are discussed of giving an opportunity for criticising any official. The Premier said in paying tribute to Earl Kitchener:

"I come to the motion which has been made to reduce the salary of the Secretary for War. I think the whole of this discussion might have taken place with as much freedom if such a motion had not been made, but every member of the house must exercise his own discretion in that matter; and, since it has been made, I am bound to say (and I say it with the utmost sincerity and earnestness) that I think the army, the country, and the empire are under a debt which cannot be measured in words for the services Lord Kitchener has rendered since the beginning of the war.

"This was not, heaven knows, a task which was sought by Lord Kitchener for himself. He was on his way back to Egypt to resume the functions which he has discharged there with such conspicuous value to the empire during so many years. My telegram to him, asking him to stay and come to see me, reached him only as he was stepping upon the boat at Dover. He returned. He told me in the frankest possible terms of his indisposition, except to the call of duty, to undertake the task which I proposed, with the consent of the sovereign, to lay upon him.

"Like every good soldier, duty came first with him. He subordinated everything to that. From that moment to this there has not been one single day in which Lord Kitchener has not labored with an assiduity, zeal, and patriotic self-devotion, I can say from personal observation of daily contact with him, which is beyond all praise.

"I am not going to say (I do not know that I can say it of any of my colleagues, much as I respect and value them) that Lord Kitchener has never made a mistake. His was one of the most arduous undertakings that was ever laid upon a human being. I am sure there is no single critic here who is not generously minded enough to say that if there has been a mistake, it is just possible that he himself has made mistakes.

"The charges, such as they are, which have been brought against Lord Kitchener are charges not against him only, but against the Government of which he is a member. I have been more than any of my colleagues since the first day closely associated with Lord Kitchener in all he has done, and I accept and share full responsibility.

"There is no other man in this country or in this empire who could have summoned into existence in so short a time, with so little friction, with such satisfactory, surprising, and even bewildering results, the enormous armies which now, at home and abroad, are maintaining the honor of the empire. I am certain that in history it will be regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements of the kind that has ever been accomplished, and I am bound to say, and I say it in all sincerity, that for that achievement Lord Kitchener is personally entitled to the credit.

"My honorable friend dwelt not unnaturally on what he conceives to have been errors in the early stages of the war in the provision of munitions and in the failure of our recruiting machinery. There is a good deal to be said on the other side, but I will not say it now.

"More provision, some fair-minded critic may say, might possibly have been shown. The machinery of recruiting, in particular, well enough adapted, as it was, for raising a voluntary army on a small scale, was machinery which got choked and incumbered, and to some extent broke down when it was called upon to discharge a task for which it was never intended and for which in some respects it was not fully adapted.

"I ask the committee to look back on the twenty-two months of war and the strange and unforeseeable emergencies, dangers, and hazards which those months, as they have rolled along, brought into being with almost kaleidoscopic variety and unexpectedness. I ask them to remember that we started the war upon a military system which had the consent of all parties in the State, and which only provided for the dispatch abroad of 150,000 men; and to realise what we are doing now, both at home and in all theatres of war.

"Fair-minded and fair-judging men ought to view the whole of this strange and unprecedented scene with all its episodes and possibilities, and I think they will not be indisposed, I will not say to be indulgent and generous, but to be just and fair in their appreciation of the enormous service which has been rendered."

Kitchener's Brother His Heir.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Earl Kitchener's heir presumptive is his brother, Colonel Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, four years his senior, who entered the army in 1866, served in Burmah, and was chief transport officer of the Manipur field force in 1891. He lives at Broome Park in Canterbury.

LOSS OF KITCHENER SHOCKS WASHINGTON

Cable to British Ambassador from Sir Edward Grey Brings the Official News.

SORROW OF MILITARY MEN

War Minister Was Held in High Esteem—Look to Gen. Robertson as a Worthy Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, was today notified of the sinking of the

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
Who May Succeed Kitchener as British War Secretary.

Hampshire, with Earl Kitchener and staff on board, in the following cablegram from Sir Edward Grey of the British Foreign Office:

London, June 6, 1916.

Admiralty officially announces Commander in Chief of Grand Fleet reports with deep regret that H. M. S. Hampshire, on way to Russia, with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, was sunk by mine, or perhaps by torpedo, west of Orkneys last night. Heavy seas were running, and though all possible steps were taken to render prompt assistance it's feared there's little hope of being any survivors.

GREY.

The news of the loss of Earl Kitchener came as a severe shock to official and diplomatic Washington, where, regardless of the sympathies of officials and diplomats with one or the other set of belligerents, sincere regret was expressed over the loss of so great a soldier as the British War Minister.

Under the Presidential order which forbids army and navy officers to give interviews on any incident of the war in Europe, personal friends of Earl Kitchener in Washington on active duty declined to comment for publication. Among them were Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, who was Earl Kitchener's host when the latter visited West Point six years ago, and Lieut. Col. George O. Squier of the army aviation service, who only recently returned from duty as a military attaché in London, and who had many opportunities for meeting Earl Kitchener. But wherever the loss of Kitchener was discussed in Washington, and it was the main topic of conversation throughout the day, sincerest expressions of sorrow, coupled with admiration for the great General, were voiced.

Effect on the Military Situation.

In military circles here it is not the opinion that the death of Earl Kitchener will interfere seriously with the plans of Great Britain. While it is admitted that the loss of "such a man as Kitchener" is a blow that any nation would severely feel, the general military view here, expressed unofficially, of course, is that the greatest work of Kitchener as Minister of War has been in the formation of England's new army and of the general plans for its use in the war, and that this work will be carried forward by the War Office along the lines mapped out by him.

The expectation in official and diplomatic circles here is that Earl Kitchener's post as Secretary of State for War will be filled by the promotion of Lieut. Gen. (temporary General) Sir William R. Robertson, who is considered the logical man to pick up the reins where they have been dropped.

Men here who know General Robertson intimately assert that he is a very remarkable man, not only in ability and military genius, but because his rise has been almost as interesting as that of Kitchener. General Robertson has risen from the ranks to the place of logical succession to the War Minister. Last December, when King George issued his letters patent creating the new British Army Council of seven members, headed by Earl Kitchener, General Robertson, as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, received second place in that council. General Robertson was Quartermaster General of the British Army in France, and later its Chief of Staff, under Sir John French, before being promoted to be Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

General Robertson's Rise.

Born in Welbourne, in Lincolnshire, in 1860, the eldest son of Thomas C. Robertson, he was educated at a private school, and his first commission in the British army was that of Lieutenant of the Third Dragoon Guards, in 1888. In 1891 he was made a railway transport officer for the Miranzai and Blackmountain expeditions, and from 1892 to 1896 was Staff Captain and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Intelligence Branch of the British Army at Simla, India. In 1895 he was intelligence officer attached to the headquarters of the Chitral relief force, and was severely wounded in action, for which he was mentioned in dispatches, received a medal with two clasps, and the Distinguished Service Order. In the Spring of 1899 he was Staff Captain in the Intelligence Department of the British War Office, and in 1900 was on staff duty with army headquarters in the South African war.

For his services in the European war he has been mentioned in dispatches by Sir John French, and made a Knight Commander of the Bath. Between 1901 and 1907, General Robertson was also Assistant Director of Military Operations at the British War Office. From 1907 to 1910 he was Brigadier General of the General Staff at Aldershot.

During the year immediately preceding the present war General Robertson was Director of Military Training at the British War College, and when the war started he was in command of the First Infantry Division. In 1894 General Robertson married a daughter of the late Lieutenant General F. C. Palin of the Bombay Staff Corps.

DOUBT ROBERTSON IS MAN FOR POST

Political Circles Question Appointment of Military Man to Succeed Kitchener.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—The Daily News lobby correspondent writes:

"There was some controversy in political circles last night as to the selection of the new Secretary of State for War. Lamentable as is the tragic loss of Lord Kitchener, the needs of the war brook no delay, and it is realised that the new appointment must be made speedily. Some time ago the claims of Sir William Robertson to this high office were canvassed, and one member of the House of Commons privately made known his readiness to vacate his seat in favor of Robertson if the latter, the course of events, succeeded to Kitchener.

"But great as are Robertson's services, it is not by any means generally felt he would be the best man to handle the civil side of the duties of the Secretary of State for War.

"The vacancy reopens the question on which there has long been a good deal of feeling, whether the Secretary of State for War ought to be a civilian appointment, just as Mr. Balfour, a civilian, if First Lord of the Admiralty. If this view is taken by the Cabinet, the claims of various Ministers may be discussed and some are already speaking of Lloyd George in this connection, but the Minister of Munitions has his hands full with the Irish question just now."

AS ROOSEVELT VIEWS HIM.

Kitchener a Great Figure in the Work of Spreading Civilization.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 6.—Colonel Roosevelt tonight commented as follows on Lord Kitchener:

"Six years ago I passed through the Sudan and was more deeply impressed than I can well express by the extraordinary benefits secured to the natives of the country by Lord Kitchener's conquest and the administration of himself and of his lieutenant and successor, General Wingate. He rescued it from a condition of chronic slaughter and rapine under which the population had diminished by considerably more than half, and of the younger children over nine-tenths died of disease or starvation.

"The result of the conquest was to establish absolute peace and justice under the orderly reign of law. Industry flourished amazingly; slavery and the oppression of the weaker tribes were completely abolished; schools were established everywhere, and the Sudan entered upon a career of peace, prosperity, and justice which it had never before known in its history—a period which may justly be compared to the corresponding period in the history of the Philippine Islands, which, thanks to our taking possession of them, have for eighteen years enjoyed a degree of prosperity, progress, mental and physical freedom, and general well-being such as they had never even approached in all their previous history, and such as they could not in the smallest degree have attained save by our aid and supervision.

"Kitchener and Wingate did in the Sudan exactly what Admiral Dewey, Governor Generals Taft, Luke Wright, Smith, Forbes, and their associates and Generals Leonard Wood, Bell, Funston, Barry, and others like them did for the Philippines. In each case the gain was immeasurable for the natives themselves and was also large from the standpoint of humanity as a whole.

"Lord Kitchener afterward occupied a high position in India, and for several years was in supreme authority in Egypt. He was one of the great figures in that work of spreading civilization which has been the greatest permanent achievement of the civilized powers of the world during recent decades.

"Taken as a whole, nothing has meant more for humanity than this work of spreading civilization over the world's waste spaces, and as a whole it has reflected the highest credit on the various nations engaged in the task. The death of Kitchener, who has been so prominent in this work, illustrates in striking fashion what a lamentable and evil thing it is that these great civilized nations should now be tearing out one another's lives."

TRIED FRIEND OF CANADA.

Hughes Says Kitchener Was Inspiration to Empire's Soldiers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 6.—Word of the loss of Lord Kitchener was cabled officially to the Governor General today and communicated to Premier Borden and General Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. General Hughes said:

"Lord Kitchener has been the great asset to the British Empire, a worthy example of patriotic statesmanship and inspiration to youth and mature manhood in all lands; and in this great struggle for human liberty, a stay, a balance, a steadier of public opinion as well as a source of confidence to the brave soldiers of the empire. To us as Canadians, individually and as soldiers of the empire, above all he was the tried and true friend. His loss will be greatly felt.

"While there may have been criticisms of his policy and plans, yet his critics were possibly not so prescient as Earl Kitchener, for at the outset he realized the seriousness of the problem and planned for a long, tedious, bloody struggle. Whoever follows in his place must accept much of his plans. If immortality ever falls to the lot of a soldier Earl Kitchener will rank high in the honor roll of immortals."

Sir Robert Borden, in expressing his regret, said:

"It will be recalled that in the early weeks of the war Lord Kitchener foresaw the magnitude of the struggle and its long duration. His presence at the War Office inspired confidence not only in the British Islands, but throughout the empire. But, however great the loss, his place will be filled and the empire will not relax in the slightest in its efforts of its determination. Another man will assuredly rise to meet the needs of the hour, and this confidence which Lord Kitchener's presence inspired will be renewed and maintained."

KITCHENER'S LIFE A STUDY IN FORCE

Tireless Energy and Devotion to Duty and Discipline His Chief Characteristics.

FIRST FAME IN THE SUDAN

One of His Axioms Was "A Soldier Married Is a Soldier Spoiled," and His Aids Were Single Men.

When Lord Kitchener was appointed Sirdar of the Egyptian Army in 1892 to succeed Lord Grenfell he held the rank of Major in the Royal Engineers and was very little known to the general public. To scientists he had become known through his explorations in Palestine and Cyprus, and to the War Office and the Egyptian Government as the untiring, competent officer who had done such good work in the Red Sea Littoral and the Sudan.

One of the first things that Kitchener did on becoming Sirdar was to send all the married officers, who had been lent by the British War Office to the Egyptian army, back to their regiments. He took the ground that a soldier married was a soldier spoiled and he would not be bothered with women coming to him in tears every time he ordered an officer to proceed to the lines of communication on the Sudan frontier. He never had a married officer on his staff. If was his rule, Kitchener explained, and he would make no exceptions.

The new Sirdar's great height won for him the admiration of the Arabs of the desert, who are tall as a race. His knowledge of their language was perfect.

Excursions in Disguise.

At various intervals in his career in the Orient Kitchener would frequently disguise himself in a flowing burnous and turban to enter the bazaars and get the news of the movements of the Mahdi's troops. It was on one of these expeditions at a place called Assiut on the Nile that he received news of a fight at the wells of Ambigol, near Wadi Halfa, in which several English officers were killed, before the report had been received by telegraph at the War Office in Cairo. Kitchener always believed that the Arabs had some kind of system of communicating news across the desert akin to wireless telegraphy.

Kitchener became known to the army as "K" long before Khartum was captured, in 1898, and retained that title for the rest of his life. As Sirdar he was in the habit of making excursions up the Nile in a small stern-wheel steamer quite alone, and would drop in at various stations to see how things were going along. After one of these inspections the Sirdar would sit for hours in the small cabin thinking over his projects for the subjugation of the Sudan, and the bare-legged Arabs would peer in at the windows and then stalk away into the desert to tell their friends what kind of man the chief of the army was.

It was the late G. W. Steevens, the war correspondent of The London Daily Mail at the siege of Khartum, who depicted Kitchener as "The Man Who Has Made Himself a Machine."

To those who knew him intimately the great military leader was very human and could recount some very humorous stories. He took a great interest in the welfare of the fellaheen in Egypt, and was untiring in his efforts to see that they had justice dealt out to them by the Government. This did not please the Pashas. His fame in this direction spread into the small villages back from the Nile and caused an aged sheikh, Mohammed Abou Lio, to travel 200 miles to Cairo because his agent's wife mare, Ayesha, had been stolen by the servant of the Bey, who owned an estate near by the village. The Egyptian soldier on duty at the War Office in Cairo tried to shoo the old sheikh away by promising that he should see the Sirdar in the morning, but that would not do. The sheikh made such a noise with his lamentations and attracted such a crowd outside the building that Kitchener looked out of the window to see what it was all about. When he was informed of the loss of the faithful Ayesha the Sirdar ordered a telegram to be sent to the Egyptian officer commanding the district where the sheikh Mohammed resided to find the missing white mare and restore the animal to its owner, which was done.

Founded Censorship.

It was during his career as Sirdar that Kitchener started the press censorship on war news which has since been adopted by all other nations during warfare. He believed the best place for war correspondents was a long way in the rear of the army, and he had an intense dislike for photographers. Kitchener was always very sensitive about his eye, which had been injured at Handub, and he never liked to be snapshotted on that account. When he found an officer who had not sufficient brains for military purposes "K" detailed him to watch railroad stations at night with a lantern and question all travelers. If that function was beyond his ability then he made him press censor. That was the limit in "K's" estimation, and if an officer could not read the war dispatches and cut out the news he was sent home. In South Africa he would order the correspondents to be detained for twenty-four or Forty-eight hours at a railway station, and they were not allowed to leave the train under any consideration.

Kitchener had the faculty of selecting good men to fit the right posts. Some of those who have made their mark are Maxwell, Hunter, Smith-Dorrien, and the late Hector Macdonald, who was a Quartermaster in the Egyptian army in 1888, when "K" selected him to go to Assouan and command the Tenth Sudanese Regiment, which led to Macdonald's fine work at Omdurman five years later.

When Captain Marchand, the French explorer, marched on to Fashoda with the determination of raising the flag of his beloved France on the banks of the Nile, it was Kitchener's unpleasant duty to stop him. Kitchener's first step was to send a hamper full of good things to eat with some ice and excellent champagne, which somewhat appeased the anger of the fiery French soldier.

Kitchener brought the Boers to surrender by his series of well-organized drives and blockhouses. British officers under his energetic influence had to work hard or else be sent home. Each brigade commander had typewritten instructions given to him stating what he should do and concluding with the following:

"If twenty-four hours elapse without my hearing from you I shall take steps to discover what you are doing."

Some officers were in the habit of running down to Cape Town and spending a few days at the Mount Nelson Hotel, so "K" thought it was time the practice was stopped. Unannounced he arrived at Cape Town on his private train at 6 o'clock one morning and went to the hotel. He ordered the night clerk on duty to give him the list of guests and then visited the various rooms to give them a surprise. When one Captain called out on hearing the rap at the door, "Is that the iced rum and lime juice?" the Chief replied, "No, its only old 'K' who wants to speak to you." The officer jumped out thinking it was a joke, but found out his mistake when he opened the door.

"K" had only one order for the pleasure-loving officers. "A train leaves for the lines of communication at 11 o'clock and a transport sails for home at 4 this afternoon. You have your choice," he said.

No Patience with Delay.

He had a way of hurrying up things that was quite unpleasant for officers accustomed to taking their time. A Colonel of Engineers told Lord Roberts, when Kitchener was his Chief of Staff, that it would take three weeks to build a bridge over the Moda River. After he had left the tent "K" went after him and said: "Colonel, if that bridge is not finished in seven days we shall have to send you home." It was done.

On another occasion he had to make a perilous trip by train through the Boer country, and a young Engineer officer volunteered to drive the engine. When the train arrived safely at its destination the young officer said to "K," "We were'nt very long, Sir, were we?" To which the Chief replied, "You'll have to be quicker going back."

As Commander-in-Chief in India, Kitchener did a great deal for the welfare of the soldiers and improved the health of the troops by inaugurating inoculation for enteric fever, bubonic plague, dysentery, snake bites, and other scourges which had depleted the ranks of the Europeans for generations. He had to fight Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, in order to get his scheme for the centralization of the troops through, and also to get rid of the military member of the Council who had always hindered the actions of the Commander in Chief before "K" came.

In describing his trouble with the Viceroy to a TIMES correspondent at Calcutta in February, 1907, Lord Kitchener said:

"I did not wish to have any disagreement with Lord Curzon, and after making a tour of inspection through India, which lasted six months, I drew up my plans and handed the papers to him to be forwarded to London. Curzon placed them in a pigeonhole, and the matter dropped until he went to England, and then I sent in my plans for the mobilization of the Indian army in case of war, and the scheme for a limited number of additional railway stations, which were inaccessible for military purposes. The Viceroy returned to Calcutta in a furious rage, and I was told that he had threatened to ruin me. The climax came when Curzon cabled to the Government that he would resign if I was not recalled. At the same time I cabled to the War Office that it was absolutely necessary for the Commander in Chief to have entire control of the forces in India, and if the military member of the Council was to have equal power it was useless for me to remain in the country, because my time would be wasted. Lord Curzon's resignation was accepted, and when he left India myself and my staff with all the other Indian officials, were kept waiting forty-five minutes in the hot sun because the Viceroy had not recovered from his fit of temper."

At the bazaar arranged by Lady Minto in Calcutta for widows and orphans of the soldiers some kind-hearted native sent in an aged elephant and a one-eyed camel, which were to be raffled for at 1 rupee (about 35 cents) a chance. Lord Kitchener took several tickets and won the camel, which was delivered at his marble palace at Fort William next morning. The native attendant who led the camel to the house just asked one of the servants if the "Burra Sahib" lived there, and upon being answered in the affirmative he tied the relic of the desert to a marble pillar and walked away. When the Commander in Chief discovered what he had won he bestowed it upon his native butler, who declined the gift with great humbleness of heart, and suggested that it should go to the head groom. The groom declined to have the camel, and every servant of the household did the same, down to the water carrier, who led the disreputable away and sold it to the leader of a caravan for 5 rupees.

When the Durbar was held at Agra in February, 1907, in honor of the Ameer of Afghanistan the bandmasters were instructed to play the Afghan national anthem on the arrival of the dusky potentate. No one had ever heard of such a tune, and finally the Commander in Chief was appealed to for instructions.

"It does not matter two straws," "K" replied, "what is played, as he does not know a note of music. Play two or three bars of something heavy, pompous, and slow, and let it go at that."

The bandmasters finally decided upon a march from one of the older German operas, very little known by the general public. This was played with such success that the newspapers at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and other cities visited by the Ameer printed a column about the "weirdly beautiful Oriental strains of the Afghan national anthem," and it has been used ever since at all royal functions in Cabul.

Lord Rosebery described Lord Kitchener as "a General with a dash of statesmanship, whom I even suspect of genius." Lord Balfour said that he was an organizer of men whose foresight was never at fault.

He was a mathematician, soldier, engineer, and accountant and according to those who knew him well would have succeeded in any line of business by his zeal for work and untiring perseverance combined with his knowledge of men. Actions, not words, was the lifelong motto of "K. of K."

Began to Show Age.

Friends of Lord Kitchener who saw him in London last Spring when he was reviewing volunteer regiments at Aldershot, noticed a change in his appearance since he returned to England from India. His hair was nearly white, the once long dropping brown mustache was gray, clipped short and bristly, and there were deep lines in the bronzed face which was much thinner than it was when "K. of K." was commander in chief in India.

After a serious accident at Simla he put on weight because his knee, which was injured, prevented his taking much exercise on foot, and he appeared to have lost much of the sternness and fire of the old Sudan and South African days. The cares of the War Office soon reduced the extra weight that Lord Kitchener had gained in India and, according to those who had known him for many years, he was no broader in figure in May than he was in 1892 in Cairo, when he was made Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

Lord Kitchener had many narrow escapes from death during his long and adventurous career, at least three of these incidents occurring since the present war began in August, 1914. In October last he was a passenger on the auxiliary cruiser Arlanza with several Russian Admirals and Generals proceeding from Archangel to Cromarty, when the vessel struck a mine in the White Sea, which tore out 100 feet of her bow to a depth of forty feet. The passengers and £16,000,000 in gold bullion, which was on board the Arlanza, were taken off by one of the Wilson Line steamships bound for Hull.

On another occasion, in November, 1914, the Field Marshal was crossing the English Channel from Boulogne to Dover on a destroyer with Sir Edward Grey when a German submarine suddenly appeared and fired a torpedo at the destroyer. It was only the high rate of speed and the lightning like manner in which the destroyer answered her helm that saved the two distinguished passengers from death.

During one of his periodical visits to the front last Winter Lord Kitchener went into the trenches as far as the first line, much against the advice of his staff and the commander of the forces. While he was looking through a telescope at the German lines a big shell came along and landed about eighty yards away. The War Secretary was covered with mud and shaken by the explosion, but was not injured.

Crippled by Fall From Horse.

At Simla Lord Kitchener met with an accident in August, 1906, which left him with a permanent limp in his right leg and caused him considerable pain at the time. It was his custom while he was Commander in Chief in India to take a ride on horseback every afternoon about 5 o'clock, when the heat of the day was over.

Upon this occasion Lord Kitchener was a little later than usual in returning, and as it was quite dark, he took a short cut through a tunnel under a hill which was little frequented by Europeans. His charger, Iron Duke, which had been presented to him by Lord Rosebery after it had run fourth in the derby, became nervous in the dark and stumbled, throwing the rider. For several minutes Lord Kitchener lay stunned from the fall, but, fortunately, recovered in time to prevent the horse dashing his brains out in its efforts to get up. Later on a few natives came through the tunnel on foot, but retreated in wild alarm when they heard strange cries ahead in the darkness.

The Commander in Chief lay in the tunnel all night, suffering great agony from a broken thigh-bone. He was found next morning, when the staff officers and three squadrons of cavalry started to scour the countryside for their missing leader. One of the natives, who had run out of the tunnel the preceding night, went to Kitchener's headquarters and told how he had heard the spirits screaming in the tunnel. This caused the place to be searched and the Commander in Chief was found.

Kitchener had another narrow escape at the battle of Toski, in Upper Egypt, when he was surrounded by fierce Sudanese fanatics, who broke through the British square, and would have speared him through the throat if he had not been rescued in the nick of time by a corporal and three soldiers belonging to the Cameron Highlanders.

The only wound Kitchener received in battle was at Handub on the Red Sea littoral in 1888, when he was struck in the right eye by a piece of shell which rendered it rigid for the rest of his life, but did not impair the sight to any great extent. It was through this accident that he acquired the cold, steely, fixed gaze which has been so often described by various writers.

Lord Kitchener was much attached to his relatives, and always found time to visit them during his stay in England. Among them were two elderly women, the Misses Hutchinson, who lived in Phillimore Gardens, Kensington. He wrote to them frequently when he was away, and always devoted a certain part of his time to them in London.

Before starting for the march against the Mahdi's forces at Khartum in 1898, the two presented him with a gold-headed malacca cane, which the Sirdar took to Egypt with him, and after the capture of Omdurman he had himself photographed holding the stick in his hand, so that the two women could recognize their gift.

In addition to speaking Arabic and Hindustani fluently, Lord Kitchener spoke French, Italian, Spanish, and German.

When Lord Kitchener arrived at the Grand Central Station in New York three years ago on his way home from India he was met by two solid lines of camera men, who had their machines focused on him as he walked along the platform from the train.

"Gracious me!" he exclaimed to a friend at his side, "what on earth are these men here for?"

"They are photographers and moving picture men looking for you," his friend replied.

"Oh, save me!" exclaimed Lord Kitchener as the cameras clicked, and he tried to dive under a train.

When he reached the Plaza Hotel and was taken to his suite of rooms the telephone started ringing furiously.

The General answered a few calls and talked with several women reporters who were anxious to obtain interviews. One woman, who said she was a spiritualist, asked for a lock of his hair. That was too much. He took the receiver from the hook, plugged the bell with cotton wool, and told his friends that the telephones in New York were too familiar for him.

Doubled Their Day's March.

One blazing hot day, when the heat was about 125 in the shade, somewhere up near the Northwest frontier Kitchener stopped his special train at a small wayside station and walked up to the small village to see if there was any news of troops moving in that direction, the manoeuvres being in progress. Just then a regiment of Sikh pioneers came leisurely over the hill toward the station and the officers realized at once that "K" was on hand. When the Commander in Chief came up Major Wallace, who was in command, stepped forward and saluted, and the following conversation ensued:

"What are you doing?" asked "K."

"We are engaged in a sham battle and are in pursuit of the enemy."

"How many miles do you do a day; where are your tents?"

"The tents are about an hour ahead getting pitched for tiffin. We march about eleven miles a day." Major Wallace explained.

"Gracious me!" Kitchener exclaimed. "If you do not go any faster than this you will never catch up with the enemy in a century. Try to make twenty-two miles a day to-morrow, and put them into the thing. Meanwhile send word to your tent men to do another eleven miles."

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S TRIBUTE.

Loss of Their Greatest Soldier Will Spur Britons to Increased Effort.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, said that in his opinion Lord Kitchener was the greatest of British soldiers of the present time, and that he always considered that he was in the right place as War Minister in such a time as this.

"I also believe," added Mr. Choate, "that this calamity will stimulate the British people to increased effort until their final triumph is won."

A GREAT CHIEF, SAYS GAUNT.

British Naval Attache Calls Kitchener England's Foremost Organizer.

Captain Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, spoke of Earl Kitchener yesterday as the greatest of England's organizers and said that in his opinion Kitchener's genius as an organizer of armies and a disciplinarian had eclipsed his reputation as a great General in the field.

"It is really," said Captain Gaunt, "the task of a soldier and not a sailor to speak of the achievements of Lord Kitchener, for a soldier would be more familiar with them than I am. But I knew him as a great organizer of great armies and as a man who could train and discipline men and put them into the field, and those are a few of the many reasons why I, along with other Britons, honor the memory of a great British chief."

MORE THAN A RESTAURANT—A BROADWAY INSTITUTION

Amidst the Dinner Scene at Broadway's Famous Institution

Picturesque in its vivid life and color, fascinating in its alluring glamour, sparkling in its refined gaiety—the Dinner Scene at Churchill's nightly reflects a phase of metropolitan life unequaled in its ever-changing pleasure, in its never-failing charm.

Not only to its atmosphere does Churchill's owe its unequaled popularity for Dinner, but also to its famed *Cuisine* in a la carte service—to its exceptional *Special Dinner* at $1.25—and to its inimitable *Cabaret Unique*.

Equally popular for Supper. Dancing from nine o'clock.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c, served with Dancing on main floor, and for its *Afternoon Tea Dances*.

CHURCHILL'S

KITCHENER'S CAREER BEGAN IN OBSCURITY

From a Lieutenant He Rose as "a Man Who Did Things" to Field Marshal.

SILENT, A BACHELOR, AND 65

In Egypt, South Africa, and India He Won Promotions by Thoroughness of Methods.

Field Marshal Horatio Herbert Kitchener, O. M., first Earl Kitchener of Khartum and of Broome, Viscount of Khartum, of the Vaal and Aspall, Viscount Broome of Broome; Baron Denton of Denton, Knight of the Garter, Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, of the Star of India, of the Bath, and of St. Michael and St. George; Knight of St. Patrick, Privy Councillor, and England's most distinguished soldier, died at the height of his fame. Since the death of Lord Roberts he had been the most commanding military figure in English military life. And he was a self-made man.

Without any great family connections he rose slowly but steadily through the lesser grades until he won an Earldom and the baton of a Field Marshal of England. He would have been 66 years old on the 24th of this month. He was a bachelor and, whether deserved or not, had the reputation of being a woman hater.

Kitchener was a great soldier and a great administrator. He had served in every part of the British world. To his comrades he was "K. of K.," the silent soldier of mystery who did things and did them well. The motto on his coat of arms consisted of one word—"Thorough."

"He is a man who does not inspire the love of women, he has no spiritual ideals, no inspiration," Harold Begbie, the biographer of Kitchener, wrote recently, "and all his work has been characterized by so exclusive a masculinity that it is almost certain posterity will not be greatly curious about him. He will live in the shadows with Wellington, not in the sunlight with Nelson and Napoleon."

Herbert Horatio Kitchener was the son of a soldier, his father having been Lieut. Col. Henry Horatio Kitchener of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons, who died in 1894 at the age of 80 years. The famous soldier who has just died was one of five children—four sons and one daughter. His sister, Mrs. H. R. Parker, survives him, as does also his brother, General Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener, who succeeds to the title. By a great many Earl Kitchener has been thought an Irishman, but this is not the case. He was born in Ireland of English parents.

Born to the Army.

Very little is known of the boyhood of Kitchener. He was quite an ordinary British boy, very silent, very positive in his opinions, and always the master of himself. He was born to the army and in his late 'teens entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was commissioned a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in January, 1871. His actual British service may be said to have begun with the Woolwich finals, but as a matter of fact his fighting career began in 1870 when he went to France and fought under the tricolor against Germany, and as his career began so it ended, as a comrade in arms of the French.

Dinan, France, was the home of Lieut. Col. Kitchener when, in 1870, the future Earl Kitchener arrived there on a holiday visit. France and Prussia went to war about that time, and one morning the elder Kitchener awoke to find his big son, twenty years old, a soldier of France, a private in the ranks, and it is the memory of that service to their country that won for Earl Kitchener the love of the French people and made him in France almost as great a popular idol as he was in England. Kitchener's service in the French Army was cut short by an attack of pneumonia, and by the time he was ready to return to the front his father had obtained his discharge. He returned to Woolwich, where in the following January he entered on his active career as an officer in the British Army.

The first few years of his service were hard working years, but uneventful. He was sent to Palestine on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and subsequently the British Government sent him to Cyprus to make a map of that island, and also for a time to serve as British Vice Consul at Erzerum in Turkey. In 1882 Kitchener asked for an Egyptian detail and the granting of that request started him on his way to fame and power.

Made Major of Cavalry.

Sir Evelyn Wood, then Sirdar, appointed Kitchener a Major of Cavalry in the Egyptian Army, and the first thing that Kitchener did was to set about making a systematic and thorough study of the Egyptian character and laying the foundation for that intimate knowledge of all things Egyptian that in subsequent years made him one of the mainstays of British prestige in that land.

One of his first services in Egypt was as an intelligence officer attached to Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column, organized for the relief of General Gordon, who was then practically a prisoner at Khartum. This expedition, known in military history as the Gordon Relief Expedition, proved a disastrous fiasco, and Kitchener took deeply to heart the costly lessons, due to lack of transportation facilities and means of intelligence, and when a few years later he himself organized and led a similar expedition the mistakes of the Stewart venture were not to be repeated.

In the next years Kitchener was engaged in innumerable fights and raids against the Dervishes or Mahdists of Southern Egypt. He had now become known in the service as one of the most capable of younger officers, a strict disciplinarian, and a hard and stubborn fighter. In 1886 he was appointed Governor of the Red Sea Territories, and the final overthrow of Osman Digna at Tamai occurred in his tenure of that office.

In 1887 and 1888 Kitchener was in command at Suakim, and the most important enterprise he directed in those years was that attack on Osman Digna at Handud, an enterprise that was not a complete success, but from which he was able to extricate himself with credit and without loss of prestige. Before the end of 1888, however, he got his revenge for that half failure. When he led a brigade of Sudanese troops over the enemy trenches at Gemaizeh. In that campaign Kitchener was severely wounded when a bullet pierced his jaw.

Aid on Queen's Staff.

In the latter part of 1888 Kitchener returned to England and was made an aid on the staff of Queen Victoria, was decorated with the Medjidie of the second class, and as a member of the Queen's staff received the rank of Colonel. After a brief period in England he was ordered to return to Egypt and was placed in command of an Egyptian brigade in the Sudan. He commanded the mounted troops in the battle of Toski and was specially mentioned in the reports of that engagement. It was in this battle that General Sir Francis Grenfell dealt the Dervishes a crushing blow, and when General Grenfell, in 1892, resigned, Kitchener was named Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

The Dongola expedition of 1896 proved the fighting value of the new Egyptian force organized by the Sirdar, and was the beginning of the movement that was to culminate in the reconquest of the Sudan. Kitchener, when he began the organization of this army, which was to win such glory at Omdurman and Khartum, found it a motley and discontented horde of underfed and underpaid natives. It was an army described at that time as being "without stomach, heart, or backbone," and Kitchener's task was to bring it up to date, one of the many "impossible" things that the Sirdar did in record-breaking time.

While he was reorganizing the Egyptian force Kitchener decided that he needed a certain type of gun and he wired the War Office in London to send him the number necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes he had in mind. The War Office replied by suggesting another kind of gun. Kitchener repeated his original message. The War Office replied that the guns considered best by the War Office were on the way, whereupon Kitchener sent this message to his chiefs in London: "I think these stores will be Dervishes myself." He got the kind of guns he wanted, and shortly thereafter the southward march for the reconquest of the Sudan was under way.

The scientific precision with which Kitchener moved southward, bringing with him the railway that was to prove the destruction of Mahdism, forms one of the most remarkable stories of modern warfare. At the Atbara fight the advance guard of the Khalifa's army was shattered and broken, and here it was that Kitchener set himself down to prepare for the final deadly blow at Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898.

Victory at Omdurman.

The blow at Omdurman was delivered with relentless effect. Fought on the Nile, opposite Khartum, the battle was the greatest of Kitchener's time in Egypt. With 20,000 men he fought 50,000 Mahdists, and when the battle ended 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 were wounded, and 4,000 were prisoners, while the British and Egyptian losses totaled not more than 500 men.

With the capture of Khartum, which meant the re-establishment of British possession of the upper reaches of the Nile, Kitchener became a figure of worldwide interest and a great popular hero in England. For his triumph he was rewarded with promotion to the rank of General, with a Parliamentary grant of $150,000, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Kitchener of Khartum. When the Kitchener army entered Khartum there followed the famous memorial service in Gordon's garden, and at the close of the ceremony every officer present stepped out and shook the hand of Kitchener. Describing the close of the ceremony a British war correspondent, who witnessed it, wrote:

"There were those who said the cold Sirdar could hardly speak or see as General Hunter and the rest stepped out, according to their rank, and shook his hand. What wonder! He had trodden this road toward Khartum for fourteen years, and he stood at the goal at last."

But another task that called for firm and delicate handling yet lay before the Sirdar. The strange news was carried to him that an expedition headed by white men had arrived at Fashoda, far up the Nile, and the victorious General set out in a gunboat to learn the truth for himself. At Fashoda he found the gallant French Commander, Colonel Marchand, and his Senegalese, who, after undergoing untold dangers and privations during a march of two years from the West, had arrived at this point. Marchand had occupied the place in the name of France, and the situation undoubtedly was one of the deepest gravity.

Though flushed with victory, Kitchener comported himself with courtesy and considération. It was his duty to intimate to Marchand that, acting in the name of Egypt and England, he could not admit the pretensions put forward by the brave Frenchman; yet to the leader of the expedition and his officers Kitchener personally displayed comradeships and friendship, giving them many little comforts and luxuries, to which they had long been strangers. Marchand, speaking at the time of this incident, could find no words to convey adequately the appreciation of the kindness shown toward him by the Sirdar and his subordinates, and it is unquestionable that the tact and moderation evinced by the British General helped materially toward a peaceful solution of the difficulty that then arose between England and France.

Rout of the Khalifa.

Mahdism had had its origin in just discontent over the oppressive rule of Egypt in the Sudan. But having dominated the whole of that country, Mahdism degenerated in its turn into a cruel and bloody despotism, and the rout of the Khalifa's forces by Kitchener with his Anglo-Egyptian Army meant the deliverance of those inhabitants of that region who desired to go about their business in peace. No sooner had Kitchener completed the work of dispersing the Mahdist hordes than, with true constructive statesmanship, he set himself to the task of preparing for the education of the Sudanese youth. The Gordon Memorial College was the outcome of his deliberations, and when he returned to England he set himself with success to the task of raising the requisite funds for that enterprise.

On Kitchener's return to Egypt with the title of Governor General of the Sudan, he set himself energetically to the work of civilizing the conquered territory. The administration of the country was organized on scientific lines, the railway was pushed on to Khartum, and the new Governor General seemed to be settling down to a task that required patience, foresight, and sagacity. But suddenly, owing to the exigencies of the situation in South Africa, he was called away from the land in which he had won his fame to join Lord Roberts as Chief of the Staff.

Kitchener threw himself into his new duties with his accustomed energy, and, if he did not win the popular acclamation which greeted his work in Egypt, he performed magnificent work both in administration and in the field. His tactics at Paardeburg evoked some criticism, but The London Times historian of the war, in discussing that fight in the cold light of later days, wrote:

"Whatever mistakes Kitchener may have made, there can be no comparison between his impatient and unquenchable thirst for victory at Paardeburg and the paralytic stupor of Spion Kop or Vaal Krantz." And again: "After all is said and done, it remains the best conducted and most successful engagement on a large scale during the whole war."

Vindication in South Africa.

Another military writer, remarking on the fact that Kitchener was suddenly sent into Cape Colony to organize the prosecution of the campaign, observed:

"If this mission was in reality a kind of honorable disgrace the hopeless breakdown of the Headquarters Staff during the few weeks which followed, the fiasco at Poplar Grove, the chaos of command and confusion of badly worded orders which brought about the disasters at Sanna's Post and Lindley, together with the complete failure to inflict punishment on any part of the hostile forces, while Kitchener's directing hand was absent from Roberts's side, amply vindicated his superior skill and judgment. It is more probable, however, that his presence was required in a number of places at once, for, excepting French, no other British commander in the field had up to that time shown himself a match for the Boer farmer opposed to him."

And it is noteworthy that, after he had resigned the command into Lord Kitchener's hands, Lord Roberts publicly declared that he had implicit confidence in his successor's judgment and skill, and affirmed that no one could have labored more incessantly or in a more self-effacing manner than Lord Kitchener had done. Until the final surrender of the Boers Kitchener conducted the operations against the flying bands with tireless energy, and earned the respect of the men, whom he had tirelessly pursued and relentlessly hammered. On one occasion he was nearly captured by the Boers.

After the conclusion of peace in South Africa Kitchener was ordered, in 1902, to India as supreme commander of the British and native troops in the Indian Empire. It had long been his desire to become Commander in Chief in India. The appointment was destined to have important results. The new Commander in Chief examined the organization of the Indian Army, and found it wanting.

"Our Indian military administration," he declared, "has been framed mainly to meet peace requirements, and the consideration that an army exists for war has been overlooked."

Although the Commander in Chief had always been a member of the Government of India, Kitchener pointed out that a second and independent authority had been introduced, in the form of a military department. To the head of this department had been given a position in council co-equal with that of the Commander in Chief, to whom he was the military subordinate. The executive head of the army, in fact, Lord Kitchener affirmed, had been unable to do anything without the approval of this official, "whose sanction is communicated in the name of, but not necessarily after reference to, the Governor General in Council."

His Work in India.

Some striking examples of the fruits of the then existing system were given by Lord Kitchener, who showed that while he was unable to get the ammunition he considered necessary he received instead a quantity of ordnance stores which he had not asked for. After pointing out that it was essential for the Commander in Chief to have control of the services on which his army depended for its subsistence, Kitchener observed:

"No one dislikes change more than I do, but if necessary I do not fear it; I would certainly not continue a rotten system because I was afraid to stretch out my hand and take a sound one."

His denunciation of the system of dual control and his demand that the Commander in Chief should be the sole military head of the army caused a great outcry from Kitchener's opponents, Lord Curzon affirming that the proposal amounted to the setting up of a military autocracy. But the Home Government supported the Commander in Chief, and the result was a personal triumph for Kitchener. Under the new arrangement that was established the Commander in Chief, to use the words of Mr. Brodrick —then Secretary of State for India— "will wield powers and possess machinery adequate for the furtherance of his schemes, but not such as to free him from proper financial and political criticism. The undoubted supremacy of the Governor General in Council will be maintained." The fact that Mr. Morley subsequently agreed to the reform was significant, and both Lord Minto, who succeeded as Viceroy, and the Commander in Chief loyally agreed to cooperate in giving it a reasonable trial.

In 1909 Kitchener was relieved of the Indian command, promoted to Field Marshal, and assigned to duty as Commander in Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, in succession to the Duke of Connaught, who was sent to Canada as Governor General. This post was more of a sinecure than anything else, and Kitchener soon became disgusted with it and was returned to Egypt in 1911 as Agent and Consul General at Cairo, virtually the Governor Generalship of Egypt.

Visited the United States.

In the interval between his leaving India and his resumption of Egyptian service, Kitchener visited the United States, and was the recipient here of marked honors. He had many warm personal friends in the American Army, among them Major Generals Leonard Wood and Hugh L. Scott, the latter being the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point at the time of the Kitchener visit.

One of the principal reasons that brought Kitchener to the United States was to see at close range and to inspect the West Point Academy. Australia and New Zealand at that time were about to create Government military academies, and he advised the authorities in those Commonwealths to model any institution they created as much as possible after West Point. On April 17, 1910, Kitchener went to West Point and was received by General Scott. He made an inspection of the cadets, the academy equipment, and everything else connected with the institution, and when he left he said there was no longer any doubt in his mind that West Point was the greatest military academy on earth.

"I have always," said Lord Kitchener at that time, "taken the keenest interest in West Point. I think my opinion of that splendid institution may be summed up in a single word and that word is 'thorough.'"

Lord Kitchener only chanced to be in England when the European war started in August, 1914. He had just returned to London from Egypt, had been created an Earl by King George, and was being talked of as Viceroy of India when the storm broke. When it became certain that England was to be drawn into the conflict, from all parts of the British Empire arose a demand that was practically unanimous that he be made War Minister. Within a few hours after England declared herself in a state of war with Germany Premier Asquith announced the appointment of Earl Kitchener as Secretary of State for War.

Probably no other war official in the history of the world ever faced so stupendous a task as that which confronted Earl Kitchener. The British Army available for service in France totaled not much more than 200,000 men of all arms, and it was his task to create armies of millions out of untrained men. Grimly he began his work, and within a year all England was a training camp, while in the dominions beyond the seas other hundreds of thousands had been mobilized in training camps or sent overseas to duty in France and the Near East.

Building Up Present Army.

From the start the War Minister cautioned the British people to expect a long and hard war. It was to be a war to a finish, one that probably would last years, and Kitchener, in his blunt, soldierly fashion, spoke his mind to the people. And all the time he worked. He kept personally in touch with every recruiting station, with every training camp, with every munition-making establishment, Government owned as well as private. He made trips to France and conferred with and established close and sympathetic relations with the French War office and General Joffre and his staff. He believed in the coordination of the allied forces and resources and never ceased to labor to that end.

The task of recruiting the great armies that Kitchener knew England had undertaken was one which won proved the hardest fight of his career. He found the supply of ammunition woefully short and reluctantly came to realize that, if the armies he wanted to raise were to be, conscription would have to be resorted to. As the war progressed many who previously had clamored loudest for his appointment to the war post became his severest critics. He was blamed for this and that failure of the forces in France, was held responsible for the shortage in munitions, and for various other defects in the military system which he was working so hard all the time to overcome. Among his severest critics were the newspapers controlled by Lord Northcliffe and Winston Churchill, the former First Lord of the Admiralty.

But Kitchener paid not the slightest attention to those who criticised him. He went his way, cool and thorough, supported by the great mass of the British people, and when he set sail the other day, on what was to be his last voyage, it was his satisfaction to know that out of the rawest of raw material, as a British army officer expressed it, he had created a fighting machine of nearly 5,000,000 men.

Twice in his life Earl Kitchener was the object of attempted assassination, once in Egypt and another time in India. In both instances the plots were frustrated and the plotters arrested. The bombs that were to have been used in the plot hatched in 1908 to kill him while on duty in India were said at the time to have been shipped from New York. It was in 1912 that the plot to kill Earl Kitchener in Cairo was discovered and frustrated.

LOST WITH EARL KITCHENER.

Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald and Others in War Minister's Party.

Lieut. Col. Oswald Arthur Gerald Fitzgerald, who was accompanying Earl Kitchener, was his personal Military Secretary. When on August 4, 1914, at the beginning of the war, it was announced that Earl Kitchener had been chosen as Secretary of State for War he not only designated Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald as his personal Military Secretary, but selected Herbert James Creedy and Sir George Arthur, Bart, as his private secretaries.

Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald was a son of the late Sir Charles Fitzgerald and was educated at Wellington College. He received his first commission as a member of the Indian Staff Corps in 1895, and was gazetted to the Eighteenth K. G. O. Lancers two years later, serving on the northwestern frontier of India during 1897 and 1898, for which he won a medal with two clasps. He was aide de camp to the British Commander in Chief in India from 1904 to 1906, and was Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener, as Commander in Chief in India, from 1907 to 1908.

When Lord Kitchener was sent on his mission to Japan, Australia, and New Zealand in 1909 Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald went along on his staff. On his return he was stationed for a year at the Staff College, and in 1911 he served as Secretary to Lord Kitchener when the latter commanded the troops at the coronation of King George V. In 1911 he was sent to Egypt as General Staff officer, and in 1912 was British Military Attaché to Egypt, serving until 1914, when he was appointed Kitchener's personal Military Secretary. He was a member of the Cavalry Club, London, and in 1915 was made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

Donaldson in War Office.

Sir Hay Frederick Donaldson, one of the prominent military officers accompanying Earl Kitchener on the Hampshire, had been playing an important rôle in the British War Office, where he had been serving as technical adviser to the Minister of Munitions since 1915. He was born July 7, 1856, and was the second son of the late Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, who was the first Premier of New South Wales. His mother was the daughter of the late Frederick Cowper of Carleton Hall, Penrith and Unthank, Cumberland. Sir Frederick married Selina, the youngest daughter of the late Colonel F. M. Beresford. Educated at Eton, Trinity College, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Zurich, he had been prominently identified with iron and steel projects, engineering, and ordnance problems. Between 1887 and 1891 he was engaged in work on the Manchester Canal, and for the next six years was Chief Engineer of the London India Docks. In 1898 he was made Deputy Director General, and in the next year Chief Mechanical Engineer of Ordnance Factories of which he had been Superintendent since 1903.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Ellershaw, who was born in 1869, entered the army in 1888 and served on the northwestern frontier of India in 1897 and 1898. In South Africa in 1900 he was severely wounded in battle. In 1902 he was stationed at Aden, and for his service in the European war he had won the medal of the Distinguished Service Order.

Hugh James O'Beirne, who was also accompanying Earl Kitchener, had been serving as Councillor of the British Embassy at Petrograd since 1906. Born in 1866, he was educated at Beaumont and at Ballol College, Oxford, and was sent to Petrograd for the first time as an Attaché in 1892. He is well remembered in Washington, where he was Second Secretary of the British Embassy from 1895 to 1898. In 1900 he was sent to Paris as Secretary of the British Embassy, remaining there six years.

MAN OF CHARM IN PEACE.

Kitchener's Personality Was Delightful, Says Col. Slocum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Lieut. Col. Stephen L'H. Slocum, U. S. A., retired, former Military Attaché at London and St. Petersburg, at his home on New Hampshire Avenue, expressed great sorrow at the news of the death of Earl Kitchener and his staff officers.

"I knew Kitchener many years, and had for him as a man and soldier the highest respect and the warmest admiration. He was one of the greatest soldiers I ever knew in personal and intimate relations. I served as Military Attaché all through the Boer war, and there first met Earl Kitchener. He showed the traits of the great executive organizer, and he was also a man of great personal charm. His achievements in the work of organizing and administering large military operations was simply marvelous.

"I knew Kitchener in peace as well as war, when I was stationed in London as Military Attaché, when Mr. Reid was Ambassador, and I came to know him on the more genial and charming side of his great character. His delightful personality will always be a pleasant memory with the many friends, soldiers, and civilians who met him. I knew him when he was Sirdar of Egypt, and there had the opportunity of witnessing his remarkable success. The loss of such a man to England at this time is appalling. I would not say that no one could be found who could take his place, for there is always among soldiers some one to step forward and take up the burden that must be borne. But the loss is almost irreparable, and, just now, is a terrible blow to Great Britain.

"he loss of a great leader with his personal staff seldom occurs in such a way, and it is a disaster as great as the loss of a battle. I knew, in London, all the various officers who were with Earl Kitchener on the Hampshire, and O'Beirne especially was a warm friend of mine. He was stationed at St. Petersburg as British Military Attaché when I was there for my Government."

AS GEN. WOOD VIEWED HIM.

Kitchener a Great Man in Many Fields of Endeavor.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, spoke last night of Lord Kitchener as one of the great men of his time.

"Lord Kitchener," said General Wood, "proved himself a man of the highest type and quality in many fields of endeavor, fields that called for the solution of administrative as well as military problems. I knew Lord Kitchener and am familiar with the record of his achievements and consider him one of the great men of his day."

A CALAMITY TO ENGLAND.

General Barry Says the World Will Regret Kitchener's Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Major General Thomas H. Barry, who is now in Chicago in charge of the Central Department of the United States Army, mourns the loss of a close and esteemed friend in the death of Lord Kitchener. They became friends during Lord Kitchener's first visit to America.

"Lord Kitchener was the greatest soldier living and a man of noble character," said Major Gen. Barry. "His death is a calamity to England. The world will regret his loss. I was stunned by the news of his death."

KITCHENER LAUDED OUR WEST POINT

Said He Regarded It as the Greatest Military School in the World.

CAME HERE TO VISIT IT

Gen. Scott Says the British Field Marshal Recommended It for Model to Australia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Earl Kitchener regarded the Military Academy at West Point as the greatest military school in the world. When he visited the United States several years ago, in 1910, it was for the sole purpose of seeing West Point. Kitchener so informed Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who was then the Superintendent of West Point, but is now Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army. So impressed was the great British General with the greatness of West Point that he recommended that it be copied and duplicated by the Commonwealth of Australia, which has since founded a West Point of its own.

General Scott's version of Earl Kitchener's admiration of West Point has not before been published in English. It has been printed in Spanish in a special Spanish edition of "World's Work," intended primarily for circulation in Latin American countries. General Scott's article was entitled "The United States Military Academy." A translation of that part which deals with the fact that Kitchener regarded it as "the greatest military school in the world" follows:

"The reputation of the school for efficiency is well established in other countries besides our own. After a review in honor of the foreign delegates to the Hudson-Fulton ceremonies in 1909, the ranking Admirals of England, Germany, and France were being driven to the railway station in the same carriage, and they remarked to each other, 'We have not such a school in any of our countries.' And when England's great soldier, General Kitchener of Khartum, spoke before the dinner of the Pilgrims Society in New York in his honor in 1910, he remarked: 'I have just seen your great military school at West Point, and have but one word to describe it—"Thorough." What impresses me most in this great City of New York is the number of cultivated, high-minded gentlemen who live within fifty miles of the greatest military school in the world, and they do not know it, and do not go to see it.'

"On another occasion he remarked: 'The Dominion of Canada made a parliamentary inquiry as to why I came through the United States without going through Canada, but I started from the other side of the world to see West Point. I recommended the Commonwealth of Australia to build a West Point in Australia. I did this on the reputation of the school abroad, but now that I come here and see it, I feel abashed at my doing so.' He sent Colonel Bridges of the British Army to study the methods and textbooks of the academy, and Colonel Bridges has since founded the Royal Military College of Duntroon, near Melbourne, Australia."

LOSS NOT IRREPARABLE.

Army Officers Here Say Machinery He Started Will Run Smoothly.

Army officers on duty in and near New York were one yesterday in saying that in their opinion the death of Lord Kitchener at this time would not proye to be an irreplaceable loss to the British Army, although the majority admitted that had it happened a year ago, the War Minister's place would have been hard to fill.

One officer who was at West Point when the Academy was visited by Lord Kitchener said that he remembered the reserved, cold-faced man who slipped quietly into West Point and out again before any one almost knew of his presence.

"General Scott was the Superintendent," said this officer, "and, of course, when he found who was coming up he offered to turn out the cadets for a review. Kitchener refused this, saying he didn't want to appear in uniform, but he asked that the corps might be paraded so that he might watch them as a private person.

"Accordingly the cadets were assembled and General Scott reviewe them while on his porch in a shadowed position where he would not be noticed. Lord Kitchener sat quietly through the whole thing. He did not say much when he went away, he was a good deal like Scott in that he was taciturn to a great degree, a few days later in a speech at a banquet tendered to him by the Pilgrims he praised West Point highly and showed that he meant what he said by sending back an officer who was on his way to establish some sort of a military school for officers in Australia. This officer came to West Point and stayed there several months reading the text books and attending classes.

"I believe his death now is a loss to Britain, naturally, but it is not a disaster by a long shot. Kitchener has taught her a needed lesson. He has gotten the machinery for the upbuilding of a powerful fighting force, and his guiding hand can be replaced where it might have been hard to do it a year ago."

Several anecdotes of Kitchener were related by an officer who knew him. It was told how when he was in South Africa a great many officers got homesick and obtained sick leave through influence at home exerted at the War Office. Once the Earl, who was then Chief of Staff, found the number of officers diminishing and suspecting something hurried down to a ship in the harbor which was about to clear for England. On board he found a great number of sick, some badly off and some fairly well. In less than two hours Lord Kitchener had been through that ship from stem to stern, and over half the sick were ordered off at once and returned to duty.

His subordinates were popularly supposed to hate the cold master. One of them failed to get something done which Kitchener had ordered. The Minister of War called the officer before him and asked for explanations. The answer sounded like a perfectly good reason why the thing that Kitchener wanted could not be done.

"That's good," was the War Minister's comment. "Your excuse is fine. Now go and do as you were ordered."

Here is another little story an officer who knew Kitchener tells about "K. of K." It happened in Egypt. An army surgeon reported that a certain soldier was not ill but malingering. Later it turned out that the soldier had typhoid fever. Kitchener sent for the surgeon. "Take this man," he said, pointing to the sick soldier, "to the hospital, and then take yourself back to England."

During the Boer War the British forces needed a certain stream bridged. Kitchener sent for a Colonel of Engineers and asked him how long it would take. The officer replied about three weeks.

"If that bridge isn't ready in seven days you go back to England," said Kitchener, and the bridge was ready in six.

It is told of Kitchener that a few months ago, while inspecting a company of British home defense guards, the Captain of the company, when he could think of nothing else to say, turned to the War Minister and asked him this question:

"What uniform, Sir, shall we wear if the Germans come?"

"The ones you want to be buried in," was the quick answer.

Cool and comfortable to throat and tongue—a SENSIBLE cigarette.

20 for 15¢

1 DEAD, 8 HURT IN EXPLOSION

Corning Mill at du Pont Plant, Wayne, N. J., Blows Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WAYNE, N. J., June 6.—One man is dead, one is missing, and eight are injured as the result of an explosion at the Wayne plant of the du Pont Powder Company this afternoon. William Fredericks of Lincoln Park was alone in the corning mill of the plant, a small frame structure, when there was a detonation and his body was blown through the roof. He was taken to the Paterson General Hospital, where he died at 7 o'clock tonight. Charles Hammil of Wayne was pushing a car of powder toward the corning mill when the explosion occurred. He was knocked down and injured. Five or six other men received minor injuries. The windows in the Wayne station of the Erie Railroad, half a mile away, were blown out, and windows in many near-by houses were smashed.

Just after the explosion a horse belonging to one of the mounted guards of the company ran riderless up to the plant office. Tonight it was not known whether the rider had been killed by the explosion. He was seen near the corning mill a short time before, but his body has not been found.

CITY BREVITIES.

The death rate last week was a trifle higher in New York City than the rate during the corresponding week of last year. The total deaths reported were 1,473, as compared with 1,430 reported during the corresponding week of 1915.

On the petition of Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, receivers for the American Real Estate Company, Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday appointed George C. Holt as Special Master to take the testimony of Edward B. Boynton, President; William D. Wickley, Vice President; Austin L. Babcock, Treasurer, and Clarence S. Shumway, Secretary of the company, in the equity suit brought by the creditors.

Elias B. Goodman, Secretary of the Society for the Study and Improvement of Industrial Organizations, received a letter yesterday from Governor Whitman in answer to a letter outlining the society's plan for the settlement of industrial disputes by a commission of three members, one appointed by the employer's, one by the employes, and one by the Governor. Governor Whitman said that he had referred the plan to John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission.

DUDLEY'S CONVICTION VOID.

Supreme Court Frees Philadelphia Lawyer, Sued by Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—The conviction of Colonel Edward H. Dudley, a well-known lawyer of Camden and Philadelphia, who was indicted for counseling his chauffeur to absent himself from the Dudley divorce trial, was set aside by the Supreme Court today. The chauffeur had been subpoenaed by Mrs. Dudley to give evidence against her husband. It was alleged Colonel Dudley wrote or telegraphed him to leave the State and paid his expenses to California.

The Supreme Court held that Colonel Dudley had committed no crime in Hudson County, where he was indicted and where the divorce proceedings were being tried. Various defects in the indictment were pointed out, the court saying that it was doubtful whether a witness temporarily in the State could be compelled to await a divorce trial merely upon being served with a summons accompanied by the nominal fee of 50 cents. In the Dudley case it was not shown that the chauffeur had been paid even the 50 cents fee required by statute.

EXPAND MONROE DOCTRINE.

American Society Proposes Third Plank for Party Platforms.

The Board of Directors of the American Society, which recently asked the Resolutions Committees of all political parties to incorporate in their platforms two paragraphs on Americanism from the platform on which Abraham Lincoln was elected the second time, will recommend a third plank, which was drawn by ex-Justice Edward W. Hatch, formerly of the Appellate Division. It reads:

> We regard with apprehension any attempt of any outside sovereignty to in anywise affect any lodgment of power in this hemisphere, either through the ownership of land and the exercise of dominion thereover or by the exercise of influence upon any citizen, foreign-born or native. We regard with repugnance any divided allegiance, and demand that every citizen shall be for the United States and the United States for every citizen at all times and in every circumstance.

Among the officers of the American Society are Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, General Leonard Wood, Senator James W. Wadsworth, ex-Senator Lafayette Young, Walter S. Allerton, Colonel T. M. Carrington, and W. O. Hart.

MITCHEL STOPS TIME CUT.

Vetoes Ordinance That Would Shorten City Workers' Day.

Mayor Mitchel announced his opposition to the further reduction of working hours for city employes at present in a letter to the Board of Aldermen vetoing Ordinances 514 and 517, which reduced the hourse of service of civil service employes in certain departments. The Mayor wrote:

"It seems to me that in a year when the staff of every department has been reduced to the minimum in an effort to control a rising tax rate, when we are in the midst of the making of a new budget, and the same effort to control the numbers of employes must again be made, it ill becomes the departments to curtail their office hours, which are short enough now, in all conscience, to permit the completion of the vast volume of work that confronts us.

"Furthermore, very liberal provision has been made for municipal employes this year. By general executive order the departments have been directed to permit all those who care to enlist in the Plattsburg camps to do so, with an additional allowance of free time into the bargain. A generous vacation is given to all of our municipal employes.

"If these ordinances became law certain departments where serious work is done would be unable to close at 4 o'clock, and an unjust discrimination would thereby be established."

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water

The Superb Steamships

Massachusetts and Bunker Hill of the Metropolitan Line

are now using the

CAPE COD CANAL

On their daily trips between

NEW YORK and BOSTON

Thus offering to the Travelling Public one of the most Fascinating All-the-Way-by-Water routes in the World.

Always in Sight of Land

CHANGE IN LEAVING HOUR

The Massachusetts and Bunker Hill now depart from New York and Boston Week Days and Sundays at 6, instead of 5, o'clock in the evening as heretofore, and are scheduled to reach Boston at 7:30 the following morning, the run of the Steamers thus being fixed at

13½ Hours Between the Two Cities

instead of 15 hours when the route around Cape Cod is used.

Distance via the New Route 260 Miles

From New York, Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St.
From Boston, Leave North Side India Wharf.

FARE $4 Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1. Outside Rooms, $2.

Tickets and Information at Pier, also at all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices.

DE PINNA

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Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Announce Their Spring and Summer

Clearance Sale

Young Men's Sack and Norfolk Suits

Continuing to-day and succeeding days

English Sack and Norfolk styles, imported homespuns, tweeds, plaids and worsteds, sizes 32 to 40.

Formerly up to $40.

Sale Prices, $17.50 and $24.50

Presenting the season's only opportunity to secure De Pinna clothes for young men at greatly reduced prices.

"Regatta" Union Suits Suggest Ocean Breezes

WE request the pleasure of introducing to you the first athletic union suit that ever met your New York ideas of what a union suit should be.

* *

The "REGATTA," with the Retley idea, is so filled with simplicity, coolness and correct tailoring that it leaps right out of the class of all previous efforts.

* *

Made in lightweight, breezy, durable cottons, and silk-mixed fabrics.

* *

As comfortable and appropriate under your evening clothes as under your tennis flannels.

* *

It is the thoroughbred athletic union suit that is converting thousands of the best-dressed men in the city to the desirability of one-garment Summer underwear—$1 up.

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241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt — 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad — 775 Broadway, 58 Nassau — 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

HUGHES STRONGEST, OLD GUARD ADMITS

Its Effort to Head Off the Sentiment for Jurist Is So Far Unavailing.

LODGE TALKS TO COLONEL

Crane Forces a Showdown, but This Fails to Bring Compromise Any Nearer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—With Hughes sentiment growing and a majority of the "favorite son" delegates said to be for Justice Hughes as their second choice after pledged obligations have been discharged, the Old Guard leaders of the opposition, headed by William Barnes and Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., were marshaling their forces tonight for a terrific drive to break the Hughes line.

At the end of a most strenuous day, although claiming progress, they had made no appreciable inroads on the Hughes strength. In the Republican camp the general prediction this evening everywhere, except among the extreme reactionaries, who are lined up as solidly against Hughes as they are against Roosevelt, was that Justice Hughes would be nominated not later then the fourth ballot.

Under the tentative plans the first ballot will be taken before the convention adjourns on Friday evening, in order to give an indication of the strength of the various candidates. Then a recess will be taken and it is expected that the night hours will be consumed by conferences in which an attempt will be made to eliminate favorite sons whose chances appear to be nil, and to unite their following behind some one candidate. The extreme reactionaries in the Old Guard at present are employed in bringing about a situation which will make it possible to concentrate a big block of candidates behind Elihu Root.

Invoke Roosevelt Aid.

This would necessitate the prior elimination of Justice Hughes. In order to bring this about, the Old Guard leaders are laboring with the Progressive spokesmen of Colonel Roosevelt who are on the scene, with a view of having the Colonel aid in this delicate task. For some reason, possibly on the basis of assurances given by persons who have no direct authority to speak for Colonel Roosevelt, but who pretend that they have, the leaders of the Old Guard have prepared for some time on the theory that anything they did with a view of "stopping Hughes" would be fully as pleasing to Colonel Roosevelt as to themselves.

They were plainly taken aback today when not only Colonel Roosevelt's spokesmen here, John W. Mctrath and George W. Perkins, but the Colonel himself, repudiated the Old Guard declarations that an understanding had been reached between Roosevelt and his old foes providing for a scheme of co-operation toward the elimination of Justice Hughes as a candidate.

"They are trying to get Colonel Roosevelt to put the 'kibosh' on Hughes so that they can name Root," was the way Mr. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, put it in discussing recent utterances of this character emanating from the Old Guard camp.

With Justice Hughes showing the tremendous strength he is, there would not, under ordinary circumstances at this stage, be much doubt of his nomination anywhere. But here the situation is expected in many quarters that the battle of those behind the Hughes boom is not by any means won. With the Hughes boom exposed to a murderous cross-fire from the strongholds of the Old Guard and the Progressives, it is admitted that the situation does not afford a safe basis for predictions of victory three days before nominations are reached in the convention, which will open tomorrow morning.

Some Exceptions to Hughes Speech.

There were even some friends of Justice Hughes who indicated that they were dubious with regard to the final triumph of their candidate. The speech on Americanism delivered by Justice Hughes in Washington yesterday and read with avid interest among the politicians who are attending the convention was pronounced by them as unfortunate, in that it might be construed as a bid for the nomination by a man who right along had declared with the utmost emphasis that he is not a candidate.

All except a few irreconcilables like Barnes frankly recognize the fact that Colonel Roosevelt must have his say both in the making of the platform and the election of the nominee. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, a warm friend of Colonel Roosevelt, it was learned today, called Oyster Bay over the telephone late last night and had a long talk with Colonel Roosevelt. He came away from the telephone without any direct statement from Mr. Roosevelt as to what candidates he would oppose or who would be acceptable to him.

Among Republican leaders not identified with the Hughes boom or committed to Justice Hughes by mandate from home the talk tonight is "Hughes, Root, or a 'dark horse.'"

Many Republicans profess to believe that Senator Lodge, for whom the Colonel entertains the warmest friendship and with whose regularity not even the most exacting of the Old Guard could possibly find any fault, will be trotted out at the proper moment ready to meet the race with the support of Colonel Roosevelt and his Progressive following. Mr. Lodge has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the recent important conferences between Republican and Progressive leaders which have been in progress alternately in the rooms of Senator Lodge and the quarters of George W. Perkins at the Blackstone.

Crane Has a Show-down.

Former Senator W. Murray Crane, the astute Republican leader of the Bay State, despite assertions from the Barnes camp that he has quit Hughes, was still one of the central figures in the Hughes movement today. Republicans who favor the nomination of Hughes are building as strongly on the potent influence of Crane with the Republican leaders and on his resourcefulness as a politician as they are on the untiring labors of Frank H. Hitchcock, the volunteer sponsor for the militant Hughes boom.

Mr. Crane today summoned the leaders behind various favorite son booms to his headquarters and had a heart to heart talk with them. After a frank and pleasant talk, he told them that in his opinion the time had come when in the interest of a harmonious understanding they ought to put their cards on the table and have a show-down.

Cummins of Iowa, Sherman of Illinois, Fairbanks of Indiana, Burton of Ohio, and Weeks of Massachusetts were represented at the conference. One of the Republican Roosevelt boomers was on hand, and Frank H. Hitchcock represented the Hughes movement.

An inventory of the assets of the various candidates showed that Hughes had by far the biggest number of votes that might be regarded his for keeps of any single candidate. Roosevelt had 135 apparently, though he would not get all on the first ballot.

"Gentlemen," Mr. Crane is reported as saying, "it is apparent that there are more votes for Hughes than for anybody else, but also that if you put all your votes in one pile you will have a clear majority over Justice Hughes. Now, on whom are you willing to get together on?"

There was every willingness to get together, but the manager of every favorite son boom urged with the utmost vehemence that the getting together ought to be on the particular candidate he represented. Thus the matter stood when the conferees separated and returned each to his headquarters. The incident was mentioned here tonight among those who learned of it as an illustration of the helplessness of the opposition to Justice Hughes in the absence of any strong leader who could compel cohesion, even at the expense of personal ambitions of favorite sons and near candidates, for the nomination.

Many old-time Republican bosses with whom controlling national conventions has been a constant practice are beginning to realise that this convention is not to be controlled in the same old-fashioned way, even though three-fourths of the delegates had to pass muster before Barnes before they were picked.

Barnes has spent practically four years cloaeted with a secretary conducting the process of selection throughout the country. He has made one condition invariably: A delegate-to-be, in order to get his O. K., had to demonstrate that he had not been led astray by the Bull Moose heresy in 1912. A point was made of picking stalwarts who had stood by Taft in the convention four years ago, and sending them to this convention whenever that was practicable. As a result nearly every one who took a leading part in "the crime of 1912" will have a voice and a vote in this convention to use against Colonel Roosevelt. When new men were to be picked, in order to guard against an emotional convention which could be stampeded, or one that could be terrified by political fears, the practice followed was to pick as few politicians and as many hard-headed business men as possible. The result of this process of selection is a convention which will cut as a two-edged sword.

It will stand for anything that is proposed to keep Roosevelt out, and it will not be stampeded for Hughes. But it is not likely to prove a pliant tool in the hands of the bosses when the final attempt is made, on the eve of the balloting, to kill the Hughes boom. That is what is worrying the leaders of the Old Guard.

The Root supporters after a busy day claimed that there had been some gains for their candidate. While they sent missionary workers in all directions to labor with delegates from a score of States, most of their efforts were directed toward securing for Mr. Root a majority of the New York delegation for the effect this would have in the convention. According to the Hughes workers in the New York delegation, they had failed in this utterly. They claimed forty-six votes out of New York's eighty-seven for Justice Hughes on the first ballot.

"It lies between Hughes and Root," said Senator Wadsworth, who is pledged to the latter.

"That has been the situation of the last four weeks. Mr. Root has made some gains, but sentiment for him is not yet fully crystallized. I think his strength will grow from now on, since a certain gentleman (Roosevelt) is deceased, politically speaking."

Former Congressman J. Sloat Fassett of New York, who was one of the signatories to the Root address adopted at a meeting held in the Union League Club last April, said tonight that if Mr. Root should prove acceptable to Colonel Roosevelt he thought Root would be nominated.

"The Colonel, of course, is out of it as far as winning the nomination for himself is concerned, but I think he will settle finally who is to be the nominee," said Mr. Fassett.

Asked how he thought a final decision would be reached, Mr. Fassett said that, in his opinion, it would be arrived at through a natural process of elimination in the convention itself.

"The booms will be like the blossoms when the balloting begins," he said. "The frailest will fall with the first breeze, the strong will hang on a little longer, and the one with the greatest staying power will weather the storm."

SAYS PINHEADS RUN NATION.

Hays Hammond, Republican League President, Attacks Administration.

CHICAGO, June 6.—John Hays Hammond was today elected President of the National Republican League.

Addressing the convention, Mr. Hammond said that the country was facing important problems in economic and social conditions and in national defense, and that it was unfortunate in "this grave crisis that the conduct of our national affairs is largely in the hands of inconsequential politicians of the pinhead variety."

Mr. Hammond said that to assure prosperity there was need of a protective tariff, of legislation, but not through Government ownership, of an American merchant marine, and of American banking facilities abroad. He used many Republican arguments to show need of a return of that party to power and dwelt upon conditions the country might expect to face when the European war is over.

He concluded with an explanation of the purposes of the World's Court League, of which he is President, saying that while it favors the establishment of a tribunal to which future international disputes may be referred, it favors it "primarily as providing for an adequate national defense to prevent the possibility of our nation being subjected to either the humiliation of China or the agony of Belgium."

William E. Brewster of New York was chosen Secretary of the organization. He referred to the United States as "a body of land completely surrounded by trouble." Addresses were made also by Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, E. Mont Riley of Missouri, John C. Capers of Washington, and the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York. Following its policy, the league adopted resolutions to "work for anything for the good of the party," as Mr. Brewster phrased it.

TO TAKE CARE OF OVERFLOW

Democratic Leaders Will Escort 5,000 Visitors Through Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Democratic National Committee has found a way to solve the ticket dilemma. Credit for the plan goes to Secretary J. Bruce Kremer of Montana. His suggestion, which will be adopted, is to escort the hordes of alternates, the flocks of guests, and the solid phalanx of "friends from back home" through the Convention Hall daily while the convention is in session.

"Everybody wants a ticket, said he, "but only 10,000 can be seated at any one time. Fully 15,000 will insist on attending. The plan is to lead the 5,000 through the convention while it is in session, so that each can say he was there. It doesn't matter whether one sat right behind the band waving or saw the parade pass from a place on the curb, the one point is to see it.

"It is the only way out," he said. "It is the only possible solution to the great overflow that confronts us. The tickets will be disposed of by Chairman McCombs himself."

The only discord visible on the skyline of the coming convention is anticipated by National Committeemen over an effort to be made to write into the party's platform an equal suffrage plank. Chairman McCombs said today he had been advised that the same suffragist host that is to wage a fight for the suffrage plank at the Republican Convention would appear in St. Louis next week.

Members of the Committee on Resolutions coming from suffragist States will in all probability, the leaders say, make a fight for the incorporation of the suffrage plank.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Plans for the Democratic National Convention, with particular reference to the platform, were discussed today by President Wilson with his advisers at the Cabinet meeting and at informal White House conferences. Senator James of Kentucky, who is to be permanent Chairman of the convention, and Representative Dupue of Michigan, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, participated in the discussion.

Peace and prosperity will be the keynote of the platform, and special reference will be made to the preparedness measures, both military and industrial, adopted and proposed by the Administration. In the legislative achievements of the Administration, chief attention will be paid to the tariff, currency, the Alaskan railroad, and trade commission bills, and mention will be made of the pending tariff commission, Philippine, and rural credit bills.

The President received a telegram today from James A. Bailey, Chairman of the Democratic Managing Committee of Cook County, Illinois, saying the Republican Convention had been welcomed to Chicago by the election of the entire judicial ticket of the Democratic Party in Cook County.

SENATOR BRYAN DEFEATED.

Early Returns in Florida Indicate Governor Trammell Nominated.

TAMPA, Fla., June 6.—Early returns tonight indicate that Senator Nathan P. Bryan was defeated for renomination in today's Democratic primary by Governor Park Trammell.

Sidney J. Catts apparently has a slight lead in the race for Governor over both Jon Farril and W. V. Knott. Representative in Congress S. M. Sparkman appears to have been defeated by H. J. Drane in the First District.

COMPROMISE AVERTS NEW YORK DEADLOCK

Hughes and Root Factions in State Delegation Delay Naming Committeeman.

WHITMAN IS MADE CHAIRMAN

Barnes Agrees to Sacrifice Brown on Credentials Committee—Depew Makes Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Unwilling to have a showdown of their relative strength, both the Hughes and Root factions in the New York State delegation reached an agreement tonight and did not come to a fight over the selection of a National Committeeman to represent New York. Both sides gave way. The Hughes men agreed to adjourn the selection of a committeeman until the Presidential candidate had been picked, and the Root forces withdrew State Senator Elon R. Brown, their candidate for member of the Committee on Credentials, and allowed Representative Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua to be selected by the Hughes crowd.

There had been rumors for three days that a fight would develop when the New York delegation met tonight to select their committee members, and each side had been jockeying for the advantage. William Barnes, the present National Committeeman, leading the Old Guard, insisted that the selection of his successor be deferred until after the Presidential nomination has been made, so that the National Committeeman would be agreeable to the nominee. The Hughes forces, led by Governor Whitman and State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, decided to elect Herbert Parsons to succeed Barnes.

When it was seen that a fight was inevitable if both sides persisted in carrying out their program, suggestions for harmony began. The Whitman-Tanner men felt sure they had the votes to put over their candidate. The Barnes-Wadsworth crowd were just as sure that they could win the delegation.

Truce Obviates Factional Fight.

For two days each side had carried on a campaign for votes. Several of the Hughes men would not support Parsons, while a number of the Root delegates were in favor of him. Finally the claims of the Whitman forces began to have an effect, and the Old Guard made overtures. They suggested that a compromise be made in the interest of harmony. A bitter factional fight in the New York delegation on the eve of the convention, they argued, would have a bad effect on the party. Leaders of the Whitman faction took the matter under consideration and called a secret meeting this afternoon. Only thirty-seven delegates showed up, a number of the Kings County delegates refusing to come in. It was finally decided not to run the risk of a fight, and upon the promise of the Barnes crowd to withdraw Senator Brown's name as candidate for member of the Committee on Credentials the Whitman men agreed to adjourn the selection of a National Committeeman.

The rest of the program at tonight's meeting went through without a ripple, and it looked, on the surface at least, as if the Old Guard and the Hughes men from New York had buried all their differences. Governor Whitman was unanimously elected Chairman of the New York delegation. United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., was elected member of the Committee on Resolutions; Elon R. Brown goes on the Committee on Rules, and Walter C. Witherbee on the Committee on Permanent Organization. Henry D. Estabrook of Brooklyn was elected Vice President of the convention from New York, and George W. Aldridge was put on the Committee on Notification of the Presidential Nomination. J. Sloat Fassett was made Vice Chairman of this committee.

When the caucus was called to order in the Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel at 8:30 o'clock William Barnes was in the chair. All the delegates except ten were present. The room had been deserted only a few hours previously by the Roosevelt followers, but not all their decorations had been removed. Above Mr. Barnes's head was a large spirit level bearing the words, "Theodore Roosevelt, the Spirit Level of Americanism."

Whitman Heads Delegation.

State Chairman Tanner nominated Governor Whitman for Chairman of the delegation. There was a show of hand-clapping, and the nomination was made unanimous. William L. Ward and Mr. Aldridge conducted the Governor to the chair, and he took charge of proceedings. Herbert Parsons then moved that the selection of a National Committeeman be adjourned, leaving it to the Chairman of the delegation to set the time for the next meeting to take place. The selections for the other committees were then made, and Mr. Parsons suggested that Chauncey M. Depew, the oldest living New York delegate, be allowed to say a few words. The aged ex-Senator, now 83, got an ovation as he mounted the platform.

He said he had attended every National Convention except two in the past fifty-two years; that it was a privilege to live in the time of any crisis, and more particularly at this time, during the greatest crisis in the history of the world. He was heartily cheered when he attacked the Wilson Administration, declaring that the country was drifting without any settled policy, and that American rights were not being respected.

"We today command no respect from any nation, and we are despised in Mexico," said Mr. Depew. "During the next four years we should put Uncle Sam in the position of getting back his self-respect and bringing the country back to where it has always stood—for peace always, but peace with honor."

When the war is over, Mr. Depew said, the Republican Party will see to it that the United States is not made the dumping ground for poverty-stricken nations of the world.

Senator Wadsworth also addressed the gathering, and he was followed by Job Hedges, who made a harmony speech. He declared he saw nothing in sight during the convention but peace.

"The visible and audible unity that now prevails," he said, "bodes no good to the people who don't agree with us."

PROGRESSIVES FROWN ON HURRIED ACTION

No Nomination Until Friday Probable—Plans Laid at Meeting of Leaders.

CHICAGO, June 6.—A final pre-convention conference of Progressive National Committeemen, State Chairmen, and delegation Chairmen was held tonight. Chairman Murdock of the National Committee and many of the other leaders made speeches urging that no nominations be made by the convention until Friday. Enthusiastic applause was given by Chairman Murdock, and the conferees felt confident that precipitate action in the convention would be prevented.

Following the conference Chairman Murdock said that after tomorrow's preliminaries he was sure the platform would be considered on Thursday and nominations not reached until Friday. It was also decided to postpone opening tomorrow's session from 11 o'clock until noon.

George W. Perkins tonight reiterated his opinion that the Progressive Convention would not nominate a candidate until there had been time for full conference in accordance with the declaration of the Progressive National Committee last January.

"We said last January," declared Mr. Perkins, speaking for the Progressive National Committee, "that we would have a proper exchange of views with Republican leaders before we attempted to nominate a candidate. Simple courtesy requires us to give opportunity for an exchange of views before a nomination is attempted."

At the meeting the conferees almost to a man leaped to their feet and enthusiastically applauded Murdock's speech advocating orderly, temperate, and deliberate conduct of the convention. A discordant note came later, however, when Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Massachusetts urged the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt on the opening day, if the delegates were so disposed, and entirely in disregard of the Republican Convention's action.

Mr. Perkins, who had planned to address the conference, was unable to be present, but William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn, Elon R. Hooker of New York, and many others strongly argued against precipitate action.

Mr. Childs counseled that the Progressives give the Republicans every opportunity to negotiate for harmonious action upon candidates. He also said that if it was evident that the Republicans were acting unfairly, the Progressives should then proceed. He pointed out that the Progressives could act much more quickly than the Republicans because of their apparent unity upon a single Presidential candidate.

Chairman Murdock urged the Chairmen to use their influence with their delegations to insure "ordinary and orderly" convention procedure. He said that the Progressives should hold their meetings as if they were in some city other than Chicago and far removed from the Republicans.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr. Hooker, who declared that Mr. Roosevelt's strength was growing hourly in the Republican ranks.

Deliberation and adherence to the National Committee's public program of taking up nominations Friday also were counseled by M. McCormick, State Chairman of Texas, and National Committeeman Austin E. Griffiths of Washington, and J. M. Ingersoll of Idaho. Judge Norton, and Irwin Kirkwood of Missouri spoke in similar vein.

The delegation Chairmen were directed to have ready for presentation at tomorrow's session of the convention their lists of nominees for all convention committees.

How Progressive leaders at a secret conference with Old Guard representatives late last night declined to consider Theodore E. Burton of Ohio as a compromise candidate for the Republican nomination today became public.

Senator Smoot presented Burton's name. With Representative McKinley of Illinois, he called on Governor Johnson of California, William Allen White of Kansas, and Horace Wilkinson of New York, the Progressive Steering Committee, and said he was ready to talk compromise.

"We think the time has come for nominating a compromise candidate," he was quoted today by a Progressive leader as saying. "He is a man who will unite us, draw heavily from the German and pacifist vote, and carry us to victory next Fall."

"Who is he?" chorused the Progressives.

"Theodore E. Burton of Ohio," Smoot replied.

For a moment there was silence. Then Governor Johnson sprang from his chair and began walking back and forth across the room, but saying nothing. Another of the Progressives finally spoke.

"You have expressed the real vital difference between the Republican and Progressive parties in their methods of selecting candidates for the Presidency," he said. "I urge you to bear this in mind in all your conversations with whomsoever you talk while in Chicago. The process of tearing down men and things in this country and in the world should stop. It is time to be for somebody, for something, and to build up. We haven't got in it anybody or anything. We are out for a matchless man and an incomparable cause. You know that no one else has such a man and that he is the cause. Therefore, we have no second choice. Go to it!"

When John Perkins was asked to amplify his statement to the delegates with particular reference to the Progressives having no second choice, he said the statement spoke for itself, and added "it goes now or at any time." He said he could make no further comment.

SAY BURTON BOOM WANES.

Ohio Delegation Refuses to Tie Itself to Him Indefinitely.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—An incident to which great significance is being attached in some quarters occurred at the caucus tonight of the Ohio delegation. During the meeting a Cleveland delegate, Paul Howland, offered a resolution that the delegation, which is pledged to Theodore E. Burton, vote for him on every ballot until released by him.

Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati sprang to his feet as soon as Mr. Howland had finished and made a speech opposing the resolution, and it was voted down.

The interpretation is that the Ohio delegates intend to vote for Burton only on the first ballot, and after that to jump to some other candidate. Senator Warren G. Harding, the temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention, who is to deliver the opening address, is being mentioned as the dark horse to whom the Ohioans plan to swing as soon as they have discharged their obligation to Senator Burton. In some quarters, in fact, it is being openly asserted tonight that the Burton boom has collapsed.

Some of the Ohio delegates are declining to comment on the situation brought about by the refusal of their body to tie themselves to Burton indefinitely. Others insist that it has no significance, and that Mr. Fleischmann objected to the resolution on the ground that it was unnecessary because the delegates would stick anyway so long as there was any hope of nominating Burton.

Ohio leaders are reported to have received word from Oyster Bay today that Colonel Roosevelt would not support Burton. This is believed to have been one of the principal reasons for the refusal to tie up to the Burton boom indefinitely.

Governor Frank B. Willis was elected Chairman of the Ohio delegation, and Paul Howland was elected to the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Howland's election to this committee took place before he had introduced the resolution to stick to Burton.

HUGHES IN LEAD WITH 224 VOTES

Continued from Page 1.

six, and others will scatter as complimentary ballots.

Alabama.

Alabama's sixteen delegates, who are uninstructed, are expected to divide among Hughes, Burton, Fairbanks, and Roosevelt on the first ballot, probably giving Hughes six votes, Burton, four, and Fairbanks and Roosevelt, three apiece. They are said to be ready to shift to Hughes early in the balloting, or to Roosevelt if he has a chance of winning.

Arizona.

The six Arizona delegates are uninstructed, but an informal poll today showed the first ballot probably would be: One for Hughes, one for Burton or Sherman, and four for Burton. The election of delegates was preceded in Arizona by a hot fight with Roosevelt as the issue. None of the present Arizona delegation, however, will vote for Roosevelt.

California.

California has 26 delegates uninstructed, all of whom are supposed to be opposed to Roosevelt, and it is believed that they will scatter, giving Hughes 8, Root 7, Burton 4, and Cummins 7, at first, and settle down to Hughes on the second and third ballots.

Colorado.

Roosevelt, 7; Root, 4; Fairbanks, 1—that is the way the twelve uninstructed delegates from Colorado are expected to divide on the first ballot. Roosevelt is popular among them, and the Roosevelt supporters here expect to gain strength in this delegation after the first ballot. In the event that the strength of Hughes increases greatly on the second and third ballots, the Colorado delegates probably will go over to him on the fourth. They held their caucus this morning, electing Fred O. Roof Chairman and Dr. Hubert Work National Committeeman. Mr. Roof is to appoint the rest of the officials of the delegation.

Connecticut.

The Connecticut delegation was one of the first to elect its officers. This State, like a great majority of the others, will be widely split on the first ballot. J. Henry Roraback was elected Chairman of the delegation and Charles Hopkins Clark was elected to the Resolutions Committee. The National Committeeman will be elected tomorrow morning before the convention opens. There are five delegates in the Connecticut group that insist they are going to vote for Root on the first ballot and stick to him to the very finish. Others here are for Hughes, two for Burton, and one each for Weeks and Fairbanks. Except Root's five it is expected that the delegates will be ready to break to Hughes early in the voting.

Delaware.

The six delegates from Delaware are instructed for du Pont. They are not deceiving themselves as to his chances, and five of them are counted in the Roosevelt column, while it is thought that the remaining delegate will stick out for Hughes.

Florida.

Florida has eight delegates here, all uninstructed, and they are expected to scatter among the candidates on the first ballot, probably giving Hughes three votes and Roosevelt one, and to swing to Hughes early in the game.

Georgia.

Georgia has seventeen delegates, uninstructed, who are expected to scatter among Root, Burton, Fairbanks, and Sherman, and to swing to Root if they have a chance.

Idaho.

The Idaho delegation of eight members, while unpledged, has been regarded as certain to give its first vote to Senator Borah, the State leader. After its caucus today, however, it was said that the delegation had not been committed to Senator Borah, and, indeed, it was stated that Senator Borah had asked that his name be not put forth. The delegation will vote solidly and almost certainly for Hughes. The present National Committeeman, John W. Hart, was re-elected at the caucus. Senator Borah was elected Chairman of the delegation and member of the Committee on Resolutions. John F. Ailshie was elected member of the Committee on Rules.

Illinois.

Illinois has fifty-six delegates pledged to vote for its favorite son, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, and two to vote for Roosevelt. Sherman has succeeded in uniting the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt Republicans, so that members of the delegation now include Medill McCormick, who was Roosevelt's manager in Illinois four years ago, and ex-Congressman William B. McKinley, who was Taft's manager that year. After discharging its pledge to Sherman the delegation may split between Hughes and Roosevelt, the majority probably going to Roosevelt. Already there are eight men supposed to favor Roosevelt, and there is a noisy Roosevelt demonstration around the Sherman quarters.

Indiana.

Indiana's thirty delegates, instructed for Fairbanks, insist that they have not given a second choice a moment's thought, and that it will not be necessary to consider any other candidate. Hughes is very popular among them, and it is believed they would give him the preference if it appeared that Fairbanks's chances had vanished. Root, too, probably will poll some of this delegation's votes if he is still in the race and Fairbanks drops out. At their caucus this morning the delegates elected Will H. Hays Chairman of the delegation and Fred A. Simms to the Resolutions Committee. Senator J. A. Hemenway, one of the delegates at large, was elected to the National Committee.

Iowa.

The Iowa delegation, consisting of twenty-six men instructed for Cummins under the Iowa preferential primaries law, held its caucus today and elected the following: National Committeeman John T. Adams, the incumbent; Chairman of the delegation, Senator W. S. Kenyon; member of the Committee on Resolutions, Howard Clark; member of the Committee on Rules, Robert Wallace.

The delegation professes to be solidly for Cummins, first and last, and claims similar pledges from Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana, all of whom, under the preferential primaries laws, would furnish a total of eighty-six votes for Cummins and continue voting that way until Iowa released them. When asked what the Iowa delegation would do if the drift toward Roosevelt, Hughes, or some other candidate proved overwhelming, Secretary Brewer of the delegation refused to admit the possibility of a switch from Cummins, but intimated that the switch would not be in favor of "the Eastern bosses."

Kansas.

The Kansas delegation has twenty members, all uninstructed. An informal poll of its members before they entered a caucus is said to have indicated that Hughes would get half the votes of the delegation on the first ballot, the rest being divided among Root, Weeks, and Fairbanks. None will go to Colonel Roosevelt.

Kentucky.

The Kentucky delegation, consisting of twenty-six of whom ten are instructed for Fairbanks, will hold its caucus tomorrow morning. Eight of the non-Fairbanks men were inclined to vote for him heretofore, and the other eight divided between Hughes and Roosevelt, but at present the indications are that the first ballot will show only fourteen votes for Fairbanks, eleven for Hughes, and one for duPont. The majority will stay with Fairbanks as long as his name remains before the convention, but on a final analysis the majority will turn to Hughes, Roosevelt getting only two votes as a final choice.

Maryland.

Maryland will line up as follows on the first ballot, according to the opinion of a group of its delegates: Weeks, 8; Roosevelt, 8; Root, 1; Hughes, 3; doubtful, 1. The sixteen delegates are unpledged, and the one in doubt today says he has not made up his mind. Two of the eight for Weeks insist that they will stick to him until his chances can't be seen with a magnifying glass; one of Roosevelt's adherents makes the same declaration; so do the three for Hughes. The rest admit that they might go over to Hughes as soon as the chances of their original choices begin to dwindle.

Louisiana.

Louisiana's twelve are uninstructed. Burton is expected to get three of them on the first vote, Fairbanks three, Root three, and the other probably will scatter as complimentary votes.

Maine.

Maine, with twelve delegates, uninstructed, held its caucus today and re-elected its National Committeeman, Colonel Frederick Hale. The members also elected Colonel F. M. Dow Chairman of the delegation; Judge Charles J. Dunn, member of the Committee on Credentials; P. H. Gay, a member of the Committee on Rules, and Congressman John A. Peters, of the Committee on Resolutions. A formal poll of the Presidential preferences was taken, but it is said that probably eight votes will go to Hughes on the first ballot, two to Weeks, and two to Roosevelt. If the delegation ever unites it will be on Hughes, for whom there is a strong Maine sentiment. The Maine delegates were elected on a platform urging preparedness.

Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts delegation of thirty-six uninstructed delegates held its caucus on Monday, but took no vote on candidates. Governor McCall, who, like Senator Weeks, is a Presidential aspirant, was elected Chairman of the delegation; Senator Lodge, a member of the Committee on Resolutions; Colonel Butler Ames, a member of the Committee on Rules, and J. L. Johnson, a member of the Committee on Credentials. No National Committeeman were elected to fill the office now filled by Senator W. Murray Crane, that choice being left open until probably after the convention.

A sounding of Massachusetts delegates today indicated that on the first ballot Weeks would get twenty-seven votes, but he unable to get even as complimentary votes the delegates controlled by McCall, McCall can command five votes for himself or for any one for whom he instructs; and Roosevelt is credited with four. After the first ballot it is predicted there will be a rush for Hughes.

Michigan.

The Michigan delegation consists of thirty delegates, all pledged to Henry Ford, for whom they will vote on the first ballot. On the second ballot, the indications are, they will switch twenty-eight votes to Hughes "or some other good man," and efforts are under way to have Mr. Ford release the delegates even on the first ballot. Only one member of the delegation has declared for Roosevelt—John O. Rose, former Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, was elected Chairman of the delegation at the caucus tonight, and Jerome Remick member of the Resolutions Committee.

Minnesota.

The Minnesota delegation, which held its caucus yesterday and elected ex-Governor Van Sant Chairman and George H. Sullivan to the Resolutions Committee, held another meeting today to discuss the situation, but the delegates did not go on record as to their second choices. All twenty-four of the delegates are pledged to Cummins. Many of them are anxious to see Roosevelt nominated, but whereas the Roosevelitans among them were saying yesterday that they would have nineteen on the second ballot they claimed only fifteen today. It was thought that Hughes would get the rest of the Minnesota votes as soon as Cummins dropped out.

Mississippi.

The twelve delegates from Mississippi are uninstructed. This delegation includes three negroes, who seem greatly interested in Roosevelt prospects, and it thought that the delegation will give Hughes four and Roosevelt four—the others are doubtful—and take the first opportunity to jump to the apparent winner.

Missouri.

The Missouri delegation of thirty-six uninstructed delegates held its caucus today and elected Otto F. Stifel, the wealthy brewer who beat ex-Governor Herbert S. Hadley in the St. Louis preconvention fight, to be Chairman. Mr. Hadley probably will not attend the convention at all, and will be represented by a negro Alderman. Dr. J. R. A. Crossian, a negro organisation man, is the candidate for this honor against another negro Alderman. The delegation contended hotly over the choice between the two today, but postponed decision until tomorrow night. Mr. Hadley was one of the Roosevelt leaders at the Republican National Convention four years ago, but is now against Roosevelt and pro-Hughes.

The present indications are that the Missouri delegation will turn first to Weeks, then to Fairbanks, with three votes for Hughes on the first ballot, but that after staying with Weeks and Fairbanks for a while it will switch to Hughes in a body or nearly so. The delegation would like to vote for Root, but feels that his new friendship for Roosevelt is a bar against this. One Hadley vote, it was said today, might go to du Pont.

Mr. Stifel, the newly elected Chairman, is believed to be leading the delegation for Weeks, but he denied today that he had any intention of delivering the delegation. The Fairbanks support in the delegation is sincerely given, an outgroth of an old friendship for the neighboring Indianian. At today's caucus J. J. Babler was elected National Committeeman, and Berryman Henwood a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Montana.

The eight members of the Montana delegation are instructed for Cummins, but this sentiment for him is weakening. If the break comes it is intimated three votes probably will go to Roosevelt and the other five to Hughes. Previously it has been intimated that a break would net four votes for Hughes, two for Roosevelt, and two for Root.

Nebraska.

Nebraska held its caucus this morning and elected E. R. Gurney Chairman and Peter Jensen to the Resolutions Committee. R. B. Howell was elected to the National Committee. Fourteen of the Nebraska delegates are instructed for Cummins, the two others for Henry Ford. Twelve favor Hughes, and will jump to him as soon as they get a chance. These include the two Fordistas. Four favor Roosevelt and are trying to induce the others to see things their way. The Nebraskans have a little boom of their own along. It is for Elmer J. Burkett. Some of them are wearing ribbons announcing him to be a Presidential candidate. These are kept busy telling about him. They admit frankly, though, that he is not really running for President, but for Vice President, and it is thought probable that the Nebraska delegation will be ready to switch to any candidate whose managers will give Burket second place.

New Jersey.

Except two of its members, the New Jersey delegation is uninstructed. These two, W. A. Lord, of the Ninth district, in Essex County, and W. F. Coaart, of the second, in the lower part of the State, were instructed for Roosevelt. David Baird of Camden, was elected Chairman of the delegation. He has shown indications of favoring Root.

On the first ballot the Jersey delegates probably will be lined up as follows: Hughes, 15; Roosevelt, 2; Root, 4; Weeks, 2; doubtful, 5. After this, the delegates expect to switch to Hughes and Root, except the two Roosevelt men, who say they will stick it out as long as they can.

Franklin Murphy of Newark, said to favor Root's nomination, was elected National Committeeman. Hamilton Kean was elected to the Resolution Committee; N. A. K. Hughes, to the Committee on Credentials; Ira A. Kip of Newark, to the Committee on Permanent Organization; John A. Blair, to the Committee on Rules; Colonel William Barbour, Vice President of the delegation; Thomas L. Raymond, on the Committee to Notify the Presidential Candidate; Daniel E. Pomeroy, on the Committee to Notify the Vice Presidential Candidate. The delegates passed a resolution urging that six members of the Republican convention hold conferences with six delegates from the Progressive convention before either convention opens.

Nevada.

Nevada has six delegates, uninstructed, four of whom are counted in the Hughes column. The two others are supposed to be for Roosevelt, with Root as their second choice, but it is thought that it would not take a great deal of pressure to place all six in any one of the three lists.

New York.

Senator Root's boom leaders said tonight that they had obtained another delegate who originally had declared for Hughes. This was Joseph H. De Bragga of the Second Congressional District, in Brooklyn and Queens. The count now stands: Hughes, 43; Root, 40; Roosevelt, 2; doubtful, 2. The Hughes leaders don't admit that the Root forces have any such number. Samuel S. Koenig, New York County Republican Chairman, said:

"We will enter the convention with at least forty-six votes among the New York delegates for Hughes. It would not surprise me if we receive even more than this number."

New Mexico.

The New Mexico delegation has six delegates, uninstructed. At its caucus today it elected as Chairman of the delegation Senator Thomas B. Catron and as National Committeeman Charles A. Spiess, the incumbent. It elected Senator Albert B. Fall member of the Committee on Resolutions, and Eugardo E. Otero member of the Committee on Rules. Although five of the delegates promised the State Convention that they would vote for Roosevelt, and only one said he would vote against the Colonel, it was said tonight that three would vote for Roosevelt, two for Hughes, and one for Root. The falling off in the strength of Roosevelt in a State near the Mexican border, where he has been considered strong, was commented on as significant of the change in various delegations here.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire has eight delegates, uninstructed. The State leader, Fred Estabrook, is said to be personally friendly to Weeks, but for Hughes for the final ballot. One of the delegates has expressed himself for Roosevelt. At an informal poll today the delegation voted for Weeks.

North Carolina.

Among the twenty-one North Carolina delegates, ten are instructed for Roosevelt, a number as large as all the other instructed Roosevelt delegates in the entire South. At its caucus today the delegation did not poll its members, but informal discussion showed Roosevelt probably would get ten votes on the first ballot, Hughes six and Burton two, with three scattering. The postponement of a formal poll was regarded in the delegation as a victory for the Roosevelt faction. The caucus elected John M. Moorhead National Committeeman, F. A. Linney Chairman of the delegation, ex-Senator Marion Butler member of the Committee on Resolutions, and I. B. Tucker member of the Committee on Rules.

Ohio.

Ohio's forty-eight are instructed for Burton. They say they will st

PICK SEVEN PLANKS FOR THE PLATFORM

Republican Leaders for Army of 250,000 and a Navy Next to England's.

PLEDGE FOR AMERICANISM

Civil Service Reform, Philippines, Protective Tariff, Economy, and the Merchant Marine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—The Republican leaders who will guide the deliberations of the Committee on Resolutions have about agreed on the major planks of the platform to be submitted to the Republican Convention. Prominent among these leaders are Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; Senator Borah of Idaho, a member of the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and the Judiciary, and Senator Sutherland of Utah, also of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

As now planned, the platform will have these provisions:

1. Preparedness.—A standing army of 250,000 men, with proportionate reserves; universal military training at schools and colleges; Summer training camps, and a navy second only to that of Great Britain. Thanks to the Republicans in Congress for their efforts for increasing both army and navy.

2. Americanism.—A strong statement for undivided allegiance, without mention of hyphenates of any variety. A strong statement for the protection of American lives and property everywhere, but again without naming any particular country, with the possible exception of Mexico. This provision will be broad enough to imply, if it does not directly mention, the need of a treaty of commerce with Russia that will give full equality to American citizens of Jewish birth traveling in Russia.

3. Civil service.—A sharp arraignment of the Democratic record on civil service, reciting that since the Democrats came into power they have created about 20,000 offices outside the civil service, carrying a total of almost $30,000,000 in salaries. This plank will pledge the Republican Party to a wide extension of the civil service to Government offices.

4. The Philippines.—An expression of thanks for the efforts of Republicans in Congress that resulted in the defeat of the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill, which proposed to give the islands absolute independence within two to four years. Criticism of the Democratic insular administration and a pledge to extend gradually and carefully the local autonomy according to the best interests of the islands and of the United States.

5. Tariff commission and revision along protective lines.

6. Economy in public administration, and criticism of Democratic extravagance.

7. Merchant marine expansion, with criticism of the Democratic proposal for Government ownership of bottoms.

Two Separate Platforms.

All efforts toward framing a platform that could be adopted by both Republicans and Progressives have been abandoned. There will be two platforms, but as the regular Republican faction will certainly be overwhelmingly stronger in Congress than the Progressive part of the fusion, it is the Republican platform that is regarded as having the only direct bearing on future legislation.

Much thought has been given by the Republican leaders concerned in the plank on preparedness. This was particularly true because they realized that the Republican platform was almost certain to fall short of the Progressive platform on this question. It was felt that compulsory training would arouse too much opposition to be practicable, but that something like universal training was necessary to the country's defense, and necessary, also, to the party assailing the Democrats on the preparedness issue.

The compromise decided on is for the advocacy of a regular army of at fewest 250,000 men with reserves. In addition, as a substitute for compulsory service, the plank would recommend the enactment of legislation appropriating Federal funds for military training in all schools and colleges. Arms and equipment would be supplied by the Government, and regular army officers would give military instruction. It is believed that, with these facilities provided, few boys and young men at educational institutions would fail to enroll for the training. This part of the plank declares in effect for a great extension of a provision in the recently enacted Army Reorganization bill.

In considering preparedness, the platform builders are confronted by the dangerous subject of the National Guard. The Guard proved a powder magazine under the preparedness forces in Congress this Spring. It destroyed the support of the continental and volunteer armies and forced through the militia pay aspects of the Hay bill. The Republicans do not wish to inject such a dangerous and complicated subject into the platform, which might lead to a fight on the floor of the convention. Accordingly all reference to the National Guard is to be omitted.

While this problem, affecting the land forces, was being worked out, there was no difficulty in reaching an agreement regarding the navy. On that point the framers simply adopted the recommendation of the general naval board for a program that within a short period would restore the American navy to second place. This plank will embody broadly the recommendation of the Republican minority of the House Committee on Naval Affairs when the Democrats reported the naval bill with its smaller authorizations.

Civil Service Plank.

The Republican plank on the civil service will give voice to the grievances of Republicans in Washington accumulating ever since the Wilson Administration came into power. Just before he relinquished office, President Taft took into the civil service large classes of public servants, particularly Postmasters. President Wilson did not vacate these orders, but the Republicans have complained that Postmaster General Burleson combed through the records of Republicans for cause of dismissal. The Democratic decision not to reappoint E. M. Morgan, the Republican Postmaster in New York, has increased this feeling of resentment.

It reached its highest point over the Federal Reserve act and the Rural Credits bill. Both the measures provided that first appointments to lower positions should be made without regard to the Civil Service act. The Democrats explained this provision on the ground that it was necessary to the prompt establishing of the new systems. The Republicans complained that it was simply intended to permit the Democrats to fill the services with Democratic appointees and then to cover them in to prevent their dismissal later by a Republican Executive.

Louis Marshall of New York is expected to present to the Committee on Resolutions his views regarding American relations with Russia. In President Taft's time the old Treaty of Commerce and Amity was denounced by the United States because the Russian Government refused to honor passports duly issued to American Jews, particularly to American Jews born in Russia. Since the lapsing of the treaty, commercial relations have continued under a tacit modus vivendi just as when the treaty was in force, but Ambassador Francis, who recently took the post at Petrograd, was instructed to make a special effort to negotiate a treaty that would guarantee Jewish rights.

It is understood that Mr. Marshall will ask for a flat declaration favoring such a treaty. Some of the platform builders, however, fear that such a declaration, mentioning Russia by name, might offend Russia and make negotiations more difficult. Their inclination now is to cover the subject broadly but unmistakably by promising, under a Republican régime, an international policy that would insure equal rights to American citizens everywhere, without regard to race, creed, or other distinguishing characteristics.

HUGHES MOVEMENT GAINS IN STRENGTH

Continued from Page 1.

the fact that if the Progressives nominate an independent ticket, and with it independent State tickets, it will surely have the effect of defeating a good many Republican candidates for the Senate. From every standpoint the Republicans need harmony and must have it.

Roosevelt Eliminates Burton.

The heft of the fist of the man of Oyster Bay was powerfully shown today in the smashing of the biggest of the favorite son booms, that of Burton. T. R. did not even have to raise that fist; its shadow was seen on the wall, and the stately Burton boom fell to pieces. Word was mysteriously conveyed to the Ohio delegation that Roosevelt could never support Burton if he got the nomination. The result was that the Ohio delegation met and defeated a motion made by Paul Howland to stick to Burton through the balloting. It would not agree to support him after the first ballot.

This means the end of Burton as a candidate; it is also a reflection of the movement to make Senator Harding the dark horse when the time for a dark horse comes. Harding will get most of Burton's strength, though some of it will go to Roosevelt and probably some to Hughes. But when the Ohioans learn, as they will, that Harding is no more acceptable to Roosevelt than Burton, because he is a reactionary, a standpatter, and—what Roosevelt abhors most of all—a pussyfooter, the Harding boom will wither as certainly as that of Burton has. If there is to be any dark horse in this convention Roosevelt will name him.

George W. Perkins and Senator Boies Penrose have devoted themselves to an effort to find out what could be done with the delegates. Mr. Penrose has informed Mr. Perkins that this year the delegates will have to be consulted; that it would not do these two gentlemen a particle of good to agree on a candidate and then order these delegates to ratify the agreement. It is all right for the leaders to agree, but they will have to find out first not merely what it is they want to agree on but what the delegates will stand for.

Convention the Old Guard.

Accordingly both have been feeling out sentiment today. Mr. Perkins, in the pauses between his conferences with Republican leaders, has been sounding out Republican delegates who are not leaders. Mr. Penrose has been doing the same. This afternoon he asked his own delegates from Pennsylvania to help him out by scattering among the different headquarters and finding out what the sentiment was among other folks and reporting to him.

This is a reactionary, standpat, Old Guard convention, without a doubt; but it is a convention which has its own ideas about the way in which its reactionary, standpat, Old Guard intentions are to be carried out. To say that it is not stampedable may perhaps convey the idea that it is not stampedable by Roosevelt or by some emotional orator who is opposed to pressing down upon the brow of man the cross of gold. That is true; but it is not the whole truth. This convention cannot be stampeded by the Old Guard either. Why not? Because it is itself a somewhat enlarged Old Guard.

This is the news which Mr. Penrose broke to Mr. Perkins as a result of his own not wholly disinterested inquiries, and which Mr. Perkins subsequently broke to Oyster Bay. It is a long way from saying that the convention cannot be brought to agree on a dark horse. It is an unsentimental convention, which wants to win the election, and it is preparing to nominate Mr. Hughes, not because it has any enthusiasm for him, for it has not the least shadow of it, but because it thinks he can win. If it can be convinced that a Progressive bolt from his nomination would defeat the party, but that agreement with the Progressives upon some dark horse would save the party, it is not stampedable by oratory, and it cannot be delivered by the bosses, but it will vote for that dark horse because it wants to win

Perkins's Plans Working Out.

Up to date the program outlined last week by Mr. Perkins—that is to say, by Colonel Roosevelt—is being carried out exactly, though not as yet successfully—nor unsuccessfully, either, for that matter. Mr. Perkins's plan was to have the Progressive and Republican leaders confer; to have the Progressives present Roosevelt's name and ask for counter proposals; to show why the counter-proposals wouldn't do, and then—though this he did not say—after Roosevelt, Hughes, and the favorite sons had all been eliminated, to discuss a new deal and a dark horse. If Roosevelt could not be nominated, and he cannot be, he would in this way have at least the dictation of the nominee, and bring the Republicans and Progressives together on a platform of his own choosing.

This program is being carried out. The conferences are necessarily unofficial, but far more responsible and effective than if they were official. Roosevelt's name has been proposed and insisted on, and the Republicans have assured Mr. Perkins with perfect truth that he cannot have the nomination. Penrose, indeed, told him that, even if the Old Guard would consent to his nomination, the convention wouldn't. Hughes and the favorite sons have been proposed, and the objections to them have been stated. Now the tentative naming of dark horses in the conferences has been begun—Harding and McCall among those on the Republican side, Lodge and Wood among those on the Progressive side. But the result is far from being at hand, and, although Mr. Perkins seems to think those are progressing fairly well, there is no agreement yet in sight, nor has any candidate been really eliminated. These conferences are all reported to Oyster Bay, and when things have shaped toward final action the Colonel will decide it.

The thick-and-thin Progressives view these conferences with an unquiet eye. They seem to think they are in danger of being bartered. Governor Johnson of California, whom they trust implicitly as a thick-and-thin, true-blue, last-ditch Progerssive, has been asked to assure them that there is no occasion for suspicion, and he has been doing it. Johnson himself was disposed to be skittish when he got here, but he has been convinced that Perkins is treading the path of righteousness, and he has been telling the other Christian soldiers not to shoot at the organist, who is doing his best.

Governor Johnson and William Hamlin Childs addressed this counsel to New York Progressive delegates at their meeting toay. The New Yorkers are as rampant as any Progressives here, and much given to mixing war medicine; so much so that they even contemplated depriving Oscar S. Straus of the Chairmanship of the delegation because he had been guilty of intimating that he had a second choice if Roosevelt couldn't be nominated. They did not do it, however, and elected Mr. Straus Chairman, making John J. O'Connell floor leader.

Governor Johnson told the New Yorkers, as he had told others, that the only choice any Progressive had was Roosevelt, and that everything possible was being done to bring about his nomination by both parties. He urged them to trust their leaders and not embarrass them by throwing monkey wrenches in the machinery. The New Yorkers cheered him, and a kindlier and less suspicious feeling prevailed, an unusual result for a Johnson speech on any subject. He aroused vast enthusiasm by telling them that when the Colonel had anything to tell them they would get it from him direct, "and not through the medium of a young ladies' seminary."

Mr. Straus, in accepting the Chairmanship, threw his influence in the same direction.

"We," said he, "have our differences as a live, energetic, vital organization, and we are not afraid to bring these opinions forward. There are no steam rollers in the Progressive Party, never were and never can be. When steam rollers come in it means the death of our party."

The rise of the Progressive Party and its achievements, Mr. Straus said, were unique in the history of the country.

"There has never been a party in this country," he continued, "which has held fewer offices and has had a more distinct and decided influence upon the life of the country in elevating it to a higher plane of thought and action than has been performed by the Progressive Party. This party has been kept alive for four years and has come to Chicago with the freshness of youth and with a power and determination which mean that it can never be beaten."

There are Progressives who are determined to take nobody but Roosevelt, and if he is not nominated they will try to make their convention nominate Victor Murdock of Kansas instead of indorsing the Republican nominee, whoever he may be. It is quite possible that even if the Progressive convention does nominate the Republican candidate these Progressives will hold a rump convention and name Murdock anyway. There are others who will simply go home and work openly and directly for Wilson.

These Progressives are being silenced with the argument that everything is shaping up for the nomination of Roosevelt. They are being told that Hughes is being eliminated by the Progressive opposition; that the Republicans will be in a deadlock by Saturday and that without Hughes there will be no way out of the deadlock but the nomination of Roosevelt. So, they are told, if they will only hold their convention marking time until Saturday they will win. The argument is effective with the thick-and-thin Progressives, because they haven't the faintest understanding of the real state of feeling in the Republican Convention and do not know that there is not the ghost of a chance for the nomination of Roosevelt. The Colonel knows it, though.

Leaders Kill Roosevelt "Ad."

The radical Progressives had ordered a page advertisement in the Chicago papers for tomorrow morning, which was to be an address to the Republican Convention demanding the nomination of Roosevelt. Tonight orders to kill the advertisement reached the Chicago newspapers. The powers higher up had succeeded in calling it off. They do not want to make the harmony job any harder than it is. Last week Gifford Pinchot vastly upset them by publishing a similar advertisement on his own hook. That "ad" made the Republicans see red for a time.

Later it was announced that a Progressive plan to print full-page advertisements throughout the country tomorrow in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt had been abandoned.

Justice Hughes's speech to the young women's seminary in Washington, so discourteously treated by Governor Johnson, has had not the least effect on the Rooseveltian demand that he shall make known his views before they nominate him. They hold that he said nothing for which the Kaiser or Pancho Villa could not give three cheers, and that his remarks leave his position just where it was before.

Mr. Perkins emphatically denied today the published story that Roosevelt had sent word he would run independently if Hughes was nominated. "Absolutely untrue" was his expression.

While Mr. Fairbanks's official spokesmen are industriously assuring everybody that he would not take the Vice Presidency under any circumstances, the tip has gone out that he would, and Indiana men are rooting for that office for him. Ex-Senator Elmer J. Burkett of Nebraska, the only open candidate for Vice President, who has headquarters in the Congress Hotel here, has now an overshadowing rival.

The outlook tonight is for one ballot on Friday, an adjournment to Saturday, and the nomination of Hughes on the third ballot. There is only one thing to stop it. That is a positive refusal by the Progressives to take him without a statement of his views. Even that may not stop it.

The New Jersey delegation today adopted a resolution calling on the convention to appoint a committee of six to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Progressive Convention. The object of the conference is agreement on a platform, but it is easy to see how much a committee might be the bridge for an agreement on candidates as well.

Penrose Wins His Fight.

Senator Penrose today emerged triumphantly from the long contest in his State and was unanimously elected Chairman of the delegation. He made a harmony speech. The hatchet between him and Governor Brumbaugh is buried. Yesterday he had an uncomfortably small majority of the delegation. Today he has it all. The basis of the agreement was a promise made by Penrose to the Brumbaugh men that if Roosevelt grew in strength sufficiently to win he would support the ex-President.

It was a safe enough promise. As a matter of fact, Penrose has been on the friendliest terms with the Roosevelt men outside of Pennsylvania ever since he got here, and he was coquetting with them even before he saw Perkins.

George B. Cortelyou, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is to arrive tomorrow to take charge of the negotiations on behalf of the Roosevelt Republicans, as distinguished from the Progressives, in conjunction with ex-Secretary of the Navy Meyer.

HUGHES MEN REFUSE PROPOSALS TO DICKER

Lone-Hand Policy Directed by Hitchcock—Tanner and Calder Address Second Hughes Rally.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Frank H. Hitchcock, field marshal of the Hughes forces, has instructed his lieutenants not to enter into any conference with members of the Old Guard or do anything that might give the impression that the leaders of the Hughes movement were willing to make an agreement with any other faction in the convention. Mr. Hitchcock personally is following the same course. Suggestions have been made to him that he confer with some of the Republican leaders who are opposed to Hughes or who have not declared themselves as to candidates, but he has politely ignored them. The ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee is playing a lone game, but is playing it so well that he has inspired supreme confidence among his followers that Hughes is a sure winner.

From the viewpoint of old political observers who have attended many National Conventions, the Hitchcock tactics are the strangest they have ever encountered. Mr. Hitchcock has adopted an independent attitude that indicates that he does not care whether he has the support of the Old Guard or any of the Republican leaders who have been foremost in party councils in the past. He has nailed the Hughes colors to the mast and has declined to lower them an inch. On the surface, at least, he is giving no attention to the conferences that are taking place between the Oold Guard generals and the chiefs of the Progressive Party with the object of arranging a program that will insure Progressive support for the Republican candidate for President.

Moose Dickering Criticised.

The feeling in the Hughes camp over the dickerings with the Old Guard of the Progressives was expressed today by one of the Hughes leaders, who reflects the views of Mr. Hitchcock.

"What a spectacle is presented," he said, "by these conferences behind closed doors of men who four years ago declared that they were obliged to leave the Republican Party on account of its domination by the very man with whom they are now dealing! They contended four years ago that the Republican Party had been corrupted by these members of the Old Guard, these reactionaries, as they called them. Now we see them asking the Old Guard to enter into a combination to bring about the nomination of some candidate for President other than Justice Hughes. It is an amazing spectacle, and inconsistent even in politics."

The feeling expressed by this Hughes advocate was drawn forth by information reaching the Hughes leaders of conferences yesterday and today between members of the Old Guard and prominent Progressives who are in close touch with Colonel Roosevelt. One of the most interesting of these conferences took place yesterday afternoon at a place in the outskirts of Chicago. Its participants were Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania, one of the most prominent of the Old Guard; ex-Senator James A. Hemingway of Indiana, who has always been affiliated with the leaders of the Republican national organization, and George W. Perkins of New York, the principal representative of Colonel Roosevelt among the Progressive Party leaders now in Chicago.

Mr. Penrose, Mr. Hemingway, and Mr. Perkins went in a motor car to a suburb of Chicago and found a room where they would be absolutely free from interruption. Mr. Perkins laid his cards on the table at the outset. He contended that Colonel Roosevelt was the only man among those mentioned for the Republican Presidential nomination who would be certain to unite the Republicans and the Progressives. He argued that the return of the Republican Party to power would be assured if the Colonel were chosen. Senator Penrose threw cold water on Mr. Perkins's suggestion. He said flatly that Colonel Roosevelt would not be accepted by a majority of the delegates to the Republican Convention and that it would be foolish to think otherwise.

Eliminated Colonel Roosevelt.

Apparently the remarks of Senator Penrose impressed Mr. Perkins, for he brought forward another proposition that eliminated Colonel Roosevelt from consideration. Mr. Perkins wanted to know if an arrangement could not be made between the Republican and Progressive leaders for the selection of a candidate for President on the understanding that after his nomination by the Republican convention his candidacy for President should be indorsed by the Progressive convention. Then Mr. Penrose spoke kindly but firmly to Mr. Perkins. What he said was repeated today, somewhat in these words:

"Perkins, it is useless to talk of an agreement among a few men that will decide for the entire Republican convention. No group of leaders can do that now. The convention will make its own choice, and it cannot be controlled by any seven or eight leaders, or even seventy or eighty leaders."

This puts Senator Penrose—sometimes called Boss" Penrose—on record as having reached the conclusion that the delegates are not hand picked. The view he is understood to have expressed to Mr. Perkins accords with the opinion of those who are working for the nomination of Justice Hughes.

When the time for the holding of Presidential primaries drew near this year the old-line Republican leaders sent out word to their lieutenants throughout the country that every effort should be made to have the delegates to the Republican National Convention elected without instructions as to candidates. The old-line politicians were gratified over the result of their program, for out of 985 delegates in the convention only about one-third received instructions in the State Presidential primaries to vote for particular aspirants for the Presidential nomination.

The Movement to Hughes.

As the time for the meeting of the Republican Convention drew near the Hughes sentiment assumed proportions that alarmed the old-line leaders, who were anxious to have the delegates meet in Chicago with open minds, thus affording an opportunity for a get-together conference of those who had managed the affairs of the party, with the object of agreeing on a candidate who would be acceptable to them. When the delegates began to reach Chicago the old-liners found that their leadership was in danger of overturning. They saw that unless heroic efforts were made the convention would take its own course without saying "by your leave" to the Old Guard and those affiliated with it.

The Old Guard has been unable to change the situation, and the statement of Senator Penrose to Mr. Perkins was a confession to that effect. The contemplated hand-picked delegates, or enough of them to control any situation that may arise, are inclined to do the picking themselves.

It is knowledge of this condition that gives the Hughes workers so much comfort. As the outlook is presented on the eve of the convention, a large proportion of the delegates are anxious above everything else to choose a Presidential candidate who will have a chance of winning, and are not inclined to follow the advice of the Old Guard not in accord with their views along that line.

The Hughes managers, according to what one of them said today, take no stock in the argument that it would be unwise to nominate Justice Hughes because Colonel Roosevelt would refuse to support him.

"How can anybody believe that?" said this worker for Justice Hughes. "Colonel Roosevelt has been telling the country that President Wilson is not the kind of President that the country should have in this crisis, and if the Colonel should take a course that would bring about the election of Mr. Wilson he would be doing the very thing that he says would be bad for the nation. I am satisfied that, after all he has said concerning President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt would not allow himself to be made the instrument of Mr. Wilson's election for another four years."

Mr. Hitchcock had conferences today with Senator Borah, Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island, and other delegates who are interested in having Justice Hughes chosen. At the Hughes meeting this afternoon engineered by the Oregon delegates it was announced that Senator Borah could not be present, but that he had sent word that his heart was in the Hughes cause.

Would Leave Cummins for Hughes.

A number of delegates from Western States who are under primary instructions to cast their ballots for Senator Cummins of Iowa, have indicated a desire to break away from the Cummins column and vote for Hughes. These delegates have reached the conclusion that they will be wasting their votes by casting them for the Iowa Senator. Some of them are impressed with the view that it would be playing into the hands of the old guard to have the convention vote for a multiplicity of candidates.

The feeling among the Cummins delegates who feel this way is that they cannot ignore their instructions unless they are released by Senator Cummins. But up to this time nothing has developed to indicate that the Senator is willing to abandon his candidacy. It is apparent from what became known today that if Mr. Cummins refuses to give the release sought there will be a breaking away of Cummins delegates on the second ballot with a corresponding increase in the Hughes strength.

The entire delegation to the convention are under instructions to vote for Cummins—Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. Altogether they represent eighty-six votes. The Hughes workers are confident that a large proportion of these will go to their candidate on the second ballot. Some of them may go to Hughes on the first ballot, but Mr. Hitchcock is advising the Cummins men who have approached him to adhere to their instructions unless they are released by Senator Cummins.

The second meeting in the interest of Justice Hughes's nomination, which took place today in the Sherman Hotel under the auspices of the Oregon delegation, was open like the Hughes meeting of yesterday. Not many delegates were present, but those who were there heard encouraging things about the progress of the Hughes movement.

Tanner Eulogizes Hughes.

One of the speakers was Fred C. Tanner, Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee. He said that Justice Hughes was the most available candidate because he had made no political enemies save as redounded to his credit. Justice Hughes, he said, had been charged with not being a Republican because in six years he had not taken part in political affairs. The answer to this, as Chairman Tanner put it, was that whenever Justice Hughes had been needed to help the Republican cause he was always ready to do so. Mr. Tanner told how Justice Hughes in 1908, when he was a candidate for Governor of New York, abandoned his own campaign at the instance of the Taft campaign managers and went into the West and the Northwest, not to fight for himself, but for another. Mr. Tanner told of the Hughes sentiment in the New York delegation.

Ex-Congressman William H. Calder of Brooklyn, said that Justice Hughes could carry New York State and carry it better than anybody else. Justice Hughes, said Mr. Calder, was a man of unquestioned capacity and integrity, and a Republican who would give the country just the type of administration that it needed in the present crisis.

"We need a great leader who knows how to talk to the people in a way they will understand," Mr. Calder told his hearers, and he assured them that Justice Hughes was that kind of a leader.

Edward C. Brennan of West New York, New Jersey, a delegate to the convention, said that eighteen, and perhaps 22, of the New Jersey delegates were assured for Hughes.

W. H. Douglas of 317 West Seventy-sixth Street, a delegate from the seventeenth New York district, suggested that a resolution adopted by the New Jersey delegation today for the appointment of a committee of the Republican convention to meet a committee of the Progressive convention to draft a platform be laid before each State delegation for its consideration. Mr. Douglas also made a motion, which was adopted, that the Chairmen of the various State delegations be asked to appoint committees to promote the candidacy of Justice Hughes.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island gave the meeting some cheering information about the Hughes movement. The Rhode Island delegation, he said, had agreed to vote unanimously for the Justice.

H. H. Baldridge, who got more votes for delegate to the Chicago Convention than any other contestant in the Republican primaries in Nebraska, said that he had run for delegate on a Hughes platform, and indicated that, while the delegation had been instructed for Cummins, he felt that he was at Liberty to vote for Hughes.

HUGHES STILL INSCRUTABLE

His Secretary Denies School Speech Has Political Significance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The efforts of President-makers and others at Chicago to force political capital out of the address which Justice Charles E. Hughes delivered at the Cathedral School for Girls last night failed to ruffle the temper or unseal the lips of that jurist today. That part of the speech in which Mr. Hughes declared that the American flag means "America first" and "undivided allegiance" may be interpreted in Chicago as a "keynote," but if it was intended as such the silent Justice does not admit it.

Lawrence H. Green, the Justice's private secretary, asserted today that the address, which was delivered with the presentation of a flag to the graduating class, was meant purely and simply as a talk to the girls of that institution, where a daughter of the jurist is a pupil, and had no political significance. Mr. Green explained that Justice Hughes had promised to make the address months ago, that it was not intended for public consumption, and was not given out for publication. Washington today refused to find particular political significance in the speech.

Only a few persons knew the jurist had an engagement to speak at the school. Several months ago the Principal, Miss Jessie McDonald, invited Mr. Hughes to deliver the flag presentation address to the girls. He accepted. The printed invitations sent out several days ago contained no mention of the fact that Mr. Hughes would deliver an address. On Sunday he drove out to the Cathedral School, at Mount St. Albans, a suburb, as he has frequently done. The Principal suggested that it might be well to have a stenographer present to record Mr. Hughes's remarks to avoid any possibility of misquotation if reporters were present. Justice Hughes said he would provide some typewritten copies of his address, so that if any call were made for them the Principal might have them on hand.

No newspaper men were present at the flag presentation. Last night a newspaper press association heard a report that Mr. Hughes had spoken at the school. A request for facts regarding the speech was met with the response that if the messenger were sent to the school a copy of the speech might be obtained.

The address was spoken and not read, although it had been typewritten in advance. The exercises consisted of the singing of "America" by the graduating class, a prayer by Bishop Harding, and a flag salute by the graduating class, of which the Justice's daughter is a member. The occasion was one that marks every annual graduation week at the Cathedral School. The flag that has waved over the school building during the senior year is presented to the pupil having the highest standing in scholarship during the year. Miss Catherine Hughes just missed winning the honor.

To all questions asked by the newspaper men at the Hughes residence last night and today the almost invariable response was made: "The Justice has issued no statement, and does not contemplate doing so."

CONVENTION BETTORS SHY.

Prefer to Await Developments at Chicago—No Wall Street Wagers.

Bettors in the Wall Street district decided yesterday to await developments at Chicago before making wagers. In contrast with several recent days, when large sums were mentioned as having been placed on Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes, not a single wager could be discovered. The Hughes men talked for odds of 2 to 1, but the best figure quoted was even money that Roosevelt would win.

The Colonel's backers were inclined to talk in big terms of what they would do after he was nominated, although they preferred to be ultra-conservative in the meantime. They were reported as ready on the Curb to bet large sums on the Colonel's election if nominated, giving odds of 6, 7, or even 8 to 5.

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194 Summer Suits For Men and Young Men

$22.50

A remarkably fine lot of Men's suits, the quiet elegance of which will appeal strongly to the men in the habit of wearing custom-tailored clothes. Made by one of the foremost clothiers of this country, they represent an ideal combination of splendid materials, excellent tailoring and correctness of design.

The Models

Two and Three Button effects with high or conservative waist lines.
Plain or Patch pockets.
Soft Roll Lapels with peak, right angle or conservative notches.
Half or quarter linings, with piped seams.
Sizes 34 to 42 only.

The Materials

Mostly cheviots and cassimeres of very fine quality that will hold their shape and give excellent service.
The variety of colorings is quite large. There are an abundance of grays, together with nice, snappy mixtures and Shepherd Checks, as well as a few browns.

Let us emphasize once more that this is a Very Special Purchase and that an early selection would be greatly to your advantage.

Knitted Golf Coats $8.25 In Heather Green, Brown, Olive and Gray.	**Gabardine Golf Coats $12.75** In Heather Green, Tan and Brown Herringbone Weaves.	**Flannel Golf Coats $8.25** Well Tailored Coats in Green and Blue Only.

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Silence

Is Golden—Sometimes

Silence is the quality of the tactful mind — it is equally the refuge of the vacant minded.

Three hundred years ago Shakespeare said: "Words do well when he that speaks them pleases those that hear."

It is just as true today.

Summer Gloves

For Women

Short silk, two-clasp, Paris point back 50c

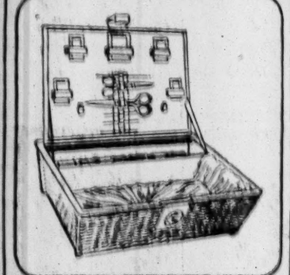
Short silk, two-clasp, Paris point or embroidery back ..... 75c-$1.00

Silk novelty glove, 4-inch; with ruffled top; black combination with white sewing, of white combination with black sewing $1.25

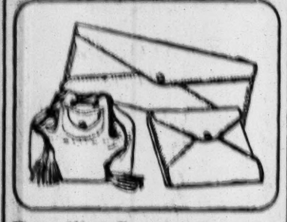
Fancy silk gauntlet, tabbed wrist, black and white combination, or white and black combination, 4-inch length $1.50

For Men

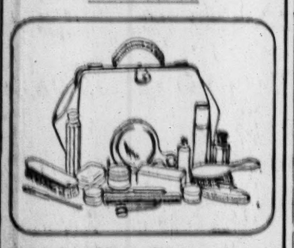
Grey silk ..... $1.00-$1.25
Natural chamois, $1.50 to $2.25
White washable doeskin, $1.75-$2



Sewing Basket—Tan English wicker body, colored morocco cover and rim, satin lining, fitted with: 5 packages assorted sewing needles, 2 thimbles, 2 pairs scissors, stiletto, bodkin, crochet needle, and 6 spools of thread; lock and key fastening. Size: 14 x 10 x 4 inches, complete $12.50
Others from $6.75



Travelling Set—For men. Tan or black grained India sheepskin, moiré silk lining; collar pouch, 7-inch diameter, stiff base and sides, outside pocket for buttons, draw string fastening. Tie case, 14 x 5 inches, snap fastening. Handkerchief case, 6 x 7 inches; side flaps with snap fastening. Complete set $9.00



Bride's Travelling Bag—Black sealion grained goat, moreen lining, white celluloid fittings in leather loops: mirror, comb, hair brush, clothes brush, file, button hook; boxes for soap, salve, powder, tooth powder and hair pins; buffer in tray, tooth and nail brush holder, two liquid bottles. Size 14-inch $39.50
Initials stamped on bag free of charge.

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Dealers Throughout the World

COLONEL'S BOOMERS TAKE LEAD IN NOISE

Oratory, Music, and Plain Yells Invoked to Boost His Candidacy.

JOHNSON PRODS HUGHES

Rainstorm at Chicago Drives in Delegates, Who Mingle in Demonstrations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—To offset the demonstration started on Monday for Justice Hughes by the Oregon delegation the Roosevelt men tried hard today to put across an old-time Roosevelt rally. It was not highly successful, but maybe the gale that blew all day from Lake Michigan, accompanied by a real rainstorm, had something to do with dampening the enthusiasm.

In 1912 Victor Murdock, Bull Moose leader from Kansas, organized one of the most effective demonstrations for Roosevelt ever seen at a convention. It was staged in the Florentine Room at the Congress Hotel, and was one of the features of the convention.

Every day Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, a fire-eater in the way of oratory, and Governor Hiram Johnson of California drew crowds by attacking the Republican Old Guard for stealing the Roosevelt delegates. It was in this room, too, that the Colonel held forth when he came to Chicago and received admiring thousands.

Murdock, to revive Roosevelt enthusiasm, laid out a similar course for this week and announced that every day there would be big Roosevelt meetings in the Florentine room with enough fireworks and words and music to suit the most exacting. When the program got under way late this afternoon the large room was comfortably filled, but mostly by a crowd that wanted excitement of any kind and sought for it inside the hotel, where everything was dry and comfortable.

While scenes about the hotel corridors and and "Candidates' Row" cannot compare with the mad enthusiasm and hullabaloo that greeted every mention of the Colonel's name in 1912, the demonstrations now taking place for him not only in the Florentine room but in all the corridors and lobbies far surpass anything that is being done for any of the other candidates.

Colonel's Boomers Are Constant.

Hughes sentiment is not organized, but is passed along by word of mouth as one group of delegates meets another, and they calmly discuss the situation. Demonstrations for the various favorite sons are not demonstrations at all. A few shouters get together and start a noise for their particular candidate that dies out in a few minutes, but with the Roosevelt crowd it is different.

They talk for and about the Colonel all the time, and shout his name or sing songs in his favor at intervals. Wherever an unusual noise is heard it is bound to emanate from a bunch of Roosevelt admirers. These outbursts occur spasmodically, in the lobbies of the hotels, in the headquarters of candidates, and in closely packed barrooms. At the bars the Colonel is nominated on the average of once every ten minutes. In the hotel corridors leather-lunged enthusiasts suddenly shout his name, and there is a following cheer. But the well-organized, old fashioned, whoop-'er-up demonstration is lacking almost entirely.

Probably the most persistent of the Roosevelt noise-makers is a group of hard-working young men, who patiently carry about with them a heavy player-piano. They place it in the centre of the corridor of the Congress, Auditorium, or Blackstone Hotels, and while a wheezy tune is played the half-dozen hard-working young men lift their voices in a song about the Colonel, written by a baseball descriptive writer. It is always enthusiastically received. The only counter-demonstration to this have in sight in the shape of the Columbus Glee Club, which is well organized and has sung at every National Convention since the time Garfield was nominated. It is strictly an Ohio institution, and its songs always relate to favorite Ohio sons. This time the favorite son happens to be Senator Burton. The songs are parodies on late Broadway airs and they get the crowd. The applause that follows, however, is more for the singers than for the Ohio candidate.

Business Men Are Speakers.

Today's Roosevelt demonstration, or series of demonstrations, started at the Garrick Theatre, where the Roosevelt Republican Committee held a rally that was addressed by a number of solid-looking business men. The theatre was crowded and there was a band and a few singers. One of the speakers was Hugh Chalmers of Detroit. He got a round of applause when he said:

"Colonel Roosevelt is the great man of our day. Few in the world's history surpass him in achievement. Few ever knew the people they governed so well. And I believe America is for him today. I am for Colonel Roosevelt first because I am a Republican. I want to see the Republicans nominate a winner. Gentlemen, this is the greatest moment in all history. It is full of danger for America. It is full of glorious opportunity for America."

Alexander A. McCormick presided at the meeting. Other speakers were Alexander H. Revell, Edgar A. Bancroft, Walter R. Robins, and Charles T. Atkinson.

The second and most advertised rally broke forth in the Florentine Room at the Congress. After the room was filled Mr. Murdock took the chair and announced that an old-time Roosevelt rally was about to take place. Governor Johnson was the principal speaker, and he woke the crowd up with his praises of the Colonel and attacks on his opponents. Johnson is an effective speaker and has some of the Colonel's tricks in his manner of delivery. He knows how to get an audience on its toes.

"You cannot go forward with a Roosevelt issue and a tissue-paper candidate," he shouted, while the crowd yelled. "We offer you Republicans the issue which the Republicans have accepted. They should also accept our candidate. We are here in no truculent mood, and we are not in a suppliant mood. We ask for a full-blooded, red-blooded American as the candidate, and that man is Roosevelt."

Alludes to Hughes Speech.

An old-time Roosevelt yell greeted this and Johnson, much encouraged, proceeded! "The Progressives cannot tread softly or pussyfoot. If a leader has anything to say to his party or to the country he should say it boldly, without timidity and without letting his views filter through any young girls' seminary. I prefer inefficiency to timidity. Let us forget our partisanship and unite in support of Roosevelt."

The allusion to Justice Hughes's speech Monday was received with a wild outburst of applause. It seemed to touch a responsive chord in the crowd. The other speakers did not refer to Mr. Hughes at all.

After the meeting was over the Roosevelt boomers supplied more entertainment in the shape of moving pictures, showing the Colonel in action. The Colonel's reception to the delegation of business men who marched to Sagamore Hill from Oyster Bay a few weeks ago was thrown on the screen with excerpts from the speech he made at that time. This kept the crowd satisfied for an hour.

Aside from this continuous pro-Roosevelt performance upstairs, periodic outbursts from "Rah! Rah!" shouters were encountered wherever the crowds gathered below. One of the noisiest demonstrations followed the arrival of the Vermont delegates. Preceded by their band playing the inevitable "Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," the Green Mountaineers marched through a lane formed for them in the throng. They were greeted as soon as they reached the doorway by a chorus, "We want Teddy!" "Who's the man that can win?" "Teddy! Teddy! Teddy!"

The Vermont delegates themselves only waved their flags and marched straight ahead, but in their wake came a small procession of their fellow-citizens, including several belonging to that wing of the party which had not mustered the required votes at the primaries. One of these halted the whole line to make an extempore or perhaps a carefully prepared speech, the refrain of which was, "The machine got the delegates, but Vermont wants Teddy."

About thirty of the Pennsylvania delegation also created some diversion for the Colonel. They marched with American flags through the corridors of the Congress and cheered lustily in front of the Roosevelt headquarters. One banner bore this sign: "Pennsylvania, 445,000 in 1912; more in 1916." They also sang a swinging song to the tune of "John Brown's Body" which had a reference to "P. R. and the dear old Keystone State."

All over Roosevelt headquarters were placards bearing this legend: "We are for the Progressive Party all the time. No compromise' with any other party."

A number of the Indiana delegates also marched about candidates' row shouting for the Colonel. A number of these wore Fairbanks badges.

NAGEL WANTS NO NOMINATION

St. Louis Man Said to Frown on His Room for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Charles Nagel of St. Louis, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, is being boomed by some of his friends as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice President. Mr. Nagel declined to make any statement on the subject tonight, but he is known to be discouraging the movement on the ground that if he should take a nomination it would cause feeling on account of his pro-German sympathies. Mr. Nagel is of German parentage.

Some of those in Mr. Nagel's confidence said tonight that if the movement to nominate him for Vice President assumed any definite form, Mr. Nagel would make a statement, and it was intimated broadly that he would decline to allow his name to be presented to the convention.

Mr. Nagel was asked tonight if it was true that at the time of the Lusitania disaster he said publicly of the Americans who lost their lives:

"It served them right and will soon show the world that we mean business."

Mr. Nagel denied that he had made any such statement. He had been asked to comment on the Lusitania disaster, he said, and had declined to do so. The only other thing I said, added Mr. Nagel, "was that the Lusitania affair was in the hands of the Government."

Mr. Nagel's friends say he had been working for a year and a half to keep the hyphen out of politics, and that he had been criticised by some of his pro-German friends for preaching the doctrine that American citizens should bear an undivided allegiance to their own country.

WOMEN URGE PLANK FAVORING SUFFRAGE

Rival Assemblies Disagree on Means, but Are United for Equal Franchise.

WILL PARADE DESPITE RAIN

Demonstration Will Be Made in Chicago Today to Impress Platform Builders.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Rival national suffrage organizations, meeting in Chicago today to perfect plans for an assault upon the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention tomorrow night, cheered the early and favorable returns from the Iowa election, heard reports of progress from many States, contemplated gloomily the prospect of rain for the suffrage parade tomorrow, and adopted opposite courses to be pursued in campaigns for votes.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, meeting at the Blackstone Theater, completed the organization of the Women's Party with the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment as the only plank in its platform and appointed a committee to demand that it be incorporated into the Republican platform. In speeches and resolutions it presented this amendment as the best means of securing the enfranchisement of women, and called upon President Wilson to use his influence to secure its adoption.

In the Princess Theatre an assembly called by the National American Woman Suffrage Association went on record as opposed to a campaign for an amendment to the Federal Constitution and cheered a statement by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who presided, that suffrage would be brought to women wherever an "open door could be found."

"Common sense and diplomacy direct us to adopt a plank on which we can all agree," said Mrs. Catt, "not an indorsement of the cause of which we are all at work. They who are asking for the Federal amendment are asking for half a loaf. We are asking for the whole loaf."

Opposition to the Susan B. Anthony amendment was expressed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and others, and early in the session a resolution to be presented to the Resolutions Committee of the Coliseum convention asking for a plank favoring woman suffrage was adopted. It reads:

We, women from every State, gathered in national assembly June 6, 1916, come to you in the name of justice, liberty, and equality to ask you to incorporate in your platform a declaration favoring the extension of suffrage to the only remaining class of unenfranchised citizens—the women of our nation.

We make this request in behalf of millions of women, who not only earnestly desire the vote, but who believe that the perpetuity of our national ideals, our patriotism, and our Americanism positively demand that women assume the responsibility of full citizenship. No class of unenfranchised citizens in our own or any other country have asked the vote in such large numbers or so patiently, yet so persistently, as have the women of America.

We are not asking your indorsement of an untried theory, but your recognition of a fact. The men of twelve States and Alaska have already fully enfranchised their women, and Illinois has granted a large degree of suffrage, including the Presidential vote. Women help elect one-quarter of the United States Senate, one-fifth of the House of Representatives, and to decide 104 electoral votes. That woman suffrage is already here none can deny. That it has become a great national question is self-evident.

We therefore urge you to give the protecting power and the prestige of your great party platform to the final struggle of women for political liberty. We urge you to grant us relief from a position which is daily growing more intolerable, for women, whose national instincts hold to traditional belief that ours is the most liberal Government in the world, find themselves classed among the politically incompetent; while, one by one, other countries, who make no claim to liberality, have lifted their women from this class and honored them with the vote.

We make our request in the name of justice. But a great party may well consider the expediency of such a course, since the women of seven States—Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Kansas, Illinois, and Iowa—have gained the vote since 1912, and these women voters have their party affiliations yet to make. It must be understood by all that the women of this country will not cease in their struggle for the vote until the women of every State are enfranchised. With their party help or without it, we shall win. We believe that party to be far-seeing which befriends our cause.

The afternoon session of the Woman's Party convention was devoted to adopting a platform, the election of a Campaign Committee, and the adoption of a report on resolutions which will be sent to Washington. Speeches were made by Mrs. William Kent of California and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon, and committee reports were received.

The tenor of the meeting was contained in one clause of the resolutions, which expressed the intention of the Woman's Party to hold responsible "any party which refuses to do justice to women by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the Constitution of the United States." The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the first convention of the National Woman's Party, feeling the responsibility of the possession of political power, solemnly declare the intention of using our voting strength to achieve the enfranchisement of all women by amendment of the Federal Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That we here declare our intention of holding responsible to the full extent of our political power any party which when dominant refuses to do justice to woman by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, We, women voters, as immediate steps call upon President Wilson, as the head of his party, to use his influence in furtherance of the political freedom of women, to urge the Judiciary Committee of the House to report favorably the woman suffrage amendment, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and also urge upon the House of Representatives and the Senate the early passage of the amendment and its reference to the Legislatures of the separate States for ratification. And be it finally

Resolved, These resolutions be sent to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; to the Vice President, as presiding officer of the Senate; to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and to the floor leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties in Congress.

The organization of the woman's party was completed by the election of the following Campaign Committee: Chairman, Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; First Vice Chairman, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, California; Second Vice Chairman, Mary Barteline, Chicago; Secretary, Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Alternate, Miss Lina Brown, Colorado.

VARIETY IN A WINTRY DAY.

Delegates, Despite Cold and Wind, Have Something to Laugh About.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—It was a Winter day, in everything but snow, and there was actually a fall of sleet for a few minutes to make up for the absence of that this afternoon. A roaring wind came along in great sweeps, and it rained incessantly and very coldly and wetly. At some points on Michigan Avenue it was hard to keep from being blown over. The air was full of a constellation of soaring straw hats. Pneumonia, pleurisy and the taxicab drivers reaped a harvest. Nobody went out into the streets except people who had to, and as a result the crowds in the hotel lobbies ceased to be movable and became opaque masses with no noticeable interstices. No woman with good judgment went out with a hole in her stocking. Tonight the streets are plied high with inverted umbrellas, and everybody is wet and hoarse.

The crop of funny stories is light at this convention. The that-reminds-me club is taking a vacation. The reason is that everybody here is too much in earnest. Everybody is too busy proving that T. R. is the father of his country or that Hughes is first in the hearts of his countrymen to be reminded of the time when an Irishman and a Frenchman, or of the time when old Bill Warner and I, you remember old Bill, or of the fellow from up-State who thought Canada was across the lake from Chicago. It is the most deadly serious crowd that ever attended a convention since the palmy days of Populism.

Iowa is a temperance State, and is generally regarded as pacifistic. But the closed bars in Chicago on Sunday and for most of Monday while a local election was in progress, seemed to have effected a conversion on both points as far as many of the Iowans here were concerned. At least, the headquarters of Senator Cummins is now the only one here having alcoholic beverages constantly and publicly on tap. Whether the supply was laid in after the dry experiences of Sunday and Monday is not known, but it is plentiful. Bottles of good whisky are arranged on a table, and near by are tubs of ice cooling bottles of water for highballs.

A Western delegate of the kind called "typically Western" from Oklahoma, who was telling of Roosevelt's popularity with the home folks, was responsible for a new catch-phrase adopted by other Rooseveltians during the day.

"I don't know how all these delegates stand," the Westerner said, "but back home Teddy's stronger'n horseradish."

Another Oklahoma delegate, who is spending most of his time talking Roosevelt, is L. G. Disney, one-time Rough Rider, who was with the Colonel at San Juan Hill. A friend of Disney was asked how Disney stood.

"How does he stand?" the friend exclaimed. "Why, Disney thinks so much of Roosevelt that he would make him Governor of Oklahoma if he could!"

Hughes badges appeared today for the first time since the convention crowds began to gather. These were ordered as a result of the meeting of Hughes delegates at the Oregon headquarters yesterday. Two thousand of them were given out for distribution this afternoon, and there was a ready demand for them. The badges were little strips of red ribbon with the name "Hughes" printed on them.

Colonel Joseph P. Brady of Richmond, Va., was tireless all day in his search for "Eastern newspapermen," to whom he wished to clear up a misunderstanding. Bill Colonel Brady said he had been seated by unanimous vote of the National Committee as delegate from the Third District of Virginia. Since then, he said, he heard there was a rumor going around among "Eastern newspapermen" that he had been seated with only half a vote, and that the other half was black. He wanted it to be distinctly understood, duh, that he was seated with two halves to his vote, and both of them not only "lily white," but "snow white."

The Eastern newspapermen, who had not heard before of the Colonel and the slander about his black-and-white seat, promised to wash his voting escutcheon white as the driven snow or the cotton blossoms of Alabama.

The crowding and confusion in the big lobby of the Congress Hotel are indescribable. This afternoon two desperate elbowers through the jam, utter strangers, bumped squarely into each other.

"Excuse me. Where are you going?" exclaimed one.

"I don't know," replied the other.

"Neither do I," said the first bumper. "Let's both go," said the second, and they did, buffetward.

One of the New England delegates on waking this morning and opening the door of his room found his shoes missing from the threshold where he had placed them for the hotel bootblack to shine. As he wandered disconsolately up and down the corridor, seaching for his footgear, he met a native of Chicago who gave him the latest tidings of his shoes, saying he had seen them scattered "several rods" down the corridor several hours before. Incidentally, if you ask a Chicagoan how far away your destination is, he will just naturally inform you that it is "about so many rods farther on," the rod being the vernacular unit of linear measurement.

The standard criticism among delegates here of any conservative candidate is that he is a human icicle. This opprobrious epithet has been applied successively to Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Fairbanks. Today the Fairbanks supporters were furious to find that some one—and they thought it was a rival candidate—had circulated a hand bill, which read: "Put on your overcoat and hustle for Fairbanks."

COLONEL TO STAY IN RACE TO FINISH

Continued from Page 1.

a grim determination to fight on until all of the cards must be laid face up.

Reports received here are to the effect that the Roosevelt workers in Chicago, both in the Republican and Progressive ranks, are making effective headway in their efforts to prove that Hughes should be eliminated from the race and Roosevelt named. They are not, so far as can be learned, seriously considering any other candidates except Roosevelt and Hughes, and they will get beyond the control of the Colonel time alone can tell; certainly the reports indicate now that the trend is all in that direction. Colonel Roosevelt is in almost constant communication with his lieutenants, who are working every angle of the game they know to swing the tide in his favor.

There can be not the slightest doubt of the force that is being put into the drive which is being guided by advice from Sagamore Hill. There can be not the slightest doubt that the Colonel is in the fight to stay; that he means business. Mr. Nagel denied that he had made any such statement. He had been asked to comment on the Lusitania disaster, he said, and had declined to do so. The only other thing I said, added Mr. Nagel, "was that the Lusitania affair was in the hands of the Government."

Mr. Nagel's friends say he had been working for a year and a half to keep the hyphen out of politics, and that he had been criticised by some of his pro-German friends for preaching the doctrine that American citizens should bear an undivided allegiance to their own country.

Leonard Wood greatly. There is little doubt that General Wood is one man whom Colonel Roosevelt might be expected to indorse if he indorsed any one. But while General Wood has been mentioned from time to time, the discussion of his candidacy has not yet reached the stage where it might be called acutely important in the present situation. He has been spoken of as one of the men the Progressives might suggest if the Republicans offered to compromise and allow the Colonel to pick his man.

Colonel Roosevelt spent a few hours in New York today and had luncheon with General Wood. The Colonel was at the Metropolitan Magazine offices, but saw few visitors. The remainder of the time was devoted to luncheon at the Harvard Club and a visit to the dentist. He motored back to Oyster Bay at 5 o'clock to continue his conversations by telephone with his leaders in Chicago.

A letter was given out late tonight at Sagamore Hill from Dr. Francis E. Shine of Bisbee, Ariz., to the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League. Dr. Shine is said to be the leading physician in Arizona. He is a Virginian, a life-long Democrat, and was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912 that nominated Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Shine is a great-great grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Roosevelt's advisers regard this letter as of equal importance to the one written by Thomas A. Edison to the league. The letter follows:

Bisbee, Ariz., May 23, 1916.

Mr. Guy Emerson, Secretary Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, 12 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir: After mature deliberation I have decided, although a lifelong Democrat from heritage, tradition, and association, that the present crisis in our development as a nation is such that all good Americans should ignore party affiliations and in every way support a man who personifies those ideals that should be dear to the hearts of all Americans, national self-respect and peace with honor. Such a man is our former President, Colonel Roosevelt, and I submit my name for membership to the league. Yours truly, FRANCIS E. SHINE.

THAR'S some things we have to *learn* to like—such as olives an' hard work. Thar's others we take to *naturally*—such as baseball games an' VELVET.

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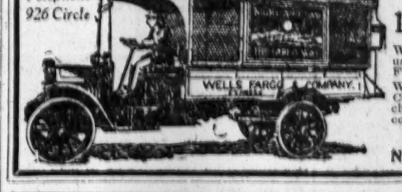

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Newest Fibre Silk Shirts—Positively the finest and most attractive shirtings shown this season. Will launder perfectly and hold their lustre and color. *Real Value $4.50.* 3 for $10.00 — 3.50

Pure Silk Soft Shirts—Handsome designs and color combinations that are unusual. Choice of very neat or novelty effects; 14 to 18. *Real Values $4.00 and $4.50.* 3 for $9.00 — 3.15

Flannel Outing Shirts—Summer weights and regular shirting designs. Made with linen neckbands or soft collar attached. Sizes 14 to 18. *Real Value $3.00.* 3 for $5.40 — 1.85

Special Tennis Shirts—Very fine white cheviots and new fancy designs of all-over woven madras. Long or half sleeves. For men and boys; 12½ to 16. *Special* 3 for $3.85 — 1.35

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Men's Bathing Suits
All Wool and Strictly First Class

Fast Colored Shrunk Suits—Closely knitted suits of the following styles—Professional two-piece suits, regulation sleeveless, quarter-sleeve, or pacific styles, plain or trimmed. Sizes 34 to 46. *Value $3.50.* — 2.85

Bathing Suits—Knitted from very soft, highest grade yarns. Plain or mottled mixtures. *Specially priced* — 5.00

2000 Men's
Summer Silk Neckwear

Crepe Meteor Four-in-Hands—All the very best plain shades. Long, narrow, open-end shapes. *Value $1.00.* — 65c

Special Bat's-Wing Ties—Made from the newest and most attractive Summer silks. Plain and fancy styles. *Value 75c.* — 50c

200 Beach
Robes and Sweaters
All New Summer Models

Beach Sweaters—All wool and fast colors. Medium weight. Exceptionally fine to wear over bathing suits. All plain colors. *Value $4.50.* — 3.25

Beach or Travel Robes—Made from cheviots and other desirable fabrics. All styles we are to discontinue this season. *Values $5.00 and $6.00.* — 3.95

1000 Pieces
Men's Summer Underwear

Featherweight Open Weave—Highly mercerized clear white fabric. An Acco 1916 innovation—athletic style.
Shirts and Drawers 75c
Union Suits 1.50

Crinkled Crepe Underwear—Light but very serviceable. Easily laundered, and ironing not required. Sleeveless shirts and knee drawers. *Very Special* — 50c

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Saks Mid-Summer
Suits for Men
—all substantially higher-priced varieties—

$22

It is part of our policy to give to patrons the benefit of those unique opportunities for saving which occasionally develop in a great clothing business such as ours.

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In fact, in a day or two it will necessarily be withdrawn, when the available supply of these remarkable values is exhausted.

We would willingly publish the regular prices of these suits, if it were not contrary to our policy, but we make no secret of it that there is a handsome margin of saving on every suit in this event and we will gladly confirm the saving at time of purchase.

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Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

ROOSEVELT BEATEN, SAY PRO-GERMANS

Metz, Viereck, and Others Are Quoted as Saying That Propagandists Killed His Chances.

READY TO SUPPORT HUGHES

Wilson Also Regarded as Gaining Popularity Because of His Stand on the Blockade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, June 7.—The Chicago Herald this morning prints the following dispatch from New York, stating that The New York Evening Mail will print it this afternoon:

"We have beaten Roosevelt, and we will beat any other candidate who takes Roosevelt's position on foreign affairs."

This in exact words sums up the jubilant feeling among German-Americans in New York City over the inspired reports in the German propaganda newspapers to the effect that the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the Republican nomination has fizzled out.

In one form or another this statement was made to an Evening Mail reporter by numbers of German-Americans of prominence, some of whom were willing to be quoted under their names. Others who were equally jubilant said that, for business or other reasons, they desired to have their names withheld.

Among those who talked openly and triumphantly of what they believed to have been the effect of the tremendous German propaganda against Roosevelt were Herman A. Metz, formerly Controller of New York City, and George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Fatherland.

A prominent officer of the German-American Society known throughout the country, declared that "this would be a lesson to American politicians who believed they could ignore the German vote."

"We have shown what we can do in the Republican Convention, and we will show the whole country before the end of the campaign," he said. "We will not tolerate a candidate or a public man who stands on a platform of attacking Germany and ignoring England's interference with our mails and her other infringements of international law.

Beat Him at the Polls.

"That is where Roosevelt stands, and we will beat him for the nomination. If there should be any slip up there we'll beat him at the polls. We have no special love for Wilson, though, though he is showing himself to be more of an American President than seemed possible a year ago, but we would greatly prefer Wilson to Roosevelt.

"If the Republicans will nominate Hughes or some one like him and if the candidate will come out squarely on the issue that we have just as much right to quarrel with England as with Germany he will get the German-American vote, and he will be elected."

"Suppose the Republican candidate should decline to place the Lusitania and England's interference with neutral trade on the same level?" he was asked.

"Then he will not get the German-American vote," was the reply. "The point that I am making is that we German-Americans have proved that we have to be reckoned with in American politics. We are going to stand together and see fair play."

Henry Welsmann, President of the German-American Alliance, could not be located, but his views on the candidacy of Roosevelt are well known. Bernard Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, has departed for Chicago, where it is understood he will be active in the effort to bring about the nomination of Justice Hughes.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the pro-German weekly, Fatherland, talked of the situation at great length.

"I am glad of it," he said, meaning the report that Colonel Roosevelt had been defeated for the nomination by the German-American propaganda.

"The German-Americans set out to beat Roosevelt for the nomination, and I don't see how any one can blame them. But please understand we are not against Roosevelt because he is not pro-German, but because he is not pro-American. Everything that he does and says proves that he is more pro-English than anything else. He is a good deal more in favor of the Allies than President Wilson ever was. We would not have so much objection to Roosevelt's attitude about the Lusitania and Belgium if he felt the same way about England's illegal blockade. But he has never said or written a word against England. It is all against Germany.

"He had a perfect right, if he felt like it, to protest against the execution of Miss Cavell, but why didn't he protest against the execution of the Irish martyrs in Dublin? But I am certain that Colonel Roosevelt need not be reckoned with. It looks impossible to nominate him in the face of the German-American pressure against him, and if he should lead a third ticket it would be a joke."

Hughes Their Choice.

"Who will the German-Americans support?" Viereck was asked.

"I can safely say that they will vote for Hughes," he replied. "Hughes will get the solid German-American vote, provided he comes out on a platform of true Americanism. By that I mean that he will pledge himself to hold England to the letter of international law. If he should fail in this, I think the vote would be divided as in normal times. Wilson is gaining some popularity, and if he should continue to bring pressure to bear on England he will be supported by many German-Americans."

Herman A. Metz, who was formerly City Controller, was particularly elated.

"We needn't be afraid of Teddy now," he said. "His bark is always worse than his bite; if the German-Americans don't ball things up now just when they have won the fight, Hughes will be nominated. We are for Hughes, by all means. My only hope is that the men in charge of the German-American work will not make bad mistakes now. If Bernard Ridder or somebody doesn't put his foot in it somewhere, the nomination for Hughes ought to be certain."

12 OZ. MEAT WEEK'S RATION FOR BERLINERS

But You Can Add Poultry and Game Without Breaking the New Ordinances.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 6, (via The Hague.)—One of the most important milestones in Berlin's food history was passed today with the introduction of meat cards, closely modeled on the famous bread cards which have proved so successful for the last sixty-eight weeks. Family meat cards have coupons for four weeks, three coupons per week, while one-day meat cards with only one coupon are provided for hotel guests and other transients who are not entitled to receive more than four cards during one week.

The Berlin magistrates have fixed the meat ration at 330 grams, slightly under twelve ounces per head, for the current week, each coupon therefore entitling bearer to draw 110 grams of raw meat or its shrunken, cooked equivalent.

Today's experience revealed undreamed of nuances, lunching and dining under the meat-card system proving a fascinating game of chance and skill, and requiring also considerable knowledge of mathematics and zoology. At the Berlin hotels and restaurants in many cases the gross raw weight of meat dishes is indicated on the bills of fare, in addition to the price, so that bargain hunters can convert their precious coupons to the greatest advantage by choosing the heaviest courses offered.

With one meat coupon to last you all day and a limit of four a week, you face the prospect of eating meat only four times a week until you study the new ordinances carefully. They contain a little joker which opens brighter gastronomic prospects, for poultry and game are not meat within the meaning of the meat card ordinance.

Neither are heads and feet and edible internal organs, which gives considerable latitude for choice after you have used up your meat coupon for regular meat, which, according to the Berlin magistrate, is lamb, beef, veal, or pork.

Guests and waiters were putting their heads together today, trying to figure out which dishes did or did not require the production of meat cards, but while errors and misunderstandings were plentiful, the meat-card complications were swallowed good-naturedly, and the new scheme promises to work well after a few days' experience.

In the populous sections the meat stores were besieged early by Berlin housewives, who preferred to play safe by buying at once all the meat to which their cards entitled them for the whole week. The rush had been foreseen, and policemen were on hand in every case to regulate the traffic.

ITALIANS RECAPTURE CENGIO POSITIONS

Great Mass Attacks by Austrian Infantry During a Storm Beaten Back.

ROME, June 6.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Adige Valley Sunday night we repulsed a surprise attack during a snowstorm on our positions in the upper Valtassa and Pasubio sectors. Yesterday, after intense artillery preparations, enemy columns advanced to attack Coni Zugna, but were thrown back in disorder under our steady and effective fire.

On the front of Posina-Astico Sunday night during a storm the enemy again launched great masses of infantry, supported by violent fire from batteries of all calibres, against our positions between Monte Glove and Monte Brazone. The swift intervention of our artillery and the steadiness of our infantry succeeded in completely repulsing the attack with heavy enemy losses. The same night, by a fortunate counterattack, we succeeded in gaining ground on the western slopes of Monte Cengio.

On the Asiago plateau Sunday night and Monday morning the enemy maintained his violent artillery and machine gun fire on our positions along the Campomulo Valley and in the afternoon made persistent attacks against our positions, which were all vigorously repulsed.

On the Upper Cordevole an enemy column on the march from Pralongia toward Sief was dispersed by the accurate fire of one of our batteries. In the Fusteria Valley we bombarded with heavy guns the Toblach and Innichen Railway station.

On the Isonzo our detachments continue their raids on the enemy lines.

Enemy airmen threw bombs on Ala and Verona. Three persons were wounded and some material damage was done.

BELGIAN GAINS IN AFRICA.

Congo Troops Have Penetrated 125 Miles in German Territory.

HAVRE, June 6.—The Belgian forces operating in German East Africa have penetrated 125 miles into the enemy's territory since the middle of April, according to an official statement issued today by the Belgian War Office. The statement follows:

At the end of May the situation of our forces in German East Africa was as follows: Our left column rested on the River Kagera. Our centre had crossed the River Akanjaru, where the enemy forces were reported to have concentrated, our right column approaching the town of Usumbura.

According to the statement of prisoners, the enemy is demoralized by reverses. A provisional Government has been established by us in Ruanda. Our troops everywhere have been well received by the population.

The town of Usumbura is the capital of the German province of Urundi, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika.

INSISTS THAT BRITISH LOST MORE SHIPS

Germans Now Assert That the Cruisers Princess Royal and Birmingham Went Down.

LONDON ISSUES A DENIAL

Admiralty Declares All Casualties Have Been Reported, and That German Claim Is False.

BERLIN, June 6, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today regarding the British losses in the battle in the North Sea:

"English prisoners picked up by the Fifth Torpedoboat Flotilla during the sea fight in the Skagerrak, state that the battle cruiser Princess Royal was heavily listing when the Queen Mary sank in the course of an encounter with a German reconnoissance group, almost simultaneously with the British cruiser Birmingham.

It is also stated that five superdreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth class are reported to have participated in this part of the engagement.

"Other prisoners captured by the Third Torpedo Flotilla stated independently of each other, in a written declaration, that they with certainty observed the sinking of the Warspite, the Princess Royal, the Turbulent, Nestor, and Acasta.

"Ninety miles east of the Tune, after the battle in the Skagerrak, a German submarine observed a vessel of the Iron Duke class heavily listing, with apparently much water in the forepart, setting her course toward the English coast. Owing to her unfavorable position toward the enemy vessel and because of the heavy sea the submarine was unable to fire.

"The British loss in lives in the battle is estimated at over 7,000."

LONDON, June 6.—The British Admiralty made the following announcement tonight:

"A Berlin official communiqué, signed Fleet Command, has been issued today, in which the loss of the Warspite, Princess Royal, Birmingham, and the Acasta in the action of May 31 is claimed on the evidence of British sailors picked up by German ships. This is false. The complete list of British losses has been made public."

This further official statement regarding the North Sea battle was issued here today:

"The German Admiralty in an official statement issued June 2 stated that among other casualties a British submarine was sunk in the course of the battle during the afternoon and night of the 31st of May. All British submarines at sea on that date have now returned. It must therefore be assumed, if any importance is to be attached to the German official statement, that the submarine sunk was an enemy submarine. This vessel should be added to the list of German losses stated in the British Admiralty communiqué of June 4."

GERMAN FLEET FORCED FIGHT, BERLIN ASSERTS

Knew British Divisions Were Cruising Off Coast of Norway, Says Admiralty Official.

BERLIN, June 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A competent German authority today gave the German Admiralty's version of the battle between the British and German main naval fleets off the coast of Jutland on May 31, as follows:

"The German high seas forces advanced in order to force into battle divisions of the British navy which of late had repeatedly been reported near the south coast of Norway.

"The Germans first sighted the enemy on May 31 at 4 P. M., about seventy miles off the Skagerrak. The force was composed of four small cruisers of the strong Calliope type.

"The German cruisers immediately pursued the enemy, who sailed away to the northward at the highest speed. At 5:20 P. M. the German cruisers sighted in a westerly direction, two hostile columns, which turned out to be six enemy battle cruisers and a large number of small cruisers and destroyers. The German cruisers approached until they were about eight miles from the hostile ships, and then opened on a southern to a southeastern course with a very efficient fire. During this engagement two British battle cruisers and one torpedo boat destroyer were annihilated.

"After an engagement lasting half an hour the Germans sighted to the northward of the enemy further strong hostile forces, which later turned out to be five ships of the Queen Elizabeth type. Soon afterward the German main fleet entered into action."

BERLIN, Saturday, June 3, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville; delayed in transmission.)—The extent and character of the German victory off Jutland are indicated further, apart from the German reports, by British admissions of losses, showing more than 100,000 tons of main units to have been destroyed, compared with some 24,000 for the Germans. The British losses, moreover, involved some of the most modern ships, while the only really modern German warship lost was the small Wiesbaden.

In the absence of further details of the fighting naval circles are convinced the victory doubtless was due to superior German strategy, seamanship, marksmanship, and, probably in no small degree, to the airship scout service. Against this service the British have nothing even of approximate value in making observations. The lookout in a ship's fighting top at the farthest can see thirty miles, and the radius of aeroplanes is limited, but the Zeppelins are able to watch the whole North Sea.

Just what the purpose of the British fleet was in its expedition to the Skagerrak naturally is not known here, but it is assumed that it was a strategic move designed to keep back the German fleet in the North Sea, and at the same time to prevent an action against the Russians in the Baltic. This view is strengthened by recollection of articles recently in the Russian and British press, in which it was declared the Russian fleet was stronger and better prepared than ever, but that the chances of German offensive actions appeared decidedly greater. Hence the indicated tactics for the British fleet consisted in bringing pressure to bear to compel the Germans to keep their whole fleet in the North Sea.

The fact that the British superdreadnought Warspite was lost in the day battle disposes of any assumption that the British battleships arrived too late to participate decisively in the main engagement. (The loss of the Warspite was announced by the German Admiralty but denied in London, where it was said the ship was damaged, but not sunk.)

The number of German destroyers lost is given as five. The Admiralty has much more information available, but keeps it impounded. Among the details which, however, it is permissible to transmit, is that a British cruiser of the Achilles type, was sunk in the engagement at fairly close quarters with the German flagship.

Vice Admiral Hipper, in command of the cruiser squadron, was the German commander in the Doggerbank engagement.

No further information has been given out in regard to the extent of the damages sustained by the German units. It is admitted frankly that they are by no means light, and the loss of personnel from the British shell fire also is conceded. Nevertheless the price of victory is regarded as relatively small.

SAW THE WARSPITE SINK TWO GERMAN CRUISERS

Officer of the Warrior Tells How the Dreadnought Guarded His Ship and Routed the Foe.

DEVONPORT, England, June 6.—An officer of the British armored cruiser Warrior, which was sunk in the Jutland sea fight, describes the engagement of the British armored cruisers with the German battle cruisers and light cruisers and a subsequent duel fought between the Warrior and big German ships. The first German ship sighted by the Warrior was a light cruiser with three funnels, the Warrior picking her up at a range of 1,585 yards.

"The first two shells having given us the range," said the officer, "the starboard fore turret thundered out and a shell crumpled up the hindermost of the German's three funnels. Our armored cruisers, the Defense and the Duke of Edinburgh, were left to deal with two other German light cruisers that were sighted.

"All at once a fountain of water rose twenty yards ahead of us, and we then knew that we had to deal with something bigger than light cruisers. Three shells of at least 12-inch calibre fell ahead of the Defence, and three seconds later a salvo cut her in two amidships and she crumpled up and sank. The Black Prince was the next to go. Two great shells carried away her funnels and fore turret. Then a salvo hit her in the magazine and she blew up.

"The Warrior was to come in for far away on the horizon we could see three tripod masts. By this time the enemy light cruisers were burning fiercely and had ceased to fire, but, one after another, 12-inch shells dropped on either beam of us. At last the enemy found the mark. The first shell smashed the motor boat hoist into splinters. The second hit the starboard side in line with the turret. The third hit the quarter deck just abaft the bulkhead door, plunged downward, and wrecked the dynamo. The gun turrets, too, were almost useless, as the ammunition hoist had gone. Another shot put the port and starboard engine rooms out of action. By 6:30 o'clock we were a hopelessly battered hulk and waiting for the shells that would finish us, when the Warspite appeared and passed between us and the enemy, engaging the foremost battle cruiser with deadly effect.

"The first shot from the Warspite lopped off the foremast of the leading enemy battle cruiser. The next overturned both the fore-gun turrets, and in five minutes the enemy vessel was ablaze from end to end, enveloped in a cloud of dense smoke. The second battle cruiser which had been concentrating her fire on the Warspite turned to starboard, smoke belching from her funnels, and endeavoring to pick up her main squadron. But it was not to be. Two shells from the Warspite blew every funnels she had to pieces. The third made a great rent in her stern. The fourth plowed up her deck and burst against the foremast, bringing it down.

"Two minutes afterward this vessel also was on fire and heeling over, with the Warspite still pounding her and ripping great gashes in her starboard side and bottom. The last we saw of her was nothing more than a broken hulk."

The Warrior was towed for ten hours and then sank.

Admiral Thomas, in addressing the men on the Warspite, complimented them on the important part they played in the battle.

SAYS THE HINDENBURG SANK.

British Survivor Declares German Flagship Was Torpedoed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—A member of the crew of the Malaya, in an account of the North Sea battle published by The Daily Express, says:

"After darkness had fallen our destroyers made seven torpedo attacks, and I myself saw the Hindenburg and another large enemy warship keel over and sink. We concentrated our fire on the great flagship of the Commander in Chief all the time that daylight lasted, and got salvo after salvo into her sides. She was much battered by nightfall, and then the torpedoes of our destroyers finished her off."

"Are you quite sure it was the Hindenburg?" the man was asked.

"I am absolutely certain," he replied with emphasis.

"We had been firing at her for an hour and a half, and I knew every line of her. When Admiral Jellicoe's dispatch is published it will confirm what I say, and you will find there are a good many others, too."

KAISER ON FLAGSHIP PRAISES SEA FIGHTERS

"I Never Before Journeyed to You in Such High Spirits," He Tells Sailors.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Wednesday, June 7.—An official statement from Berlin says that Emperor William, standing on the deck of the flagship at Wilhelmshaven, addressed delegations from all the vessels which participated in the North Sea battle, the men being drawn up on shore.

"Whenever in past years I visited my fleet at Wilhelmshaven," said the Emperor, "I always rejoiced from the depths of my heart at the sight of the frowning fleet and the growing harbor. I looked with satisfaction upon the young crews drawn up in the drill-shed ready to take the oath. Many thousands of you I have seen eye to eye with your superior War Lord when taking the oath. He reminded you of your duty, your task but, above all, of the fact that when the German fleet went to war it would have to fight against gigantic superiority.

"This consciousness has become a tradition with the fleet; as it has been with the army from the times of Frederick the Great. Prussia, as well as Germany, has always been surrounded by superior enemies. Therefore it was possible to forge our nation into one mass, which hoarded up in itself endless forces ready to let loose when necessity demanded.

"I never before journeyed to you in such high spirits as today."

BEATTY KEEN TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Cruiser Fleet Alive and Has a Big Kick In It, He Declares.

LONDON, June 6.—Rear Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, who was elected to the seat in the House of Commons left vacant by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford when the latter was created a Baron, and who has become a spokesman for the navy, read at a public meeting today the following letter from Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the battle cruiser squadron in the North Sea fight:

"We drew the enemy into the jaws of our fleet. I have no regrets, except for the gallant lives lost, for which pals that have gone and who died gloriously. It would have warmed your heart to have seen how the gallant Hood brought his squadron into action. Would to God he had been more successful in the general result.

"We will be ready for them next time. Please God it will come soon. The battle cruiser fleet is alive and has a very big kick in her."

KAISER THANKS KRUPPS.

Says Nation Is Indebted to Them for Success in North Sea.

LONDON, June 6.—According to a telegram from Essen, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, Emperor William has sent Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp works, the following telegram from Wilhelmshaven:

"After receiving oral reports on the North Sea battle I desire to tell you how greatly we are indebted for success to our splendid artillery and armor plate, and especially to the destructive power of our ammunition. Thus the battle day was also a day of honor for the Krupps."

JAPANESE OFFICER LOST.

Naval Observer Perished When the Queen Mary Was Sunk.

TOKIO, June 6.—Lieut. Commander Chosuke Shimomura, Japanese naval observer on the British battle cruiser Queen Mary, was lost with that warship when she was sunk in the Jutland naval engagement last week.

SHIPS' NAMES CONCEALED.

Death Notices of German Seamen Do Not Mention Vessels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 6, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The first evidences of German losses in the Horn Reef battle are making their appearances in the German press. A significant silence is maintained regarding the vessels to which those who perished belonged.

Capt. Lieut. Erich Werner is announced as lost in the Pommern, but many others are simply mentioned as having died heroically for the Fatherland in the North Sea battle. One is described as an engineer on his Majesty's ship, no vessel's name being mentioned.

The idea obviously is to conceal the names of the vessels lost.

Defender of Adrianople Is Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6, (via Amsterdam to London, June 7.)—Sjukri Pasha, who as commandant at Adrianople held that fortress against the Bulgarians from the Fall of 1912 to March, 1913, when he surrendered it to General Ivanoff, is dead.

Another Greek Protest to Allies.

ATHENS, June 6.—The Government of Greece today protected to the Entente allied powers against the proclamation of martial law at Saloniki.

BRITISH FIRST LINE BROKEN AT YPRES

Germans Follow Up Attack on Canadians with Heavy Drive at Hooge, East of Ypres.

HARD FIGHTING GOING ON

French Repulse More Assaults at Vaux—High Honor Conferred on the Defender of the Fort.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—The British before Ypres, between Hooge, east of the town, and the Ypres-Comines Canal, were engaged in hard fighting yesterday. After a heavy bombardment the Germans charged and penetrated front British trenches at Hooge and immediately north of that village. Between Hooge and the canal the German infantry attack was unsuccessful, according to the official British statement.

It was in this region that the Canadians, holding the front at Zillebeke, were forced back last week in a German attack of extreme violence.

Elsewhere on the British front there have been small raids and mining operations.

The British official communication, issued this (Wednesday) morning, says:

There was very heavy fighting during the afternoon (Tuesday) east of Ypres. Shortly after midday the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment of our position about Hooge and also some distance north, and at the same time bombarded to the south of Hooge and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Railway and the Ypres-Comines Canal. Late in the afternoon the enemy exploded a series of mines at various points on a 2,000-yard front north of Hooge. This was followed by unsuccessful infantry attacks between Hooge and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

At Hooge and immediately north of Hooge the enemy penetrated our front trenches after the explosion of mines. Fighting continues in this area, but our general line is still intact. Attacks were also made further north, but did not succeed. On the remainder of the front the situation is comparatively quiet.

North of Roclincourt we exploded a defensive mine, doing material damage to the enemy's galleries.

Last night small bodies of our troop entered German trenches at three points near La Boiselle, Authuile, and Hamel, respectively. At each place casualities were inflicted on the German garrisons and their shelters were bombed and trenches damaged. In the Authuile raid a border regiment captured sixteen prisoners in addition to inflicting other damage.

Yesterday, (Monday,) owing mainly to the inclement weather, there were no air operations.

The Germans at Verdun continued yesterday their heavy bombardment of the front east of the Meuse. Outside of this sector there seems to be little activity on the long line held by the French. Fort Vaux still remains in the hands of the French and the chief officer of the garrison there, according to last night's Paris statement, has received the high honor of commander of the Legion of Honor for his successful defense against the great German attacks.

Two assaults were delivered by the Germans Monday night on the front between Fort Vaux and Damloup, but yesterday the infantry was quiet.

The German statement says the French have made four attacks in the Fumin Wood, northwest of Fort Vaux, which were repulsed.

The official statement issued by the French War Office last night reads:

On the front north of Verdun no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. The artillery struggle, however, continued with undiminished violence in the region of Vaux and Damloup.

Major Raynal, who defended Fort Vaux with indefatigable energy, has been made Commander of the Legion of Honor.

The text of the French official statement of yesterday follows:

On the right bank of the River Meuse two German attacks last night against our positions between Vaux and Damloup resulted in complete failure.

No change has been recorded in the situation at Fort Vaux, which the enemy is bombarding with violence.

There has been continued intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

The German official statement on the western theatre says:

On the eastern bank of the Meuse after renewed and very heavy artillery preparation the positions of our brave East Prussians on Fumin Ridge were four times attacked during the night without the slightest success. The enemy suffered especially heavy losses under our combined artillery curtain, machine-gun and infantry fire. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

CROWN PRINCE ON VERDUN.

Most Terrible Fighting of the War, He Is Quoted as Saying in Letter.

GENEVA, June 6, (via Paris.)—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, in a letter written to a wounded officer, formerly a member of his staff, who is convalescing at Davos, says that though he has visited several battle fronts, the fight before Verdun is the most terrible of the war.

The losses, the Crown Prince is quoted as saying, are frightful, but, from the German point of view, heavy sacrifices must be made in order to obtain the military objective.

IOWA REJECTS SUFFRAGE.

Results of Primaries in 93 Out of 99 Counties Indicate Defeat.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 6.—Virtually complete unofficial returns tonight indicated that the constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage had been rejected by Iowa voters at Monday's primary.

Ninety-three counties out of ninety-nine in the State, at 9 o'clock, gave for suffrage 137,700, against 143,669, a difference of 5,900 votes.

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$32.00 Wing Chair, $24.50

Covered in tapestry. Upholstery guaranteed.

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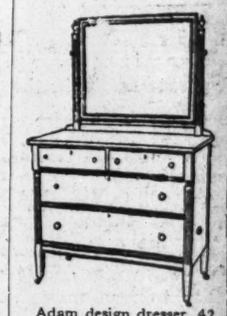
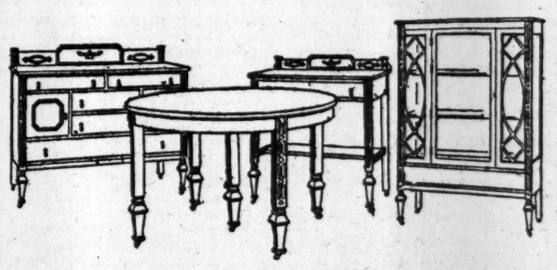
William and Mary Period Arm Chair upholstered in tapestry or velour. Rockers to match.

$29.00 Dresser, $24.50



Adam design dresser, 42 inches wide, with 24x30 mirror, antique mahogany or American walnut.



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Chippendale, quartered oak waxed finish Dining-room Suite—Buffet, 54 inches long; china closet, 46 inches wide; serving table, 36 inches wide; 6-foot extension table, 48-inch top.

This 4-Post Bed, $22.75

Four-post solid mahogany, dull finish, full size.

Englander Woven Wire Wit Edge Springs, all sizes..... $7.98

Roll Edge Cotton Felt Mattress, full 45 lbs.; all sizes..... $8.75

Feather Pillows in assorted woven ticks, 22x28, full 2 lbs..... 98c

Rugs at To-day's Mill Prices

S. Sanford & Sons' Seamless Beauvais Axminster Rugs, 9x12 Feet

$27.50

Selling now at $35.00

An exceptional collection, comprising accurate copies of Oriental and Chinese Rugs, in Kazak, Kirmanshah, Anatolian and Sarouk effects.

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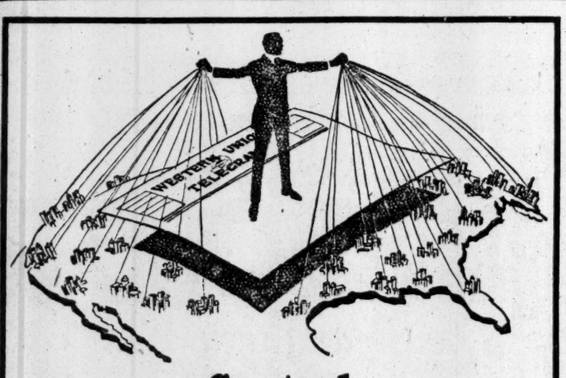
Cut, made and bound for as many pieces as desired in a choice of most desirable cretonnes. No other charges.



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Read this dramatic story of womanhood rising triumphant over militarism. Read this thrilling romance of a woman's magnificent patriotism. Read the new novel by the man who wrote "The Birth of a Nation,"

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THOMAS DIXON

Author of "The Clansman," "The Southerner," etc.

A novel of war and of peace and of woman's love—a story of vital plot and absorbing interest from beginning to end. A story of America for Americans. Get it to-day, at any bookseller's.

Illustrated. *$1.35 net.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers.

A GREAT IDEA

George Bernard Shaw, before the Irish Revolt, wrote a whimsical description of the advantages and attractions of summer travel in his own island. It is called "Ireland's Opportunity" and appears this week in

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Collier's headquarters during the Republican Convention at Chicago will be 1020 Westminster Building

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Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal dandruff and itching. Nothing better at any price.

Sample Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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LLORACH
Natural Aperient Water from Spain
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris. Indispensable for all who lead a sedentary life. Small quantity suffices wineglassful only. Ask your physician
Sold by all Druggists. Look for the Yellow Label.
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New York Is Straw Hat Crazy

South American Panamas $3.90
A Lucky Special Purchase, Worth $6.00
Natty Pencil Curls and many other styles for young men.

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Just a Lucky "Find"
Flat Double Brim, Saw or Plain Edge.

Outing Hats & Caps, 50c
Hit the Trail for Kennedy's

Examinations for membership in the
ORATORIO
Society of New York, Louis Koemmenich, conductor, will be held in the Carnegie Hall Parlors, June 8, at 8 P. M. Singers with good voices and fair ability to read music at sight are invited to attend.

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ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS TODAY WITH PITTSBURGH.
3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

FROM WAR FRONTS.
War Pictures published by The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form. The volume consists of ten weekly issues. One Dollar a volume, postpaid. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CRITICS AROUSE CHANCELLOR'S IRE

His Speech Aimed at Conservatives and Authors of Anonymous Attacks.

INVITES REICHSTAG DEBATE

Member Declares Opposition to Wilson as Mediator—No Mediation in Sight, Chancellor Replies

MOVE SEEN TO OUST HIM

Socialist Charges That Reichstag Conservatives Are in Movement to Overthrow the Cabinet.

BERLIN, June 6, (via London.)—The Imperial Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday was a public squaring of accounts with his opponents in and outside of the Reichstag. The subject matter of his speech, as well as the manner of its delivery, left no doubt as to whom he had in mind. The Conservatives, to whom Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg addressed himself from first to last, sat "mute and with dark countenances," to quote from Vorwärts's report, "while the storm of the Chancellor's long-gathering wrath broke over their heads."

The Chancellor also struck out at opponents not within sound of his voice, among them an anonymous pamphleteer, to whom he refererd as having published recently strong attacks along familiar lines against the Chancellor.

Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, whom the Chancellor named as the author of another attack on his policies, is one of the most prominent men in North Germany. He owns a 12,000-acre estate in East Prussia and is closely allied with Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader in the Reichstag; Count von Westarp, and other determined opponents of the Imperial Chancellor. Kapp was born in New York on June 24, 1838, whither his father went during the revolution of 1848.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, which was delivered with the greatest emotion, sometimes with anger, was punctuated by applause from all the parties except the Conservatives.

The Pan-Germanic portion of the National Liberal press, with the exception of the Tageszeitung and Taglische Rundschau, rejoices that the Chancellor has finally determined to throw down the gage to the men and interests which "so long have been working against him."

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's incidental references to peace were almost lost sight of in the interest attaching to his defiance of his political enemies.

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "After yesterday's speech, in which the cannon thunder of the Skagerrak still echoed, nobody will be able again to say that Germany's readiness for peace arises from need of peace."

Charges Move to Oust Chancellor.

BERLIN, June 5, (via London. Delayed.)—Masks were dropped in the Reichstag today, as the Imperial Chancellor had requested, when the spokesman of the Conservatives, Count Friedrich con Westrap, plainly avowed the party's opposition to the Chancellor's policies. While disclaiming responsibility for the particular anonymous pamphlet which the Chancellor had cited, Count von Westrap declared that this and similar outbursts represented a great popular movement which the Imperial Chancellor had ignored.

Dr. Spahn, leader of the Centre Party; Herr von Payer, Progressive, and Dr. Gradnauer, Socialist, supported the Chancellor in his campaign against "the pirates of public opinion."

Herr von Payer declared that the aim of the movement evidently was the fall of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and the suspicion was justified that the movement had the support and encouragement of various members of the Reichstag.

The policies of the Imperial Chancellor under fire have to do with the attitude of Germany toward the United States and peace.

Dr. Spahn made a notable declaration in which he said:

"The explanations of the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow, on the Zeppelin and submarine questions have reassured me. Our relations with America must not be broken on account of the submarine issue."

Count von Westrap declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the Chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, as he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debeate and amid general applause that the Socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Demands "Fruits of Victory."

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, June 7, (via London.)—Fuller reports of the speech in the Reichstag of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg received here contain the following passage:

"I have not received any official intimation that President Wilson intends to offer mediation. That in the event of mediation we will not allow pressure to be exercised which would rob us of the fruits of our victory, is a declaration you will not need to demand from me."

SPEECH AROUSES GERMANS.

Bethmann Hollweg's Defiance of England Creates a Sensation.

BERLIN, June 6, (via London.)—A profound sensation has been caused by the great speech made yesterday before the Reichstag by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, in which he declared that any further suggestions of peace by Germany would be futile and evil. His eloquent appeal to the nation to hold on until victory was theirs and the categorical defiance he hurled at England were greeted with thunders of applause. At the conclusion of his speech the Chancellor received a tremendous ovation, the cheering being renewed again and again. All parties joined in the ovation, with the exception of the Conservatives and the Socialists who seceded with Dr. Liebknecht.

The Chancellor appealed for the unity of all parties, declaring that political lines ought to be obliterated during the prosecution of the war. The conclusion of his speech brought almost the entire house to its feet in a wild outburst of enthusiasm.

"I see the entire nation," he said, "in heroic stature, fighting for its future, our sons and brothers fighting and dying side by side. There we see the equal love for home in all. The sacred flame of love of home steels every heart so that they defy death and suffer death in thousands. Only a heart completely dried up can escape the affecting impression of the great primitive strength of this people.

"My belief in my people and my love for my people give me a conviction firm as a rock that we shall fight and conquer, as we have fought and conquered hitherto. Our enemies wish to let it go on to the end. We fear neither death nor devil, not even the hunger devil which they wish to send into our country. The men who fight out there around Verdun, who fight under Hindenburg, our proud bluejackets, who showed Albion that rats bite, are fashioned from a breed that knows how to bear privations also. These privations are here. I admit it calmly and openly, even to foreign countries, but we will bear them.

"In this fight against hunger we will also make progress. Gracious Heaven allowed a good harvest this year. It will not be a curse, but better, than in the previous hard year. This calculation of our enemies on our economic difficulties will prove deceptive.

"Another of their calculations was sharply corrected by our young navy last week. This victory will not make us boastful. We know that it does not mean that England is beaten. But it is a token of our future wherein Germany will win for herself, and also for smaller peoples, full equality of rights and lasting freedom of sea routes, now closed by England's sole domination."

AUTOS SUPERSEDE WAGONS.

Annual Output of Horse-Drawn Vehicles Falls Off 397,569 in 5 Years.

The extent to which the automobile is taking the place of the horse-drawn vehicle was indicated by a preliminary report of the census of the carriage and wagon industry, just issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census of Washington, showing that the number of carriages and wagons manufactured in 1914 was 397,560 less than in 1909, a decrease of 25.1 per cent. Likewise the value of the total number of these classes of vehicles decreased $21,754,002, or 23.1 per cent.

The census investigation covered the manufacture of carriages, wagons, bodies, tops, cushions, hubs, felloes, spokes, wheels, and other materials used in the production of the complete vehicles. It consisted of a detailed statement of the kinds, quantities, and values of the various products manufactured in 1909 and 1914 for the United States as a whole. The preliminary statement was prepared under the direction of William M. Stewart, Chief Statistician for Manufactures. The report said:

For the industry as a whole in 1914 there were reported 5,320 establishments which manufactured 1,187,002 vehicles of all classes, valued at $72,283,898. At the 1909 census there were reported 5,013 establishments with an output of 1,584,571 vehicles, valued at $94,037,900. The number of establishments thus decreased during the year by 293, or 5.2 per cent.

The production of carriages, exclusive of public conveyances, decreased 38.8 per cent. in number and 30 per cent. in value between 1909 and 1914. In 1909 carriages represented 53.2 per cent. and wagons 39.7 per cent. of all vehicles made, but in 1914 the proportion represented by carriages had declined 47 per cent., while that represented by wagons had increased to 48.2 per cent. The inroad of the automobile into the carriage and wagon industry has thus been greater in respect to pleasure vehicles than in respect to those used for business purposes.

In 1914 the output of the establishments engaged solely in this industry included 531,843 wagons, valued at $34,307,602, representing a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in number and 13.6 per cent. in value as compared with 1909. This decline is due, first, to the falling off in the number of farm wagons built in 1914, as there having been 384,693 such wagons turned out in that year, as against 429,952 in 1909, the decrease being 10.5 per cent.; and, second, to the drop in the number of business wagons, which decreased 154,681 in the earlier year to 139,624 in the later, or by 9.7 per cent. The output of wagons for Government use increased from 3,102 in 1909 to 9,313 in 1914, or by 200.2 per cent.

The report shows that in 1914 only 52,012 sleighs and sleds were manufactured in the United States, this being a decvrease of 48.5 per cent. Carriage and wagon factories manufactured 1,123 automobiles in 1914, as compared with 544 in 1909, the increase being 106.4 per cent.

RECKLESS WOMAN FINED.

Railroad Prosecutes Auto Crossing Rush That Barely Missed Death.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNBROOK, L. I., June 6.—Mrs. Mariana W. Pease, wife of W. Albert Pease of East Hempstead, and well known in Westbury and Meadow Brook circles, was fined $10 last night by Justice Edward T. Neu on complaint of the Long Island Railroad Company that Mrs. Pease had been guilty of careless and imprudent driving in her automobile.

On May 26, with a Mr. Hale as passenger, Mrs. Pease tried to drive her motor over the Merrick crossing ahead of an approaching train. The rear of the Pease car was grazed by the pilot of the locomotive and the motor skidded against a telephone pole. Mrs. Pease and Hale were thrown out, but suffered only slight bruises.

The Long Island Railroad has marked all its cross-overs with big signs requesting motorists to be careful, and in other ways has tried to prevent autoists from attempting to beat the trains. It was said that the conviction of Mrs. Pease was only the first of a number of such prosecutions that will follow disregard of the railroad's safety efforts.

NEWARK PUPILS PARADE.

35,000 Children in Fancy Costumes Watched by 100,000 Persons.

One of the biggest and most picturesque parades held in connection with Newark's 250th anniversary celebration was the procession yesterday of more than 35,000 school children. The participants were from the public, private, and parochial schools of the city. More than 100,000 persons witnessed the parade from various vantage points.

Each unit in the procession was attired in a costume distinctive in style and color. The parade started at Elizabeth Avenue and marched down Clinton Avenue and north on Broad Street. Acting Mayor Patrick C. O'Brien, with H. Wellington Wack, executive advisor of the Celebration Committee, and school and other city officials, reviewed the procession from the City Hall.

The parade was under the direction of Major William H. Camfield and Randell D. Warden, supervisor of physical training in the Newark public schools. The procession consisted of eleven divisions of public school children and six divisions of parochial school children. There were about twenty bands of music and twenty-two floats of fine creation.

TO INTERN KILGALLON.

England Decides to Hold Student Arrested in Ireland.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Ambassador Page at London notified the State Department today that John J. Kilgallon, the New York student arrested in Dublin in connection with the Sinn Fein uprising, probably would be interned until the end of the war under the Defense of the Realm act.

A request for the youth's release was recently made by the department at the instance of Senator O'Gorman of New York. Kilgallon was attending school in Dublin. The exact nature of the charges against him has not been made known.

Arrested for Movie Fraud.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6.—Inspector Joseph Faurot of the New York Police Department tonight wired the local authorities that Frank H. West, alias Haydon Bossell, who was arrested here last week charged with misuse of the mails, is wanted in New York on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that West as Bossell made a deal with Joseph Cantellere of 282 Marion Street, Brooklyn, by which a motion picture theatre owned by the latter was to be sold for $800. West gave a check for the amount, collected $80 as agent's commission, stopped payment on the check, and with all the funds in his bank account fled to this city.

Want a Model of West Side Tracks.

A call has been issued by John C. Coleman, President of the West End Association, to those interested in the proposed New York Central West Side improvement to attend the meeting of the Board of Estimate at 10:30 o'clock, on Friday morning, and urge the need for making a model showing precisely the effect which the present plans would have.

JUSSERAND MOURNS KITCHENER, A FRIEND

A Great Loss to the Cause, Says French Ambassador at the Allied Bazaar.

THRONG AT THE PALACE

Fire Department Forced to Close the Doors Half an Hour to Insure Safety.

The Allied Bazaar in Grand Central Palace was quick last night to respond to the news of the death of Lord Kitchener, the British Minister of War. Ambassador Jusserand, a visitor in his official capacity as representative of France, heard of the tragedy with the deepest regret.

"What is there to say?" he asked a reporter. "It is a great loss—and he was my friend for twenty-five years."

The French Ambassador was in the midst of a great demonstration as he made this statement. It was French Day at the exhibition, and the "Marseillaise," sung by Mme. Povla Frisch, was being caught up and re-echoed by thousands of voices. The Ambassador, accompanied by Mme. Jusserand and escorted by a reception committee led by Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General in New York City, was attempting to make his way through the press of visitors to a little reception room that had been set apart for the event, but the throng was too great and he had come to a stop near the head of the grand stairway loading to the main floor from the street.

Glancing over the heads of the great crowd that wedged them in, the Reception Committee found themselves immediately adjoining the booth of the British War Relief Association, where a great recruiting poster of Lord Kitchener had been set into a large Union Jack hung on the wall. Below the picture of England's late War Lord were the following words, with which he had attempted to inspire those who had not responded, to join the colors:

The Kitchener Poster.

"Does the call of duty find no response in you until reinforced—let us say superseded—by the call of compulsion?"

The poster had been given to the British War Relief Association by the British War Office, and was erected yesterday following a meeting of Major L. L. Seaman, President of the Relief Association; Mrs. Walter Mulliner, the Secretary; Mrs. Zelah Van Loan, in charge of the booth, and members of the Executive Board. The likeness was hung between two stands of the allied colors, and below the picture hung the entwined colors of England and Ireland, presented to the booth by Lord Aberdeen on Monday. The poster will be wreathed in flowers as an additional honor today.

Many other evidences that the bazaar had learned with regret the news of Lord Kitchener's death were heard on all sides as the French Ambassador and his escort, finally freed from the wedge, moved toward the elevated stage from which Mme. Frisch sang the French national air, and from there on to the floor above, where the Booth of the Nine Allies is situated.

"I will not believe it yet," said Lady Colebrooke to the reporter. "There are so many rumors that prove groundless, and I will not give up hope that Lord Kitchener is alive until the fact of his death is established beyond doubt." Lady Colebrooke paused long enough to distribute some of her autographed photographs to a crowd of women who had stopped at the counter of the booth. "But even if Lord Kitchener is dead," she said, "it will make no difference in the result. It is a loss for England, but England will produce a worthy successor to take Lord Kitchener's place."

Thomas Whittemore, a member of the Executive Committee of the Booth of the Nine Allies, who recently came to the United States from Russia, where he had assisted in organising relief for the needy on the Volga, said that great as was the loss sustained by England, there was no occasion for undue depression.

French Ambassador Busy.

Ambassador Jusserand spent the entire evening at the bazaar visiting, in turn, the Booth Les Gens de Lettres Francais, which was erected for the journalists and writers of France; the booths in the reservation for the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund, the Armenian Booth, the Vacation War Relief Booth, in charge of Mrs. Gertrude Robinson-Smith, and the theatre in which the motion pictures of the fighting at the French front were shown.

So great did the crowd grow during the night that the Fire Department finally ordered the doors of the bazaar closed for thirty minutes, it being considered dangerous to admit additional visitors to the building. The French Minister was greeted by a Reception Committee of children, whose parents are members of French societies, and he passed through a double file of sailors from the steamship Rochambeau on his way to the exhibits.

The B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund, which was organized to assist the thousands of battle-blinded soldiers of France, profited greatly through the large attendance. A program of unusual excellence in the Theatre de Verdure attracted an audience that filled every seat. Among those who assisted as principals were Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, the prima donna, who sang two songs; M. La Farge, pianist; Orphee Langevin, baritone; Charles Keler, poet; Marguerite Gabriel, the seven-year-old dancer; M. Edouard de Kurylo, dancer, and M. Fernand D'Orbessan.

The B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund will give a special entertainment tonight when many artists will donate their services. The performance will be under the direction of Mme. Olive Fontaine, who escaped from Paris four days after war was declared.

Battle Relics Exhibited.

The French Wounded Emergency Fund has received an exhibition of battle relics from the French Government. The articles were obtained through the solicitation of Mme. Waldeck Rousseau, who is a member of the fund in Paris. She arrived in New York City on Monday on the Rochambeau. Among the donations were trinkets made by wounded soldiers, and these will be sold at the booth for the benefit of the fund.

One of the interesting articles is a hand-embroidered lace tablecloth made by Mlle. Marguerite de Wilds, a Belgian refugee in London, and a daughter of a member of the late King Leopold's Cabinet. Mlle. de Wilde's home was destroyed in the siege of Antwerp, and she and her family fled to London to be able to keep in communication with her five brothers who were fighting at the front. Since then one of her brothers had been killed and two others have been wounded. Mrs. Casey Whitney, who is the Chairman of the booth, will be assisted in the sale by Mme. O'Gorman, who served in a hospital in Flanders and has helped to establish other hospitals for the destitute and sick in Northern France and Belgium.

During a tour of the Middle West and of Canada, Mme. O'Gorman raised more than $40,000 for the fund.

One of the distinguished visitors at the Booth of Les Gens des Lettres yesterday was Clive Bayley. The committee in charge of this booth are Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Walter B. Maynard, Miss Diane Del Monte, Miss Winifred Ives, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Princess Troubetskoy, Miss Janet Scudder, and Miss Blair Ferguson.

Mrs. Atlanta Nicolaides Homer yesterday presented Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former Ambassador to France and Chairman of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, an evening dress with a rare Spanish shawl worth $500, to be sold for the benefit of the hospital. A $10,000 Steinway piano, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, has been donated to the Massachusetts booth by Mr. and Mrs. John Endicott Peabody of Boston. It will be sold at Margaret Mayo's booth.

CLERKS OFF ON FLAG DAY.

President Signs Order So That They Can March in Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Wilson is taking a great interest in the preparedness parade, in which he will march at the head of the procession, on June 14. Today the committee in charge of the event was informed that the President did not want an escort and desired that his part in the affair be just as unostentatious as it could possibly be made.

After a conference at the White House between Secretary Tumulty and members of the Parade Committee today, the President signed an Executive order giving the Government clerks a holiday to enable them to march. The text of the order, which is unique in the annals of the Government, is as follows:

It is hereby ordered that the executive departments and independent Government establishments in the District of Columbia, including the Navy Yard at Washington, be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1916, and that all employes of the Government in the District of Columbia be excused from duty, to enable those who desire to participate in the "preparedness parade," which is to be held in the City of Washington on that day.

Provided, however, that this order shall not apply to any bureau or officer of the Government, or to any clerks or other employes thereof, that may for special public reasons be excepted therefrom by the head of the department having supervision or control of such bureau or office, or where the same would be inconsistent with the provisions of existing law.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, June 6, 1916.

Mrs. Wilson and the Cabinet ladies will view the procession from a stand in front of the Post Office Department Building. President Wilson will wear for the occasion a black frock coat and a silk hat. His only decoration will be a small American flag on his lapel.

MARINES KILL 18 REBELS.

Caperton Tells of Fights in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in San Domingo, advised the Navy Department today that a rebel force of 200 attacked the marine camp at Monte Christi yesterday. The rebels were driven off, seven of their number being killed. There were no American casualties.

Another dispatch to the State Department told of a fight in Haiti during which American marines and Haitian gendarmes killed the revolutionary chiefs Melellus and Codio and nine of their men in a fight near Fonds Verretes Sunday. No mention of American casualties was made.

The outlaws were killed in a desperate effort to escape when cornered, and remnants of the band were being pursued by the marines and gendarmes when the dispatch was sent. These rebels, believed to be operating under General Arias, the revolutionary leader, took charge of the town and fort a few days ago and refused to evacuate upon the demand of the American commander. An engagement followed, and the rebels were driven into the interior, where they intrenched themselves.

TURK OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

Russians Repel Attacks—Win Success on Persian Border.

PETROGRAD, June 6.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Caucasus region, in the direction of Baiburt and Ersingan, the Turks, supported by artillery, took the offensive on many sectors. All their attacks were repulsed.

Near Kahnikin 130 versts northeast of Bagdad, we had a successful action against the Turks on Sunday.

Contractor Kills Himself.

Alfred Binns, a contracting carpenter, whose home is in Sagamore Road, Bronxville, committed suicide in a field near Tuckahoe Road and Central Avenue, Yonkers, late yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. Worry over business affairs is thought to have caused his act. He was found by Otto Frey, who was motoring and saw the body under a tree near the roadside. Binns was still alive, but he died before reaching St. John's Hospital. Binns was supposed to be well-to-do. He leaves a wife and four children.

Bronx Entertains Bankers.

Following its custom of the last five years the Bronx Board of Trade had about 300 bankers and manufacturers from other boroughs as guests on an all-day automobile tour of the Bronx yesterday. In the evening the visitors had dinner at Hunter Island Inn, and heard speeches by Borough President Douglas Mathewson and Congressman Henry Bruckner.

SAYS WAR POISONS GERMAN REASONING

Dr. Nielson Calls "Address of 93 Leaders of Intelligence" Proof of Mental Perversion.

QUIT JUSTICE FOR PREJUDICE

Abandon Spiritual Independence for National Hatred—Our Duty to Think Rationally.

Professor William Allen Nielson of Harvard, delivering the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Coumbia last night, warned this nation to keep its head and think carefully in the crisis which faces it. He urged that all party affiliations and other limitations on unprejudiced thinking be set aside.

Professor Nielson is not one who wishes to see the United States plunged too recklessly into the leadership of the world.

"I suppose," he said, "that we are now, or are about to be, in a position to outdistance European countries in productive scholarship.

But whether this anticipation of America's future leadership is sound or no I confess lack of enthusiasm at the prospect. A true sportsman has little satisfaction in winning a race against an opponent who has broken his leg, and those who have cherished the loftiest hopes for our future academic development would, I believe, prefer that we wait a generation or two longer before we win a place commensurate with our numbers and resources rather than that we should align ourselves with the commercial interests that are ranged like carrion vultures around the battlefield of Europe.

"So far had unity among scholars gone that when the storm broke in August, 1914, the first thought of thousands in the learned world was that however the diplomatic and military heathen might rage, the children of light had nothing to do with their quarrels.

"But also for human hopes! Hardly had a few weeks gone by when ninety-three leaders of German intellectual life issued an 'address to the civilized nations,' in which they gave the lie to all the main charges against their Government, and demanded that their denial be accepted. Of the justice of that denial we have here nothing to say, nor the scientific reasoning of the war are not my theme. But into their right to make that demand we, their colleagues in a neutral country, had in duty to inquire.

"The result of this inquiry left us gasping and astonished. Men trained in close scientific reasoning, like Ostwald and Roentgen and Haeckel, philosophers like Wundt and Eucion, imaginative acrobats like Hauptmann and Sudermann in letters, Klinger and Liebermann in painting, Humperdink and Weingartner in music, laid aside their sense of evidence, laid aside their power of putting themselves in other men's places, accepted the ipse dixit of their Government, and with inconceivable naïveté asked that the rest of the world should accept their verdict on an issue on which they themselves had had no opportunity of investigating or weighing the facts.

"Let me be perfectly clear: I am passing no judgment on the question of whether their Government was right or wrong. The disastrous fact for the spiritual life of Europe is that these leaders of thought abdicated their thrones, surrendered their intellectual independence, and led the way for a general capitulation before the forces of national prejudice and hatred."

Professor Neilson said the two causes for this miserable breakdown of the cosmopolitan intelligence were a policy of rivalry and the will to hate. He then said he was no advocate of mental neutrality. "Our duty," he said, "so long as we are outside the struggle, is to truth—truth in the past, in the present, and in the future.

"I have spoken so far," he continued, "of our duty to truth as it affected Europe. It has bearings also nearer home. We also as a nation stand at a critical point in our history; our traditional policies are being called into question, and in some fundamental matters we stand at the parting of the ways. Here again clear thinking is as important as it is difficult. At every turn we are likely to be swayed by feelings rather than by facts and principles. We send a punitive expedition to Mexico and let the question of our withdrawing it become confused and blurred by petty considerations of our saving our face instead of considering merely what is wise and just. We come to the verge of a foreign war, and when we ought to discuss the question of arming ourselves either for defense or for more aggressive championship of what we may decide is right, we let ourselves be swayed by personal considerations, by the traditional bonds of party, or, basest of all, by prospects of pecuniary advantage.

"We let ourselves be entangled by catch words and distracted from the point at issue. Our whole behavior in the present matter of military preparation is like that of a man who rushes into a gun shop to buy a weapon, but does not know whether he wants to use it against a burglar, a cat, or a grisly bear.

"I have nothing to say against those who wish to prepare themselves and offer their personal services to their country. Any of us may well be convinced that there lies our duty. But the peculiar contribution which you owe to the nation, you who have been trained to think, is to help her to think clearly, honestly, wisely."

GARRISON RAPS A. A. RYAN.

Ex-Secretary Says Financier Aims to Control the Concern.

Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, was criticized yesterday by ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, attorney for David E. Kennedy and his wife, Claire E. Kentiedy, in a suit brought before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court by the young financier against the Kennedys. They are Directors in a close corporation in which Mr. Ryan holds 49 per cent. of the stock. He brought suit to restrain them from obtaining a loan.

Isidor J. Kresel, attorney for Mr. Ryan, said his client was anxious to prevent the individual defendants from voting themselves salaries of $200 and $100 a week, respectively, and was not attempting to get control of the rest of the stock. Mr. Garrison told the jury that the corporation was engaged in the manufacture of tiling, and that the holdings had increased from a few hundred dollars to $280,000 in less than seven years, largely through the efforts of Mr. Kennedy. He asserted that the salaries were justifiable.

"Mr. Ryan was brought into the case and given a block of the stock at no cost to himself because of his influence with certain financial institutions," Mr. Garrison said. "Now Mr. Ryan says virtually, 'I want control of this corporation. I can't endure the thoughts of any one else controlling it.'"

Mr. Garrison said they needed to borrow money to meet certain outstanding notes. Mr. Kresel asserted that his client did not desire to interfere with the obtaining of the loan, but objected to the powers of voting salaries.

Justice Giegerich allowed both sides until Monday to exchange briefs.

SHOTS FIRED IN LABOR RIOT.

Bricklayers, Battling with Bricks, Keep Police Busy.

Policemen used revolvers and night sticks to quell a riot growing out of a bricklayers' strike at Montgomery and Water Streets yesterday. After five shots had been fired and several telling blows delivered the rioters dispersed. Six were arrested.

The riot was the outcome of rivalry between two bricklayers' unions, one composed of Italians and the other of Irishmen. Members of both were employed on a six-story loft.

Last Friday the Italian union called a strike. All laborers went out except five. Yesterday an automobile full of Italians appeared and undertook to drive the men at work from the job, and a brick fight developed. Several policemen were hurt by flying bricks.

Of the men arrested, Frank Fumo, 330 East 120th Street; John Lasorsa, 330 East 120th Street, and Joseph Tomacelli, 349 East 114th Street, were sentenced to ten days in the workhouse. Ferdinand de Caesar, the chauffeur who drove the automobile, was sentenced to five days in the workhouse. Vincent Stantinello of 212 Chrystie Street and Joseph Guardeni of 333 East Thirteenth Street, charged with assaulting Policeman O'Keefe, will be arraigned later.

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MRS. J. E. ROOSEVELT TELLS OF CHOKINGS

Says Husband, Who Lost Suit for Annulment, Was Cruel on the Honeymoon.

LEFT MARKS ON HER NECK

Testifies in Separation Suit That His Brother Robert B. Rebuked Him for Conduct.

Mrs. Edith Hammersley Biscoe Roosevelt testified yesterday before Justice Clark of the Supreme Court in her suit for a separation from her husband, John Ellis Roosevelt, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. The litigants were married at the Washington home of Robert B. Roosevelt, the defendant's brother, on Jan. 6, 1914, and five weeks later began the quarrels that friends sought unsuccessfully to adjust, and which finally ended in the court action.

After his wife sued Mr. Roosevelt brought an action to have the marriage annulled, and that action, tried first, resulted in a victory for Mrs. Roosevelt. Then she sought alimony, saying that her husband's income was $40,000 a year, and that during their brief married life together they had lived at the rate of $1,500 a month. She got alimony of $400 a month, which she is still enjoying. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt had been married before. He has two daughters by his first marriage.

In her complaint Mrs. Roosevelt said that her husband had treated her cruelly in Naples in March, 1914, which was less than two months after her marriage, and that she had again suffered at his hands in the Hotel Savoy in London the following April, and again at their home, 818 Madison Avenue, in this city, in October of the same year.

Honeymoon Trip Unpleasant.

Mrs. Roosevelt testified that six weeks after the marrage she and her husband sailed on the Adriatic for Alexandria. Asked if her relations with her husband were pleasant during the voyage, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "Not at all pleasant." Then she told of the quarrel in the Naples hotel after a day of motoring and sightseeing. She said she was very weary, and had retired early. About 10 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt awakened her, she said, and when she asked him to please let her alone he flew into a rage and choked her. She threatened to call for help, and he then desisted.

"Were there any marks on your neck?" she was asked.

"There were a great many," she replied. "I spoke to Howard Meredith about it two days later, and Mrs. Meredith also saw the marks, because they were visible in evening dress."

The witness explained that she had met the Merediths on board ship on the journey over. After that they traveled together, going to Rome after leaving Naples, and then to London where they all put up at the Savoy. While at this hotel, on April 10, 1914, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had spent the day shopping with Mrs. Meredith and at night the whole party went to a theatre and then they had refreshments at the Romano Café. They got back to the hotel about midnight. What happened then Mrs. Roosevelt described in this way:

"During the evening Mr. Roosevelt acted in a peculiar way. He left the box and did not come back for a long time. At Romano's he was moody and when we got to our apartment I told him that he had been very rude. That made him angry. He raised his voice and swore. I went to my room and he followed me using insulting language. I ordered him to leave and he grabbed me by the throat, threw me on the bed and threatened to break my bones unless I obeyed him."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she called the Merediths on the telephone and that Mr. Meredith went away with Mr. Roosevelt while Mrs. Meredith remained with her.

"I was very nervous," she said, "and my gown was torn off my shoulders."

Bitter Quarrel at Sayville.

After a five months' stay abroad Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to this country and lived in their town house until May, when they went to their Summer home at Sayville, L. I. Another quarrel occurred between them on Oct. 3, 1915, on the veranda of the Sayville house. She had dined with the Robert B. Roosevelts on the adjoining estate, her husband having refused to go with her. This quarrel grew out of a difference of opinion as to how the coming Winter should be spent. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to journey leisurely through some of the Southern States, stopping wherever he pleased and as long as he pleased, but Mrs. Roosevelt did not care for such a trip.

Mr. Roosevelt, the witness said, grew very angry and used insulting language, and Robert B. Roosevelt rebuked him for using such language in the presence of ladies.

Under cross-examination Mrs. Roosevelt denied that she had ever been in the habit of going to teas and luncheons at Sherry's and Delmonico's and not returning home until late. She said that before their marriage Mr. Roosevelt told her that his income was $80,000 a year. Concerning her relations with her husband's family Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I never was on good terms with his family, because they were always talking about money."

After an affidavit from the Merediths was read, corroborating that part of the testimony in which they were involved, the case was adjourned until this morning.

CONTRACTORS AT LUNCHEON

Gather at Delmonico's in Honor of J. D. Crimmins and D. M. Brady.

A luncheon for John D. Crimmins and Daniel M. Brady in recognition of their work as President and Secretary of the Contract Creditors' Committee of the New York City Railway Company after that railway had gone into receivership, was held at Delmonico's yesterday by a committee representing more than 300 contractors. It was said that through the efforts of Mr. Crimmins and Mr. Brady the contractors received the full sums due them, with interest.

In presenting resolutions drawn by the Contract Creditors' Committee, Edwin W. Moore, President of the Electric Cable Company, spoke of the services of the committee's President and Secretary and thanked them for their work in the period between September, 1907, and May, 1916. George A. McIlroy of Parrish, Phillips & Co. also thanked the men who were honor guests, and Mr. Crimmins and Mr. Brady, in replying, said they were glad they had been able to serve the committee.

Those attending the luncheon were Samuel A. Megeath and L. J. Drake, Jr., President and Vice President of the Galena Signal Oil Company; Michael J. Degnon, President of the Degnon Contracting Company; John Pierce, President of the John Pierce Company; Henry C. Knox and Otis H. Cutler, Treasurer and Chairman of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company; Edward M. Zehnder, President, and Charles H. Zehnder, Vice President, of the Scranton Bolt and Nut Company; John Kirby, Jr., Vice President of the Dayton Manufacturing Company; John D. Newton, President of the Burnet Company; W. Boardman Reed, President of the Bishop Gutta Percha Company; Thomas Crimmins, President of the Crimmins Contracting Company; Benjamin Barker, Treasurer of the Ramapo Foundry and Wheel Works, and J. Henry Haggerty, President of the Haggerty Refining Company.

WIFE WITNESS FOR LYMAN.

Prosecutor First Objects, Then Withdraws Opposition to This.

The desire of John Grant Lyman to have his wife testify in his behalf yesterday before Judge Wolverton and the jury who are trying him in the Federal District Court for alleged fraudulent use of the mails, led to a discussion as to whether a wife could be allowed to testify either for or against her husband in the Federal courts, and Judge Wolverton declared a recess later that he might consider the point.

The incident occurred at the afternoon session, while Lyman was examining witnesses for the defense. In response to her husband's request: "Mrs. Lyman to the stand," the woman smilingly left her seat beside the defendant at the table and walked to the stand. She said her name was Leonora Lyman and she was answering the first question—whether Thornet, her husband's one-time office manager, had ever given her $500—when Assistant United States Attorney Stanton, the prosecutor, jumped to his feet and said he first wanted to ask the witness a question. He was allowed to do so and, upon her replying that she was Lyman's legal wife, Stanton made his objection to her testifying.

The Judge told Lyman that the prosecutor had objected to his wife taking the stand and asked him, as "lawyer for the defense," what he had to say about it.

"Not being versed in the law, your Honor, "Lyman replied, "I will leave that to you."

He added that a wife had testified in the Waite case, but Stanton replied that that had been in the State Courts. There was more argument, then Stanton said he had in mind a case that would settle the matter, so a recess was taken while the law book was sought. During the recess Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood arrived and, after a conference, Mr. Stanton announced to the court that he withdrew his objection.

Lyman asked his wife several questions, and apparently he was deeply affected when he started to read a cablegram he had sent to her when she was in England. He did not finish reading, but offered the unread message in evidence as his wife left the stand. This was the message: "Anxiously awaiting my baby's return. Fondest love. Jack Lyman."

In the attempt to prove his contention that he had not fled to Florida with intent to defraud those who had done business with the Putnam brokerage house, but because he feared arrest as a German spy, Lyman called to the witness stand Captain Guy Gaunt, British Naval Attaché.

Captain Gaunt said that as a result of a letter he had received he had taken the precaution to send a cable to London regarding the defendant and his wife, and that when Mrs. Lyman visited England, just prior to her husband's disappearance, she was ordered to be shadowed. The Captain added that he had warned the British Consuls, the Home Office, and the Canadian police that the Lymans were both suspicious persons.

Lyman, in opening for the defense, said that in no case presented by the prosecution had there been paid the full amount for stocks ordered and that only full payment would have entitled the buyers to delivery. He added that he had witnesses who would testify that as soon as they had paid for their stock it was delivered to them. He moved for dismissal on several grounds, but when the Court asked him whether he wished to argue the motions, he confessed that he was not able to do so, and the Court immediately ruled that the time had passed for moving dismissal on demurrer.

Lyman will conclude his defense today and the case will go to the jury.

SHAW WRITES GIRL PACIFIST.

Author Tells Flatbush Miss That "Rogues" Make Navy Necessary.

Cecilia Zilberman, 13 years of age, of 919 Avenue O, Flatbush, a pupil in the Midwood public school, got a postal card yesterday addressed to her at the school, by G. Bernard Shaw, the famous writer.

Young Miss Zilberman entertains very strong pacifist opinions. Last Winter when a movement was started to induce school children to contribute toward the building of a battleship to be given to the nation, she wrote a letter to the managers of the project protesting against it, and suggesting that it would be a better idea to devote the money collected to ameliorating the conditions under which children toil in factories.

The letter was obtained by the National Child Labor Committee and sent out by the campaign literature. A copy of the postal card printed by the committee and signed by Miss Zilberman was sent by her to Mr. Shaw. The postal of Mr. Shaw is in answer to that sent to him by the little girl. It contained a photograph of him and read as follows:

> The point about the factory children is very well taken, but at present I think you had better have both a fleet and a factory act. There are too many rogues about for honest men (such as they are) to be quite safe without weapons.
>
> G. BERNARD SHAW.

Mrs. Bella Neumann Zilbermann, Cecilia's mother, is an active member of the Women's Peace Party and took part in the recent exhibit on Fulton Street in which an effigy of Uncle Sam loaded down with all sorts of weapons aroused considerable criticism.

THIRD HOTEL FOR BOWMAN.

Biltmore Proprietor Leases Hotel Manhattan for Ten Years.

All doubt as to the future existence of the Manhattan Hotel, which was purchased by August Heckscher a few days ago, was set at rest yesterday by the announcement that the house had been leased to John McE. Bowman, proprietor of the Biltmore Hotel, for ten years from Oct. 1 next. Bernard Beinecke, President of the company managing the Plaza Hotel, is the present lessee. He pays $239,000 a year. Pease & Elliman represented Mr. Bowman in which is probably the largest leasehold deal closed this year. The figures were not made public.

Only a few weeks ago John McE. Bowman, as the head of a new hotel company, closed a long lease with the New York Central Railroad for the big hotel it proposes to erect on the block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, and Depew Place. When that is completed, which will probably not be for two years, Mr. Bowman will have the management of three of the largest hotels in the Grand Central district.

FLOATING HOSPITAL MODEL OF ITS KIND

Public to View New Boat, the Helen C. Juilliard, for the Care of Sick Babies.

COST, COMPLETE, $125,000

Vessel the Third St. John's Guild Has Operated—Gift of Woman for Whom It Is Named.

The new floating hospital of St. John's Guild, the Helen C. Juilliard, a model of its kind built and equipped at a cost of $126,000, will be shown to the public at a reception to be given on board from 3 to 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Municipal Dock at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, East River.

This is the guild's third floating hospital for children and the second to be named Helen C. Juilliard." The second boat, at the time it went into commission as a hospital, was thought to fill every requirement, but the new boat is superior in every respect. It has four wards, whereas the other boat had only two. They are at the front of the vessel on an upper deck, where the best light and air are to be had. There is an operating room, an irrigation room and a plant for sterilizing water, instruments, and bandages. There is also a small mortuary, though deaths are rare on the floating hospitals, which have a reputation for saving the lives of babies who were almost at death's door.

A ward with three beds for the mothers is a feature of the new ship, and a convenience for both mothers and babies is a wire frame on the backs of the long benches on one of the decks, in which are swung tiny hammocks where babies can lie who are not sick enough to go into the wards.

Has Modern Equipment.

There are electric light and steam heat plants on the new boat, which can be used in Winter as well as Summer, if desired. The Winter work of the guild began last season at its Seaside Hospital, which was opened for service in January, and which, it was hoped, could be generously financed, so that it would never have to close, even temporarily.

With the improvements on the new Helen C. Juilliard an effort will be made to care for more serious cases than the floating hospitals have been able to handle before.

There will be eight nurses, a superintendent, matron and physician on the new boat, with comfortable quarters for them all. There were many dark nooks on the old boat, but the new one sits high in the water, and there are light and air everywhere. The bathrooms for mothers and children are large and convenient. There are arrangements for fresh water, hot and cold, or of regulated temperature for medicated baths. There are sea-water baths also.

Times Originated Work.

St. John's Guild celebrates its golden jubilee and fiftieth anniversary this year and Duff G. Maynard, the President, said yesterday it was THE NEW YORK TIMES which had started the first open-air work in New York City and incidentally that of the guild.

George F. Williams, managing editor of THE TIMES, THE TIMES co-operating, in 1872 started the first Summer outings for children. Mr. Maynard said, by taking bands of newsboys on barges up the Hudson. The next year, at Mr. Williams's request, the work was taken over by St. John's Guild, which has continued and developed it since.

The new Helen C. Juilliard is 215 feet in length, over all, with a beam of 43 feet. The old boat had a legal carrying capacity of 1,800, the new can carry 2,400, though it is proposed to limit the number to 1,200 to improve the service. The old Helen C. Juilliard is to continue in good work, for offers for her by commercial buyers were rejected and she was sold to the city to be used as a tuberculosis camp for children. She will be anchored off Corlears Slip.

On the staff of the new guild boat will be Superintendent Henry Weiler, Ship's Doctor Joseph M. Fluker, and Miss Charlotte Erlicker, Superintendent of Nurses and Matron. There will be a crew of twelve besides Captain Peter Johnson and the mate. The housekeeper, Mrs. Kate Ward, will have a staff of eighteen maids and cleaners and in the galley crew will be a cook and three assistants.

Mrs. Juilliard, donor of the new hospital ship, died on April 2 of this year and her last interest was the hospital ship and in learning that it was practically ready for duty.

TO ISSUE BAN ON DANCING.

Edict Against It at Catholic Gatherings Will Be Announced Sunday.

The ruling of the Vatican Consistory which placed a ban on dancing at entertainments given under the auspices of Roman Catholic Churches, will be transmitted to the laity at all masses on Sunday. A pastoral letter from Cardinal Farley has been sent through Mgr. J. J. Dunn, Chancellor of the archdiocese, to all the city pastors.

In the absence of the Cardinal at Buffalo, Mgr. Dunn yesterday would not discuss the causes that led up to the edict. Mgrs. Lavelle and John F. Edwards were equally reticent.

Chiari Loses Support in Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 6.—The troubled political situation here took a new turn today, following recent demonstrations in the streets here by Chiari's supporters in the Presidential campaign. The Star and Herald, the only newspaper supporting Chiari, for the Presidency, said editorially it would wash its hands of the whole affair. This action, it is believed, was taken because the United States authorities have failed to intervene.

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For such further sets as we shall be able to obtain we shall have to increase the price by $11 per set for the cheaper bindings to $19 per set for the more expensive bindings

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YUAN SHIH-KAI DIES; CHINA PEACE NEAR

Death of President in Palace at Peking Is Expected to Pacify Rebels.

LI YUAN-HUNG SUCCESSOR

Vice President Will Take Oath of Office Today—Capital Tranquil at News.

WAS FEARED AS DICTATOR

Dead Leader Antagonized the Southern Provinces by His Ambition for Power.

PEKING June 6.—Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, died today. Premier Tuan Chi-jui immediately advised Li Yuan-hung, the Vice President, of his succession to the Presidency. Yuan Shih-kai had been ill for several days with stomach trouble, which was followed by a nervous breakdown. It was reported last week that he had been poisoned, but this was later officially denied.

Quiet prevailed in the capital. The death of the President apparently solves the heated political crisis. Li Yuan-hung's succession to the Presidency meets the demands of the leaders in the southern provinces.

Yuan Shih-kai died at 1 o'clock this morning in the Palace, surrounded by his wives and older children. Rumors that he committed suicide were denied stoutly by high officials.

The commandants of the legation guards, including the German and Austrian, met today and discussed the situation here, coming to the decision that rioting was unlikely. The American and British commandants advised their nationals living outside the legation quarter that it was safe to remain there for the present.

Li Yuan-hung will take the Presidential oath tomorrow.

Chinese began today to rush into the legation quarter, taking their valuables with them, and engaging hotel accommodations there.

SHANGHAI, June 6.—The opinion was expressed here today that the death of Yuan Shih-kai might have an unfortunate effect on political conditions, and that it was most inopportune for the southerners. Negotiations were on the eve of successful completion on the basis of the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai in favor of Li Yuan-hung and the formation of a coalition Cabinet, in which the southerners expected to obtain a predominating position. The southerners were to guarantee the safety of Yuan Shih-kai and his monarchist partisans.

The death of the President, which, under the Constitution, results in the succession of Li Yuan-hung, robs the southerners of all grounds of hostility to the north, but it also leaves them nothing with which to bargain for power. Premier Tuan Chi-jui, supported by the troops, may be able to set up a quasi-military Government, in which the southerners, if represented at all, will be in the minority.

Chang Soulin, Governor of Mukden Province, and the former Manchu General Chang Shun, may make an attempt to reinstate the Manchu dynasty. It is also believed that Feng Kuo-chang, Governor of Nanking, aspires to the Presidency.

REBELS FAVOR SUCCESSOR.

Li Yuan-hung Has Public Confidence and a Record of War Service.

Li Yuan-hung, who becomes President of China, in the regular course of events would remain in office until October of next year, when the term of five years for which Yuan Shih-kai was elected will expire. Owing to the disturbed political conditions in China, however, his tenure of office is uncertain.

Li Yuan-hung is reported to have been in sympathy with the rebel movement, although little has been heard of his activities in recent months. The State Department at Washington was advised on May 17 that he had been elected President of four seceding provinces in Southern China.

Li Yuan-hung is 52 years old. He served on a cruiser during the Chino-Japanese War and later entered the army, holding several commands and spending two years in Japan for the study of fortifications. On the outbreak of the revolution at Wuchang he was coerced into accepting command of the revolutionary forces, whose operations he directed. He was mainly instrumental in arranging for the Shanghai peace conference, and after the abdication of the Manchus was elected Vice President of the republic and appointed Chief of the General Staff. He was made a General, and in October of 1913 was re-elected Vice President.

YUAN FEARED BY HIS FOES.

Services to China During Crisis Were Forgotten as He Got Power.

Yuan Shih-kai's admirers have always contended that all his work was consecrated to the betterment of his country, and that his ambition for supreme power were merely means to this end. His detractors have merely seen in his career selfish ambition, treason, and absolutism. Yuan found his supporters in the merchant and professional classes and his enmies in the Viceroy of the old régime and students who had been educated abroad. Indeed, it was all these contending elements which finally pushed him into prominence at the time of the great revolution six years ago.

As early as 1908 the throne had promised a constitution and an elected Parliament, but the realization was postponed by a number of makeshifts of apparently liberal tendencies—the appointment of a cabinet instead of the Grand Council, for example. Floods and famine and a weak, shortsighted Government made a general rising to demand at once a liberal Government facile. When it came the Regent saw only one man who, he thought, could save the Empire and dynasty. That man was Yuan Shih-kai, who three years before, in 1908, he had banished from the councils of State. By the edict of Oct. 14, 1911, Yuan was made Viceroy of Hupeh and Human and Generalissimo of the Imperial forces.

Yuan was born in Hunan Province in 1858. He was educated in law, religion, and military affairs. He served as a soldier in Korea in 1882, and three years later became Imperial Resident at the Korean Court, a post he retained until the outbreak of the Chino-Japanese War in 1894. In 1897 he was Judicial Commissioner of Chihli, and the following year he was placed in command of an army corps.

His acquaintances among foreigners was large and he had the reputation of being a reformer. For this fact the Emperor Kuang Hsu sought his aid, but Yuan sided with the Empress Dowager, and helped carry through the great coup d'état in 1898. Under the patronage of the Dowager Empress, he then became Junior Vice President of the Board of Works in 1899. When the Boxer rebellion broke out in that year he was Governor of Shantung, and afforded protection to foreigners.

On the death of Li Hung-chang he became Viceroy of Chihli, December, 1901, with the honorary title of Junior Guardian of the heir apparent. At Chihli he laid the foundation of China's modern army. He was at the height of his influence under the old régime in 1907. But two years later, on the death of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor Kuang Hsu and the assumption of the Regency by Prince Chun, Yuan was dismissed from office and sent to his home in Hunan in disgrace.

Recalled from Obscurity.

It was from this obscurity that the Regent recalled him in October, 1911. Yuan took the field, but found himself face to face with well-organized mutiny on every side; still, by compromises, he managed to have it appear that the Imperial troops were winning. The armed rebellion rather subsided than was put down, while the revolutionary movement continued to gain in strength and to insist on a constitution, which was finally drawn up.

Prince Chun, as Regent, abdicated in December, 1911, and Yuan became Premier with almost dictatorial powers

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

Photo copyrighted by Rio V. de Sienx.

—both the throne and the revolutionists, for opposite reasons, placed their faith in him. Preparations were made for a National Convention which would either turn the Government into a constitutional monarchy or a republic.

There were many Republicans, however, who did not believe in the apparent liberal proclivities of Yuan; among them was Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who succeeded in reviving the revolution in the southern provinces. He had conducted an elaborate propaganda from abroad. Early in 1912 delegates of fourteen provinces elected him "President of the Chinese Republic."

This movement in the southern provinces against the various forms of government which have succeeded one another at Peking has been active until the present day. The death of Yuan may consolidate the close constructionists of the north and the broad constructionists of the south, since the latter's opposition to Yuan has been chiefly personal, due to his alleged monarchical tendencies.

On Feb. 12, 1912, the Manchu dynasty came to an end. The Imperial edict declared that sovereignty henceforth was to be possessed by the whole people, and that the form of government was to be republican. Yuan Shih-kai was nominated "with full powers" to reorganize a provisional republican government. The Emperor was to retain his title and receive an annuity, but he was also to retain his religious offices and the functions thereof.

For a time the southern provinces accepted the situation. Dr. Sun Yat-sen resigned and Yuan was elected by the Nanking Council Provisional President of the republic. General Li Yuan-hung became Vice President, and a provisional constitution was adopted by the Council on March 10, 1912, the day on which Yuan took the oath of office in Peking.

On Oct. 6, 1913, Yuan Shih-kai was chosen President for a term of five years by a large majority of both houses of the Chinese Parliament. The other candidates were Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Ambassador at Washington.

Attacked as a Monarchist.

Almost from the beginning of his administration Yuan was accused of seeking dictatorial powers and a monarchical title. Last Summer he let it be known that he contemplated assuming Imperial office and title on the ground that the strong centralized government which China needed could be obtained in no other way. His coronation was set for February. In the meantime the southern provinces again revolted and such strong opposition came from other quarters to the Imeprial idea that Yuan declared that if the country could show itself worthy of being a republic he would be the last to think of fastening an empire on it.

This was the situation at the time of the death of Yuan Shih-kai and its meaning is best shown in an article from a neutral Chinese source which appeared in a recent number of the Peking Gazette. Here are a few pertinent extracts:

"The reason must have been known to a select few among the Chinese from the very beginning, but it was not until the monarchy campaign was in full blast that it became apparent that Yuan's indisposition was due to disapproval of the President's desire to elevate himself to the throne. We all remember that some of the leading provincial Governors visited Peking in the Summer, and that the monarchical press loudly proclaimed that they had all come to urge a reluctant and over-modest President to take the essential step of restoring the monarchy, with himself as Emperor. As a matter of fact, most of these high personages, as we have recently learned, came to urge the exact contrary. Feng Kuo-chang, in particular, warned the President of the inexpediency of such a step at such a time, and had the pleasure of seeing the Peking press report that Yuan Shih-kai had rebuked him for supporting the project, when in fact he was strongly opposing it.

"The monarchists in Peking are cock-a-whoop, in the belief that the prospective success of the Government armies will mean a revival of the monarchy scheme. That, however, is not the view in responsible quarters. The belief is that Yuan Shih-kai perceives that a mistake has been made, and that he will not pursue the matter, although he may take no further steps to announce his abandonment of it until he has defeated the rebels. What has stopped him from proceeding with his coronation—apart from the question of the foreign advice—is not the rebellion, but the fact that many of his best friends have dropped away from him on this account, and because practically all the prominent men in the country have manifested their disapproval, although not necessarily going so far as to join the rebels. Any resumption of the monarchy program might lead these disapprovers to take some active step in opposition."

CHINATOWN DOESN'T MOURN.

Residents There Generally Believe Yuan's Death Is Benefit.

The death of Yuan Shih-kai failed to cause interest in Chinatown yesterday. In the shops there was a little conversation here and there, but not enough to indicate any grief over the loss of the Chinese ruler. On the contrary, wherever a Chinaman could be induced to make a comment, he betrayed if anything a feeling of satisfaction over the news. This was especially true of the more intelligent inhabitants of Chinatown.

"When he was elected President," said one of these Chinamen, who had come to America only recently, "the republic hoped for a great deal. It was thought he might undertake and accomplish great reforms for the people. The Chinese, if anything, were inclined to admire him for his powers of leadership, and valued him because of his influence with foreign nations.

"But when he decided to make himself Emperor, then the Chinese got to fear, and even hate him. It was seen that he was selfish and wanted to grab everything for himself."

HAILS DEATH AS BENEFIT.

Republican General's Aid Thinks It Comes as a Boon to China.

S. K. Tong, secretary to General Hwang Hsing, the Chinese republican leader who spent several months in this country recently, said at his home, 404 West 115th Street, yesterday afternoon, when he heard of the death of Yuan Shih-kai, that, though sorry to hear of the President's death, he thought it a blessing for the Chinese.

"His death is to be lamented," said Mr. Tong, "but when we trace his

LI YUAN-HUNG.

career, from his entrance into Chinese politics, we find that, though a master hand in everything he undertook, he directed all his energies to selfish ends. He created the war between China and Japan for the specific purpose of promoting his personal interests, that is certain.

"Then, when the former Manchu Emperor instituted his reforms, Yuan was chosen as a military factor in the reform. Had he wanted a real reform and had he assisted the Emperor, he could have made China a very different nation; but, instead of doing so, he created an animosity between the Empress Dowager and her son, which resulted in the coup d'état which followed shortly after, and which overthrew the first reform movement in China. This was disastrous to China, but decidedly advantageous to Yuan, as through his intrigues and flatteries he was able to place himself as Viceroy of Pe-Chihli, where he organized the modern Chinese Army. But soon after the Manchu Government saw that he had an ulterior purpose in organizing this army, and, with the excuse of promotion, brought Yuan into Peking.

"Here he carried his intrigues further, and they finally resulted in the poisoning of the ruler. This was the real reason why the Regent cashiered him and sent him to Honan to nurse his rheumatic leg. At another period of our history he would have been decapitated, but that famous old Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, would not give his consent to capital punishment in this case. He advised the Regent that if the Chinese decapitated such an eminent official at that stage of China's international history, Yuan could not be beheaded without proclaiming the scandal and the crime to the world. The proclamation would have been a great scandal to the Court and the nation, as well, and consequently Yuan was disgraced on the flimsy pretext of sending him back to nurse his rheumatism, or some equally inconsequential ailment.

"Naturally, the obstruction to progress and the resulting coup d'état, which cost many brilliant reformers their lives, stimulated the conservatives and the superstitious officials among the Chinese were at the root of the Boxer trouble. For if Yuan had abetted reform there could have been no opportunity for the superstitious to gain the upper hand, and the Chinese would never have been saddled with great indemnities, which made them writhe under their burden.

"The power on which Yuan had always relied came from the money he put out in bribes and treachery, but these bethods were not the permanent foundations for a Government, and the Chinese could not tolerate it, so his death comes now as a blessing to the Chinese nation. To the American mind it may seem that the death of Yuan would be a blow to China, because of the erroneous belief that Yuan was the 'strong man' of the Orient, but it was most regrettable that a man of Yuan's intelligence never seemed to realize that his policy of treachery, opportunism, and double dealing which served him well when he was a subordinate official could not be maintained when he became the ruler of a nation.

"Those who put Yuan up for the monarchy were the political manipulators who had their own axes to grind, and as soon as he reverted to his policy of republicanism, naturally all these supporters became his bitterest enemies, and it would not surprise me a bit if the reports that Yuan was poisoned turned out to be true. These unscrupulous persons would be glad to get him out of the way to cover their own scandalous dealings and intrigues.

"Li Yuan-hung, the Vice President, who under the Constitution succeeds Yuan, is a consistent person, though not perhaps the statesman the people would like to have in a crisis such as this. Li will have good advice and all difficulties will be solved, I am sure. General Hwang, who was last heard from in Tokio, has gone to Nanking, and is once more in his native land. His policy, though many people consider him a likely candidate for the Presidency after the electorate has been established and things reorganized, is to let the will of the people make its own choice. Hwang is simple in his personal ideas, but an efficient statesman when handling the affairs of constituents."

CAPITAL EXPECTS UNITY.

Death of Yuan and Elevation of Li Will Pacify China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Instead of dividing the Chinese people the death of Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, is expected to unite the northern and southern sections of that country in support of the new Central Government. This is the view of students of the Chinese situation in Washington, based on the receipt here officially this afternoon of the news that Tuan Chi-jui, the Chinese Premier, is supporting Li-Yuan-Hung, the Vice President.

Following the receipt of a cablegram this afternoon from Peking the Chinese Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo, made an announcement that Vice President Li would formally assume his duties as President at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

When the monarchical scheme was undertaken by President Yuan, Vice President Li refused to have anything to do with it, left the palace, and went into retirement in Peking until quite recently, when at the request of Yuan Shih-kai, the Vice President returned to the support of Yuan's Government.

A few days ago the four southwestern Provinces of Yunnan, Kueichou, Kuangsi, and Kuantung were reported to have elected Li Yuan-Hung as President of the Republic they proposed setting up in Southern China. He is a native of Central China, and was the principal leader of the revolution of 1911 against the Manchus, and the fact that he is generally acceptable to the revolters of the South is regarded here as meaning that this elevation to the Presidency will unite the North and South.

SKEFFINGTON DEATH TRIAL.

Capt. Bowen-Colthurst, Who Had Him Executed, Accused of Murder.

DUBLIN June 6.—The prosecution today began the presentation of its case at the court-martial of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, charged with the shooting of F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of the Irish Citizen; Thomas Dickson, and Fred McIntyre, during the recent Irish rebellion. The defendant is accused of murder.

The prosecuting officer said the defendant took the three men from the guard room with the remark: "I am going to shoot them, as I think it the right thing to do." The guard room orderly made a report regarding this to the Adjutant General, who sent a message to the accused, but it is not known whether it reached him. At all events, declared the prosecutor, the men were taken to the yard and shot by a firing party of seven men.

Officers testified that they had been on duty seventy-two hours at this time, and that the accused was extremely excited and did not act in his usual manner. One officer said that after the shooting he noticed a movement in Skeffington's body and told the Captain of it, the latter then ordering the squad to shoot again. Aonther volley was fired into the body.

It was testified that the accused told Major Roxburgh, who was in command of the Portobello barracks, that he had shot the men on his own responsibility and probably would hang for it.

General Bird, the chief witness for the defense, related how Captain Bowen-Colthurst had disobeyed orders during the Mons retreat and was suspended. Bowen-Colthurst's company was ordered to retire, but Bowen-Colthurst gave the command to advance. This, said the witness, showed his incapacity.

Medical testimony was then taken for the purpose of indicating the unbalanced state of Bowen-Colthurst's mind.

ACCUSE MAJ. LOESER OF EXCLUDING JEWS

Capt. Hartley Tells of Clean-Cut, Physically Fit Young Man Rejected Because of Race.

UNFAIR IN CASE OF WAR

Argued That Jews, Untrained and Soft, Would Be Forced Into Army—Appeal to Whitman.

The National Council of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations of the United States, in connection with the investigation into discrimination against Jews in the National Guard, has submitted charges against Major Paul Loeser of the Eighth Coast Artillery Corps. These charges were first referred to Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, who, after going over them, turned them over to Maurice Simmons, Chairman of the Kehillah's Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, who is presenting the case of the Jews before Adjutant General Stotesbury. Dr. Magnes instructed Mr. Simmons to press the matter until the truh is brought out.

With the affidavit of Captain George Hartley of the Eighth Coast Artillery Corps, which charges flagrant discrimination on the part of Major Loeser, Mr. Simmons has sent a letter to Governor Whitman asking that, if the charges are substantiated, "Major Paul Loeser should receive short shrift." In connection with these charges Mr. Simmons said yesterday:

The pity of the situation as developed is this, that, in the event of a serious war, from the 2,000,000 Jews in New York State there would go forth, on a basis of other wars, a percentage of about 10, which would mean that this large force, between 100,000 and 200,000 men, would be sent into the field without the advantages of military training; without physical hardness, which is the outcome of this training; while the other elements of the population represented in the National Guard would have had this training.

My investigation discloses, particularly with regard to the Second Field Artillery of the Bronx and of the Eighth Coast Artillery Corps, that Americans of the Jewish faith, native born, have been attempting, in great throngs, to enlist, in response to the appeal of the military authorities, and that in whole regiments, or in given companies, they were absolutely barred. Those responsible for the existence of this condition are weakening the entire scheme of general preparedness.

Captain Hartley, who is 37 years old, lives at Scarsdale. He is a citizen of the United States, having been born in North Carolina, and is not of Jewish extraction. He served in the Spanish-American war, and following the war for three years in Porto Rico in the Eleventh United States Infantry, being promoted to be a Quartermaster Sergeant. In 1909 he joined the Coast Artillery and rose to the Captaincy of the Twenty-ninth Company of the Eighth Artillery District. He resigned last April.

In his affidavit he said that at all times after he became connected with the company the attitude of Major Loeser had been adverse to the admission of Jews, and that the Major had upon many occasions told his Captains not to accept Jewish recruits if they could possibly avoid doing so. Captain Hartley goes on to tell of one time when a Jewish Sergeant, Rudolph Halpern of his company, introduced a Jewish applicant whom he was about to accept when the Major interfered. In the affidavit he said:

I observed that he was clean and passed a good physical test. Then I proceeded with him to my office, where he was to swear to the oath of enlistment, but on my way I met Major Loeser. He did not speak, but took the papers from my hand. It was a most unusual thing for a Major to do. He noticed the name of the recruit indorsed on the outside, and said to me, "He is a Jew. You are not going to enlist him." I said, "He is a clean-cut fellow and has passed his physical test and I know it, and I thought I would enlist him although you repeatedly requested me not to enlist Jews." Major Loeser replied that he did not want any more Jews in the battalion, and said: "I won't have any more, and I order you not to enlist any Jews." Whereupon he turned and walked away.

Mr. Simmons said yesterday that the waiting list which Captain Howard E. Sullivan of Battery D started on May 10 comprised seven names, five of which were Jewish and one Italian; that since that date seventeen recruits have been admitted to Battery D, one of whom was a Jew, and that although according to Captain Sullivan's testimony there were still vacancies none of the men whose names were put on the waiting list had been notified.

Major Loeser said last night in reply to the charges made by Captain Hartley:

"These charges are merely the backflare of a disgruntled man. Captain George B. Hartley was forced to resign because in the inspection of his company last March both the State and Federal officers found such conditions existing as could not be permitted in a National Guard regiment. I will say a good deal more, perhaps, when I go on the stand tomorrow.

"If Captain Hartley says that I ever advised against enlisting Jews just because they were Jews he says what is not so. I have repeatedly advised against enlisting a certain class of Jews. I believe that we should try to get the very best class of people possible into the National Guard if we are to make it an efficient fighting body.

"In other words, I want gentlemen in my command and not toughs. I do not think that anyone could say that I was prejudiced against Jews when I was a company commander, for I had a Jew for a First Sergeant and another for Quartermaster Sergeant, two of the highest non-commissioned officers in the service. While I have been recruiting officer of this command—that is, for the last year and a half—I have enlisted between 250 and 300 men, and of these I should say at least 30 or 40 have been Jews. My mind is perfectly at rest as to any charge of discrimination against me, and I am not worrying very much about it."

The public hearing will be continued this morning before Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury at 10:30.

OKUMA DEATH REPORT FALSE

Japan's Prime Minister, Reported Slain, Sees Emperor.

TOKIO, Wednesday, June 7.—The report circulated in the United States yesterday that Count Okuma, the Japanese Prime Minister, had been assassinated, was without foundation. The secretary of Count Okuma said today that the Premier was hale and hearty and that he was then in conference with the Emperor.

Kermit Roosevelt and Wife Sail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, the latter fully recovered from her recent illness, sailed for the United States today on the army transport Kilpatrick. Mr. Roosevelt expects to go to Europe soon on a business mission for the National City Bank of New York, with the foreign department of which he is connected.

RACQUET AND TENNIS FILES HOUSE PLANS

New Home on Park Avenue to Be Finally Decided Upon at Meeting This Month.

ROBERT GOELET OWNS SITE

Building Estimated to Cost $400,000—Present Site in 43d Street Likely to be Sold.

Plans were filed yesterday for a new home for the Racquet and Tennis Club to occupy the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. McKim, Mead & White are the architects, and the cost is estimated at $400,000. It will be a five-story building, and equipped with all the facilities which have made the present clubhouse in Forty-third Street so popular with the members, including a large swimming pool and more courts than the present building provides.

The members have been discussing the project of moving for several months, and although definite action will not be taken until June 27, it is understood that a report advising the change, which will be presented at that time, will be favorably acted upon at the general meeting.

The property to be used is owned by Robert Goelet. He has submitted a proposal to the Governors offering to rent the land and the building which he will erect, and complete details of the financial arrangement will be laid before the members for adoption.

The Racquet and Tennis Club, which was organized in 1875, has occupied its present site at 23 to 31 West Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, since the completion of the building there in 1891. It is one of the most valuable club sites in the old club centre, the property being assessed last year at $1,100,000, of which $815,000 represented land value. The business growth in the vicinity has led to the desire for a more favorable club location. When the new building is finished, which will probably be in a little more than a year, the present club will be put on the market.

TO SHACKLETON'S RELIEF.

Uruguay Will Send Steamer to Antarctic to Rescue His Men.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 6.—The Uruguayan Government will dispatch the small steamship Institutopesca to the rescue of the Shackleton expedition. The steamship will leave on Thursday.

Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, with five men late last month. He left the main body of his expedition on Elephant Island, in the South Shetland group, where he took refuge after the ship Endurance was crushed in the ice. The Uruguayan expedition will attempt to succor the men left on Elephant Island, of whom there are twenty-two. They probably are short of provisions.

ALBODON.

Improvement is the watchword of every industry and there is now no reason to struggle with a dentifrice that melts or hardens in the tube.

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AMERICA IS INVADED AGAIN IN THE FILMS

"The Fall of a Nation" Another Sensational Photoplay Plea for Preparedness.

DEVISED BY THOMAS DIXON

Lively, Interesting, and Sometimes Preposterous Picture with Herbert's Music at the Liberty.

When the new insistence on a greater consideration of our national defenses first became a topic of daily conversation the Vitagraph Company prepared a preparedness photoplay called "The Battle Cry of Peace" as the movies' contribution to the propaganda. Now comes Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," with an equally lurid and sensational but far better managed photoplay, which follows much the same scheme and, like its predecessor, dwells on the horrors of America invaded, to the utter confusion of the pacifists. This is called "The Fall of a Nation," and it was shown in New York for the first time last evening at the Liberty Theatre.

For this motion picture Victor Herbert prepared a special musical accompaniment, and both he and Mr. Dixon were in evidence at the Liberty last evening. The other members of the large audience found unfolded there an unbridled photo play of the battle, murder, and sudden death species, much of it graphic and exciting, some of it quite absurd, and all of it undeniably entertaining.

The idea behind "The Fall of a Nation" is such a good one it is small wonder that more than one big movie and many magazine writers have made use of it since the war began. Its development this time is marked by a few points that offend against good taste and several points that outrage the intelligence, but many stretches of the film are finely spectacular and it is full of battlefields and such pictures of avenging cavalry sweeping along moonlit country roads as the movies always do particularly well. "The Fall of a Nation" is full of thrills.

Viewed as propaganda, it is a pity it is so reckless. Both "The Battle Cry of Peace" and the Dixon photoplay allow a huge invading force to reach these shores with America apparently caught unawares. There is something said about the Panama Canal being blown up, and you see a sinister fellow cutting a telephone wire in what seems to be the suburbs, but there is no real explanation of how a European fleet reaches Long Island and lands its forces there before our own authorities wake to the unpleasant fact that anything is the matter. Offended by this leap so plainly made for melodrama's sake, those disposed to resist the preparedness argument will rebel at this point and laugh all the rest of the film to scorn.

You are given to understand that all this invasion is prepared from within by some disloyalists. There is a head villian called Waldron (a multi-millionaire) and his confidential adviser whom Mr. Dixon elects to call Villard. Congress is warned (and this is the heart of the matter) that all this strange effort to make America defenseless is directed by some unseen, guiding hand. With one of those swift leaps the movies can make, you see pacifists arguing that America hasn't an enemy in the world, and the next moment see a loft in the slums occupied by secret bombmakers working for the enemy.

The enemy is a debt-ridden participant of the present war, a country of incredible efficiency whose commanding officers are given to mustaches strangely like the Kaiser's. You have one guess as to what country Mr. Dixon had in mind. You have also one guess as to whom Mr. Dixon was thinking of when he introduced one Barker, a pussyfooting peace-at-any-price Chautauqua lecturer. His make-up would give you a hint, and the audience fairly yells with delight when he is later seen peeling potatoes for the invaders. There are many touches in the captions about "the blood-red soil of crowns" and "the poison of Kings."

Once having shown America under the heel of the conqueror, Mr. Dixon achieves her rescue by a master stroke. His Klu-Klux-Klan memories come to his aid. A Loyal Legion of American women is formed, seemingly to spread the Emperor's gospel, but really to vanquish the invaders. On the night of nights their leader receives one of those movie telegrams to the effect that all of her plans have worked out and that 200,000 Imperial soldiers have succumbed to the blandishments of presumably as many women, and thus lured from their posts of duty, have made easy the work of the American men. "Amazons in breeches" astonish the Philadelphia garrison and certain "hell-cats" unman the hostile fleet with another tea party in historic Boston Harbor.

The battle scenes on Long Island are admirably worked out, but Mr. Dixon is shrewd enough to sprinkle the picture with children. A tiny Italian boy is seen after the battle is over groping among the dead for his father, a tiny American girl is seen hiding under the table where some invading officers have just been dining riotously.

Mr. Herbert's score is effective. It helps a lot. It is easy enough to find miscellaneous musical motifs to accompany a photoplay, but here we have a score adjusted also to its rhythms. Of course there are dissonantal crashes for the battle scenes. In one scene of lamentation, the figure on the screen moves to the measures of a strain that is a blending of "Lead Kindly Light" with taps. And in the prologue the origins of this country are traced, in scenes which show it as a place of refuge and new life for the variously oppressed of Europe, to a musical accompaniment wherein is woven from time to time the airs of our national anthems.

This music adorns a photoplay that lasts all evening, an example of good motion picture photography without any evidences of the advance for which one must watch with interest in the handling of this new art form. And, like all big spectacular pictures, it must face the eternal question, "Is it as good as 'The Birth of a Nation'?" It has not yet been possible to answer this in the affirmative.

JURY VINDICATES BULLDOG.

Jack's Bite Killed $1,000 Mastiff, but Mrs. Deane Loses Suit.

Jack, a fierce-looking English bulldog, appeared in the Fifth District Court yesterday afternoon as an exhibit in answer to charges of having bitten Pluto, a mastiff, weighing 180 pounds. "and of sound health," the complaint of Mrs. Catherine Deane of 27 Manhattan Avenue said. The encounter took place on Sept. 10 last, after which Pluto lost thirty pounds and died, leaving behind him veterinary's bills amounting to $37.50.

According to Mrs. Deane, Jack bit Pluto without apparent reason while Pluto was taking the evening air in charge of her nephew, Charles Kingston, and a friend, Darcy Champion of 1,240 Avenue U, Sheepshead Bay. Jack was in custody of Carl Ellis, errand boy for Charles Stegherr, a butcher, of 833 Columbus Avenue, his owner. Mrs. Deane valued Pluto at $1,000.

George A. Miller of 459 West Forty-third Street, a veterinary, was called in for Pluto, and the mastiff rapidly declined under a disease common to dogs after having been bitten by others. Expert opinion decided that the disease had been communicated by a germ on the tooth of Jack.

Mrs. Deane brought suit against Stegherr for $1,000, but reduced the amount to $850, plus the $37.50 veterinary's fees. After the jury had been out for an hour they found for the defendant. The attorney for Mrs. Deane asked that the verdict be set aside, and the case was adjourned.

"WALKUERE" IN YALE BOWL.

20,000 Plainly Hear Wagner's Opera with Metropolitan Stars.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—Although threatening weather curtailed the attendance at the open-air production of Wagner's "Die Walküre" in the Yale bowl tonight to only about 20,000 people, the success of the experiments in acoustics and adapting electrical effects to open-air performances of the kind was so pronounced that the idea will be speedily developed.

S. Kronberg, who brought the Metropolitan opera singers here, tonight said that he now regarded the innovation as past the experimental stage, and he will duplicate the acoustic and electrical effects used tonight in his tour of the Middle West with the same company of soloists, beginning Thursday night in Pittsburgh. Had cloudless skies prevailed tonight an audience of 30,000 was promised, but the expense of $35,000 incurred in the production was covered and there will be a slight surplus for the Yale School of Music, under whose auspices the company visited this city. The management issued a denial that one cent of the profits would go to the German army fund.

The principals were cordially received, but the applause was clearly aimed at recognition of artistic cleverness rather than at individual popularity. The stage was pitched on the football gridiron, fifty yards from the grandstand seats, yet the words of the opera were easily distinguishable in the distant seats on the parapet of the bowl. The wild outdoor settings and the brilliant electrical effects combined to give a glamor to the scene which seemed peculiarly fitting to "Die Walküre," and the production was an artistic success.

The principal rôles were sung by Mme. Johanna Gadski, Mme. Melanie Kurt, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Johannes Sembach, Clarence Whitehill, and Carl Braun. Arthur Bodanzky conducted the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra of 103 pieces.

PREMIUMS FOR WAR BLIND.

Shuberts' Donation from Winter Garden Revue Premiere Sale.

The seats for the first performance of the new Winter Garden revue, "The Passing Show of 1916," which will take place the week of June 19, possibly on Wednesday of that week, will be sold at auction and the premiums will be donated by the Messrs. Shubert to the British - French - Belgium Permanent Blind War Relief Fund for Soldiers and Sailors. The sale will be held next Tuesday at noon at the Winter Garden and will be in charge of George A. Kessler, who administers the fund, and members of the various committees acting under him.

Once before the Winter Garden sold seats for a first performance at auction, but then the premiums were retained by the management. That was on the occasion of Gaby Deslys's first appearance in this country. The demand for seats for these premières is always large, and Mr. Kessler said yesterday he believed Mr. Shubert's plan would open up a rich avenue of revenue for the fund. The theatre will reserve only the regular revenue from the sale of seats and all of the premiums will be given to the charity.

JULIA SANDERSON MARRIES.

Musical Comedy Actress Weds Lieut. Bradford Barnette, U. S. N.

Julia Sanderson, the actress, and Lieutenant Bradford Barnette, U. S. N., were married at noon yesterday in the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich, Conn. The Rev. Dr. F. M. Carson performed the ceremony, and among the few friends and relatives who witnessed it were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sackett, the bride's father and mother, and Mrs. William Jay Barnette, mother of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left on a trip to the Adirondacks.

Mr. Barnette is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis of the class of 1904. For a number of years he has been engaged in coast survey work for the navy, and is at present head of the United States Hydrographic Bureau, 78 Broad Street. He is the son of the late Rear Admiral W. G. Barnette. The two first met in Boston several years ago, when Miss Sanderson was playing there in "The Arcadians."

The actress ended an engagement in a musical play, "Sybil," at the Liberty last week. She does not intend to quit the stage, and will be seen in the piece again next season.

FIGHTING FILM CENSORSHIP.

Picture Men to Discuss Campaign Against Bills at a Luncheon.

A luncheon will be held at Delmonico's tomorrow by representatives of the motion picture industry for the purpose of discussing plans for carrying on a campaign against the passage of censorship bills in the Legislatures of the various States and in the National Congress. The luncheon was to have been held yesterday, but was postponed to insure a larger attendance.

The success of the movie men in influencing Governor Whitman to veto the censorship bill passed by both branches of the Legislature during the last term has encouraged them to believe that if concerted action is developed a result similarly satisfactory to the picture interests may be effected. It is said there are censorship bills pending in twenty-two State Legislatures, while Congress has a bill that would establish national regulation under consideration.

Most of the large film-producing companies will be represented at the meeting tomorrow.

Movies May Lure Mary Garden.

Mary Garden may announce her intention of acting for the movies before she sails Saturday to resume her hospital work abroad. Several film companies are negotiating with the prima donna for her services for the screen, among them one of the companies of which David Horsley is the head, affiliated with the Mutual Film Corporation, the Vitagraph, and one of Charles Urban's companies. Mr. Horsley wants Miss Garden to spend several months each year for the next five years at his company's studio in California acting her famous operatic rôles before the camera.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Aborn Opera Company will end its six weeks' engagement at the Bronx Opera House next week with eight performances of Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl." George Dunstan, Henry Taylor, Phil Fein, and Paul Veron will sing the principal roles.

Sybil Frisby, who is appearing with Marie Tempest in "A Lady's Name" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, will compete for the women's golf championship in the metropolitan golf championship match at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. Miss Frisby was the second prize winner in the last women's golf tournament in England.

A special showing of "The Prima Donna's Husband," a five-reeler featuring Holbrook Blinn, Clara Whipple, and Kathryn Browne Decker, will be made next Monday morning at the Lyceum under the direction of Julius Steger and Joseph A. Golden.

Isadora Duncan, who danced in some of the performances of "Caliban" in the City College Stadium last week, is a passenger on the Lamport & Holt liner Byron en route for Buenos Aires. Miss Duncan will return in October for a tour of the United States and Canada under the direction of Frederick H. Toye.

Earl Kitchener's picture is included in the film, "How Britain Prepared," and when it was thrown on the screen at the Lyceum last night the orchestra played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." With the first bars the audience was on its feet, and it remained standing in silence throughout the playing of the hymn.

The first performance of the new Ziegfeld "Follies" was given last night at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City. The revue will be presented there throughout the week, and Monday night will begin its annual Summer engagement at the New Amsterdam.

The first day's sale of tickets yesterday for the Friars' Frolic at the Hippodrome Saturday night netted more than $4,000. All of the seats, including those in the balcony, will be reserved for this performance.

A comedy picture has been added to the Rialto's program, the main feature of which is Sir Herbert Tree's scene version of "Macbeth."

SENIORS OF BARNARD IN QUAINT FAREWELL

In Caps and Gowns They "Yield College Steps" to the Other Classes, Clad in White.

JESTS MINGLE WITH TEARS

Songs Are Sung, Class Poem Read, and the Valedictory Spoken in Columbia Gymnasium.

The 1916 class of Barnard College said farewell to that institution yesterday with songs and speeches, recitations, jokes, and tears. The Class Day exercises were held in the gymnasium of Columbia University, the seniors in caps and gowns and the undergraduates in white, marching there from the steps of Barnard, where the usual ceremony had been performed—the yielding of the steps by the seniors to the classes behind them.

Following the singing of the Class Song, led by Miss Dorothy Blondel; the Salutatory by Miss Mary L. Powell, Class President, and the distribution of "gifts and knocks" by Miss Juliet Steinthal, Miss Emma Seipp read the History of 1916, and then Miss Mercedes I. Moritz, the author, read this Class Day poem:

If we had lived a little time ago,
We should be sitting by the fireside,
The fitful fire glancing on our hair,
The purple shadows clinging to our feet,
Idly watching the world pass
Like shapes that flit across a glass.

The mirror's silver shield is tarnished now
From long disuse.
For last morning, when the soot-stained foundries
Pursed up their chimney lips,
We heard the raucous challenge sent in clots of inky smoke.
And today
We feel the epic grandeur of the City's crashing roar
Thrill with the lyric beauty of the gold-dipped reaching tower,
And marvel at the romance of the triple thoroughfares.
But there are many dust-choked rooms,
boarded with planks of death,
That look on unlit alleys where long-fingered shadows reach,
Unembroidered with the gold and green of sunlight and of leaves.
Their unanswered call is sounding. We must lift our high white rage.
Open wide those shuttered windows to let light and life stream in.

The stripling day has grown to sunny noon.
Mid-deep in that high noon we stand,
But with the urge of morning in us
And coursing sap of Spring.
We go, as those before have gone,
To spin the gossamers of beauty out of the silken stuff of dreams,
And more,
To forge the steel of sacrifice and service as we can.
For we have found the flower blue that springs from a sesame-seed.

Miss Louise Talbot announced the presentation of the Glass Gift to Barnard, which is to be a clock for the outside of the new Schiff Building. Miss Harriet Seibert, Secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, read the list of seniors who had been elected to the fraternity. They were the Misses Betty Alexander, Daisy M. Appleby, Dorothy M. Blondel, Ida M. B. Cheatham, Eleanor Elliot, Jeanne H. Jacoby, Theresa Levy, Carol R. Lorenz, Mary L. Powell, Ida P. Rolf, Gertrude Schuyler, Emma Seipp, Louise Talbot, Eleanor N. Wallace, and Mabel Well.

Dean Gildersleeve presented the von Wahl Prize, given to "that member of the class who, in the opinion of her classmates and of the Faculty, has performed the greatest service to the college," to Miss Lorenz, as "one who throughout the year has borne heavy burdens and been a worthy successor to Constance von Wahl." Miss Lorenz then delivered the valedictory, saying:

"We have acquired from Barnard a social conscience. We do not need to read in books about the problems of immigration, of labor, of congestion. They are right at our door. We have learned that poverty, grinding and evil, as it now exists, is not necessary, is not the will of God to be passively submitted to, but that steps can be taken to improve conditions."

With the singing of the Sunset Song the class of '16 took leave of Barnard.

WOOD TALKS TO GRADUATES.

Speaking at Stevens Institute, He Compares War with Business.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, speaking yesterday morning to the graduating class of the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, made an appeal for the establishment in this country of compulsory military training similar to that in Switzerland or Australia.

"America does not want war; neither does she want a slaughter of her citizens," said General Wood. "A man cannot today enter any kind of business without some sort of preliminary training, and yet one hears the argument that no preliminary training is necessary to enter the business in which there is the keenest kind of competition. Universal military service would work for the betterment of both the manhood of the nation and the national spirit. General military training would do more than anything else to obliterate racial and religious differences in this country.

"This is not a time," continued General Wood, "when the United States can place its trust in the word of the nations of the world. We have never been pitted against any first-class power, but we must remember that our national problems have not been settled by the deeds of our ancestors."

General Wood closed his speech with a vigorous arraignment of hyphenated citizenship, and of those who do not put their citizenship before any former ties to a foreign country.

TO HONOR CHOATE AND McCALL

Columbia Degrees for Ex-Ambassador and Massachusetts Governor.

Joseph Hodges Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, will receive today from Columbia University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is one of the six who, President Nicholas Murray Butler announced, will get honorary degrees at the 162d commencement exercises of the university.

Governor Samuel Walker McCall of Massachusetts will also receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Bishop Arthur Crawshay Alliston Hall of Vermont will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology. Edwin Howland Blashfield, President of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, will be made a Doctor of Letters, and Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library, will get the degree of Master of Arts. The same degree will be conferred upon George Frederick Clover, pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital.

It is expected that the recipients of the honorary degrees will be present at the exercises and will make short addresses at the alumni luncheon. The candidates for the honorary degrees will be presented by Franklin Henry Giddings, Professor of Sociology and University Orator. The degrees will be conferred by Dr. Butler.

Columbia will confer 2,212 degrees today, more than at any other commencement in its history. The number exceeds last year's high record by several hundred, and is probably the largest number to be conferred this year by any university in the world.

SENIOR CLASS PLANTS IVY.

Graduates Also Present a Table to Teachers' College.

The girls of Teachers College held their class day exercises yesterday afternoon in the Horace Mann auditorium. Four hundred and ten students participated. The girls, wearing caps and gowns, marched from the teachers college building to the auditorium.

Miss Helen Tuttle of New York City, President of the class, delivered the address of welcome. Miss Ethel Moffatt of New York called the roll. Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Storms of Dobbs Ferry read the class history, and the class prophecy was delivered by Miss Mildred Memory of Manhattan and Miss Genevieve Y. Howell of Brooklyn. "Knocks" were handed out by Misses Loretta Brady and Alma Booth of New York City.

Following the readings, Miss Martha Christiana Squires, on behalf of the graduating class, presented a table for general use to the college. The table was accepted by Paul Monroe, acting Dean. The exercises closed with the ivy planting ceremony at Milbank chapel. Miss Blanche Gittinger of New York City delivered the ivy oration.

In the afternoon a lawn tea was held on the Green at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street.

N. Y. U. CLASS EXERCISES.

Graduations Begin Today with Nearly 800 to Get Diplomas.

In advance of their graduation today New York University seniors participated in their class day exercises yesterday on Battery Hill. The seniors who took part in the exercises were from the University College and School of Applied Science. Last night, in the University Building at Washington Square, graduates of the School of Commerce held similar festivities.

The program on the campus included the invocation by the Rev. Arthur Limouse, Chaplain of the University, and prayer by the Reverend Presbyterian Church; an address by Hugo G. Campagnoli, President of the class; the recounting of a class history by William S. Woolworth; the class prophecy by Frank Herbert Van Saun, an oration by Phillips Carlin, and the reading of the class poem by William Dreling.

Of the seniors, 45 per cent. are in favor of Theodore Roosevelt for the next President; 35 per cent. favor President Wilson's re-election and 20 per cent. are for Justice Hughes.

Charlie Chaplin and Theda Bara, the movie stars, are the favorite actor and actress of a majority of the class.

Ralph C. J. Somers, captain of last year's football team, secured the choice of best social mixer and also that of most popular man with the ladies. The most popular senior is Hugo Campagnoli, the class President, who was also deemed by his class mates to be the busiest student on the campus.

The class day ceremonies were followed by the ivy oration and planting of the class ivy along the wall of the Gould Hall Dormitory. The concluding number was the cremation of college textbooks and notes as a symbol of freedom from academic work.

Class day exercises for seniors of the School of Commerce consisted of the following program: Salutation, by Ernest Glueck; class history, by Frank Harmon; presentation of the class gift, by W. Lloyd Martin, and its acceptance, by Dean Joseph French Johnson; the class prophecy, by Herbert Schiffer; reading of the class poem, by Giles Courtney; class will, by Edwin Mayer, and the valedictory address, by Harold Earl Johnson.

Nearly 800 graduates will receive academic degrees in connection with the university's eighty-fourth annual commencement. Honorary degrees are to be granted to six distinguished citizens. The commencement exercises will be held in the auditorium of Gould Memorial Library, all but 238 graduates of the School of Commerce receiving their degrees in connection with today's part of the program. Two will get honorary degrees from the School of Commerce.

Owing to the illness of Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, the Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church and acting Chancellor of the university, will present the candidates for the honorary degrees.

In the McDonald prize speaking contest for freshmen last night Wilbur Francis Lucas took first prize, $25, and Joseph Russell Garland, the second, $15. Eight speakers were entered.

CONFER HONORS AT VASSAR.

One-fourth of Graduates Confess They Are Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 6.—Vassar commencement exercises today, at which 247 students received diplomas, were marked by simplicity. There were no orations nor essays by the graduates as in former years. The topic of President Henry Noble MacCracken's address was "Everyman's Hamlet," in which he laid stress on the fact that humanity is Vassar's study. The exercises were held in the chapel.

His invocation was made by Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades of Brooklyn, President of the Board of Trustees. Degrees and diplomas were conferred by Dr. MacCracken.

At noon the alumnae luncheon was held, and tonight the last of the commencement festivities, the senior class dinner, at which one-quarter of the members of the class "confessed" their betrothals. The prize and fellowship announcements were as follows:

The Elizabeth Dana prize, Phyllis M. Carbaugh, '17, Fort Smith, Ark.

Ermenie A. Smith prize in geology, Marguerita Phillips, '16, Newark, and Jane Hunter Harvey, '16, Pittsburgh.

Farness Shakespeare prize, Eleanor Taylor, '16, Trenton, N. J.

William Borden Memorial Fund, Gertrude Folks, '16, Yonkers.

Graduate fellowships: Alice D. Duschak, '16, Buffalo; Mildred Allen, '16, West Roxbury, Mass.; Priscilla S. Fowle, '16, Newton Center, Mass.; Mary Wells, '16, Brooklyn.

Vassar Students' Aid Society fellowship, Lois Treadwell, '14, Poughkeepsie.

Sutro fellowships have been awarded to Josephine M. Gleason, '14; Margaret M. Sherwood, '12, and Mary P. Nourse, '14.

The Mary Richardson and Lydia Pratt Babbott fellowship has been awarded to Margaret H. Stuart, '16, South Boston.

The Vassar Alumnae fellowship has been awarded to Adeline Mae Desale, '14.

YOUNG PRODIGY GRADUATES.

Law Degree Awarded Adolf Berle at Age of 21—To Work for Brandeis.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6.—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., of Cambridge, one of the three Harvard prodigies of several years ago, the other two being Willie Sidis and Norbert Wiener, has been graduated from the Harvard Law School at the age of 21, being the second youngest man to receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws at that university.

Berle, after passing the bar examinations, will enter the law office with which Justice Louis D. Brandeis is associated. Brandeis was the youngest student to receive a law degree at Harvard, having been graduated when only 20, the Faculty in his case making an exception to the rule which holds a man in the school until he is 21 years of age.

Berle passed his entrance examinations to Harvard at 13, but entered a year later. He received a Bachelor's degree at 17 and a Master's degree the following year.

The Pay Scholarship in the Law School was awarded to Berle, as his scholarship, conduct, and character gave the greatest promise of any member of the graduating class. He will deliver the Law School valedictory at the commencement exercises this month.

RICH GIFTS TO UNIVERSITY.

Chicago Institution Gets Nearly $3,000,000 During Year.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Gifts aggregating almost $3,000,000 have been received by the University of Chicago during the last year, President Harry Pratt Judson announced today in his annual statement at the graduation exercises. Of this amount $2,000,000 was from Hobart Williams, former Chicagoan, now of Rhode Island; $500,000 from La Verne Noyes, prominent Chicagoan, and the remainder smaller donations from various persons.

Degrees were conferred on 739 persons, mainly graduates, at the convocation. Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin College, and the Rev. Dr. William Coleman Bitting of St. Louis degrees of Doctor of Divinity, and William Henry Welsh, Professor of Pathology of Johns Hopkins University, received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appearing in behalf of his father, who founded the university, was the principal speaker.

Forty in Wells Graduating Class.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 6.—Forty young women, composing the largest senior class in the history of Wells College, were graduated today at Aurora. The Trustees announced that $214,800 had been raised to meet the conditional $100,000 offered by the General Education Board. This sum is still $186,000 less than the amount conditioned in the $100,000 gift, and an extension of time will be asked.

OVER 100 LIVES LOST IN SOUTHERN STORM

Death List Grows as Communication Is Partly Restored in the Four Affected States.

MISSOURI IS HARD HIT

Property Damage There and in Arkansas May Run Into the Millions.

KANSAS CITY, June 6.—About 100 lives were lost, hundreds of persons injured, and enormous property damage was done through a large section of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Mississippi last night by tornadoes which swept the four States. Many parts of the storm belt have been cut off, and the reports are incomplete, especially from Arkansas.

A tabulation of the casualties by States follows:

Arkansas, 57 dead.
Mississippi, 12 dead.
Illinois, 1 dead.
Missouri, 30 dead.

The casualties in Mississippi were reported from Vicksburg and Jackson; in Missouri, from Dexter, Moorehouse, and Stoddard; in Illinois, from McClure; in Arkansas, from nearly a dozen cities and towns.

About thirty persons were killed and at least seventy-five injured in the vicinity of Poplar Bluff, Mo. The damage to crops and buildings there is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

At Jackson, Miss., twelve persons were killed and about fifty others injured, some seriously, when the storm struck the western section of the city. More than 250 homes were demolished, and tonight the property loss was put at $150,000. At Vicksburg three white persons were killed.

Telephone reports received from Heber Springs, Ark., today said that between twenty and twenty-five persons were killed and more than thirty injured by the tornado which struck the city yesterday afternoon. The entire west portion of the city was demolished.

The greatest destruction was reported at Judsonia, Ark., a town of about 800 inhabitants, about fifty miles northeast of Little Rock, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. One-third of the town was destroyed. Twenty-five bodies and fifty injured were recovered from the debris last night. Rescuers, toiling in the darkness, kept up their work all night.

Three white persons and two negroes were killed in Dalles County, in the south central part of Arkansas. At Hot Springs four were killed and eight injured. Three are known to be dead near Cabot, between Little Rock and Judsonia.

A white woman was killed and fifteen were injured at Greenland, in Washington County, Ark. At Morrilton, forty miles northwest of Little Rock, two negroes were killed, a negress was blown away, and a white woman and several children were injured.

Only the extreme eastern and southern portions of Arkansas appear to have escaped.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6.—Four persons are known to have been drowned and twenty-five or thirty others, mostly negro deckhands, are missing and are believed to have gone down when the Lee Line steamer Eleonore capsized last night in the Mississippi River twenty miles north of Memphis. An officer of the boat walked to Memphis today with the news.

The Eleonore tied up last night in a remote spot to escape the tornado that swept the Central Mississippi Valley. A heavy gust of wind drove the craft into the bank and it overturned. Many of those aboard were in the cabins and between decks at the time. A relief vessel left tonight for the place of the accident.

The Eleonore was a small vessel.

Coykendall a Columbia Trustee.

Frederick Coykendall was yesterday elected one of the alumni Trustees of Columbia University at the second annual Alumni Federation nominating convention. He is the eighth Trustee to be elected by the alumni since the inauguration of the system whereby six alumni Trustees are kept on the board. Mr. Coykendall was a member of the class of 1895, college, and 1897, School of Mines. He is President of the Alumni Association and Vice President of the Alumni Federation.

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CIVILIZATION "OUTDOOR BIRTH OF A NATION." CRITERION B'WAY | TWICE DAILY, 44 St. | 2:15 AND 8:15.
Strand B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD Noon to 11:30 p.m. 10c to 50c. "ESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY" Next W'k, Marguerite Clark. "Hulda o' Holland." Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman."

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COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Tues. & Sat. 2:20. Washington Sq. Players. Four one-act plays. Honorable Lover, Helena's Husband, Clod, Patelin
SHUBERT Thes., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. LEW FIELDS. CHARLES DARNTON in EVENING WORLD: "FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN" STEP THIS WAY. LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD: "Has snap and ginger. Sets fast pace."
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916.

KITCHENER.

The dramatic loss of Earl KITCHENER, Secretary of State for War, touches the British people very deeply. He was a product of their racial genius, a projection and symbol of themselves. In his defects as in his qualities he was monumentally British. Criticism of him, even that which was most violent and political, was a kind of national self-criticism. Conversely, praise of him was self-praise, and, perhaps, for that reason, tinged with affectionate irony. He was too cold, too hard; a wonderful man, a great military person, but too much like steel and ice; he had keen vision, or far-seeing, but his imagination was slow; he was too sure, too patient, too inflexible.

The war might have gone much faster in other hands; but as nobody could be sure that it would prosper by going faster, a great majority went on believing in KITCHENER, in his patience, his passion for certitudes, his thoroughness of preparation, and his postponements, because, in doing so, they believed in themselves. In the beginning his appointment as War Secretary, to have supreme direction of military affairs, was hailed with unanimous approval. It was logical. He was the greatest living English soldier, with a dash of statesman in him. KITCHENER was not overestimated then. The war was underestimated. Its proportions were beyond anybody's imagination save that of the "unimaginative" KITCHENER, who thought it would take at least three years and five million English soldiers.

The task of organizing out of raw material an army of 5,000,000 men was a heroic undertaking for one man. KITCHENER was expected, besides, to procure the raw material, which was a political problem, and then to equip his army and provide it with ammunition, which were industrial problems, vast and complex. He was expected to be all things in unlimited measure, and when he was not his enemies attacked him bitterly. He had underestimated the quantity of munitions that would be required, they said, and had supplied the wrong kind first; but even the Germans underestimated the amount of shells modern warfare would consume, though they had counted more upon them than anybody else. Popular impatience with KITCHENER was enormously increased, if, indeed, it was not originated by suggestion of the Northcliffe press, supported by a powerful political intrigue. Mass irritations must react upon individuals. The British mass was terribly irritated, by a familiar scourge become temporarily uncontrollable, and took it out of the most responsible and the most trusted person in sight.

Earl KITCHENER'S task required to be divided up, as at last it was, Lord DERBY undertaking to find the raw material of the army and LLOYD GEORGE to produce the equipment and ammunition. At no time was the supreme command of military affairs in any danger of passing out of Earl KITCHENER'S hands. Lately, his enemies had lost their volubility, and the British mass, having become reconciled to the facts, was beginning not only to regret having berated him, but to regard him with all of its first admiration.

And yet the loss is by no means irreparable, in the practical sense. Earl KITCHENER'S work was largely achieved—the work of organization. The army of 5,000,000 now exists. It is the largest volunteer army ever formed in the world, and the rapidity with which it was integrated will rest for a long time as a high mark of military achievement. It will be known historically, perhaps, as "KITCHENER'S army."

Personality is a mysterious thing. Last week the British and German fleets met in the North Sea and thousands of lives were lost in the greatest naval battle of modern times; but the shock of that was much less than the shock of hearing that "K. of K." was dead. It was partly owing, of course, to the circumstance of his being Minister of War, but much more to the fact of his being KITCHENER.

THE PLATTSBURG CAMP.

The 1,300 men who began a month of strenuous life at the Plattsburg camp Monday are the advance guard of a number large enough to form a brigade, and a few extra regiments for good measure. More than ten thousand men will subject themselves to intensive military training at Plattsburg alone this Summer, and it is keeping well within the established facts to say that as many more will assemble in the other training camps throughout the country. If the provision of the new military law providing for the payment of expenses of the men at the camps is made operative in time, there will be a much larger number. The Training Camp Association had counted upon 50,000, but the hopes of the promoters of this excellent method of imparting sound military training to citizens may not be fully realized. As it is, the training camp movement has developed remarkably since its small beginning with camps of college boys whose desire to make themselves fit for national service was not stimulated by a great popular demand for preparedness. All the men who camped and worked like real soldiers at Plattsburg last year will renew their experience this Summer, with few exceptions. The third year will complete the specified course. With that much training and a two years' course in military science at one of the colleges in which the standardized course has been established, or its equivalent, any man should be fit for a probationary Lieutenancy in the United States Army.

Experience has proved that the men who take up this kind of military training do it seriously. They keep up their military studies and practice all the Winter. Last year's camp was made up wholly of men who felt that an example should be set to the youth of the country, who went in to learn the whole soldiering job and made a very good beginning. They learned much their first year, and will learn more this, while the host of newcomers will profit by new facilities for learning. The training camp is a symbol of universal service. The result of its development should be of incalculable benefit to the country. All the campers pay for their own transportation and outfit except those who are beneficiaries of the fund raised by private subscription. But in due time the Federal Government will pay all the expenses, and the advantages of the system will be more widely extended.

THE COMMON PURPOSE.

Justice HUGHES'S remarks to the schoolgirls in Washington move our neighbor The Evening Post to the comment that "it is really impossible to write of such a matter seriously." We are quite of that opinion. The worst of it is that the Progressives at Chicago, in whose minds it is of the utmost importance to create a firm belief in the soundness of Mr. HUGHES'S views upon preparedness and Americanism, also refuse to take seriously the Justice's observations about the flag and the country. It is impossible to dissent, none but the most abandoned and false-hearted would dissent, from the declaration that the flag means America first and an undivided allegiance, that it means America united, strong, efficient, and equal to her tasks. But the Progressives are hard to satisfy. They feel that while the speech to the girls may be big enough for a "bid," it is too small for a declaration of principles. They demand specifications, details, emphasis, gesticulation, and iteration, all of which would have been most inappropriate to the peaceful bread-and-butter occasion which was adorned by the Justice's placid and unexciting utterance.

So these remarks about the flag and undivided allegiance produced in Chicago only the reaction of indifference. The strife continues, rivalries grow more heated, and the two bodies of delegates are still agitated by centrifugal forces. There is visible, however, a common purpose which may in the end become a resolve and lead to a decision. Mr. ROOSEVELT, for some reason, is not an enthusiastic admirer of WOODROW WILSON. Having in view his many public references to the President, it is not straining the process of inference to say that he would like to see him defeated. The Republicans are all inflamed with that desire. Mr. WILSON is a Democrat—that is reason enough for them. Both conventions, therefore, have a common ground, the same yearning. The difficulty is to bring them together upon the common ground. It ought to be very easy to prepare a platform satisfactory to both. It is vastly harder to bring about agreement as to a candidate. There they are of two minds.

The prophet who should predict that they will agree in the end would not be condemned for hardihood. There is much declamation in the Progressive ranks. The followers of Mr. ROOSEVELT at Chicago are a prancing and truculent lot. We will take none of your men, they say to the regulars; take the Colonel or we will put him up and give you a repetition of 1912. Their very vociferousness betrays them. Their outcries and their behavior suggest acceleration and instruction. They are doing what they have been told to do. At least, when they talk of nominating Mr. ROOSEVELT at once as a defiance to the Republican Convention, as a means of forcing that body to take him or invite certain defeat by taking anybody else, none but the inobservant will believe that they represent the real purpose and desire of the Colonel. It may safely be assumed that Mr. ROOSEVELT would like to return to his former allegiance, that he would prefer to see some other Republican than himself President rather than to see Mr. WILSON re-elected. It may not be Justice HUGHES, it may not be any of the men now most prominently mentioned in the dispatches from the scene of the conflict. But no condition thus far revealed, no declaration of position thus far made, overcomes the very considerable probability that an agreement will be reached as to platform and as to candidate.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

It has been evident since April that the spread of the Chinese revolution and the enmities acquired by YUAN SHIH-KAI among the republicans by his arbitrary course as President and his coquetting with monarchy and preparations to have himself crowned as Emperor after his referendum and unanimous "election" would drive him out of the country or out of office. He consented to the establishment of a "responsible Cabinet," and one was appointed, though it cannot be much more than a name until a really representative Parliament is created, till all the provincial Legislatures are restored to working order, and working relations are set up between them and the central Government. All these reforms, demanded by the revolutionaries, are not enough for the extremists. YUAN'S head alone would satisfy them. Trusted he could not expect to be. Not merely on account of his toying with the Patriotic Peace Fists or Boxers, whose power was such that it is claimed that he could not openly oppose them; and he is said to have helped foreigners during the troubles: a double course. Not merely because in the popular belief he was a traitor to the Emperor KUANG-HSU when "the old Buddha," the Empress Dowager, stole the throne in 1898. Such grotesque legends of famous public men exist in the imagination of the Chinese people that the best or the worst administration, provided the secular proprieties are observed, cannot count for much. There will be a rebellion. If the great man can put it down, he is safe. YUAN couldn't put the rebellion down. How much of sheer political purpose, how much of fanaticism, secret societies, and the desire to loot lies in the existing and successful rebellion or revolution must vary from province to province, and eludes foreign speculation.

That China is much less fitted for an actual republican form of Government than Turkey or Persia, which treated themselves to their brief hour of "free institutions," seems clear from her vaster area and population, her extreme differences of dialects and interests, the difficulty of communications, her long submission to a divine race of Emperors or their interpolated conquerors. Government variously diffused in various regions, accepted or sporadically rebelled against, maintained itself long in China by a sort of habit, backed now and then by sufficient military force. It was as Commander in Chief of the Army of the North that YUAN was called from the "disgrace" so sure to fall upon too powerful a Chinese statesman, to boost up the decrepit Manchu throne in 1911. Between the rescuer and the rebels, the Manchu dynasty was driven out; Dr. SUN, the South China republican leader and candidate for President, was driven out, and YUAN, gathering the fruits which others had sown, came to be Provisional President and President YUAN. He was "the strong man" of China, but he was not strong enough.

Whatever his merits as an army reorganizer, after the war with Japan, he could not make head against the rebels of the South and the interior. The revolt reached to the coast, penetrated Shantung, where it particularly invites the benevolent intentions of Japan. "I have considered with great care," said YUAN in March, "during the past two days and nights "the question of canceling the mo- "narchical régime, and I am con- "vinced that the earlier the cancel- "lation is effected the better it will "be for the people."

He had just heard that half a dozen provinces could not be kept down. An opportunist, given to delicious confessions of humility and sudden somersaults of opinion, he overplayed his game. President, dictator in effect, Emperor that never came to the throne, he seems to have been unstable of purpose, unequal to a task which he made greater than his means. And he must have underestimated his opponents, one thinks. His death is convenient for them and takes him from an impotent struggle. The suggestion that he was assisted out of the world by poison is too romantic for the West, but natural enough to the East. His successor, the former Vice President LI HUANG-YUNG, is described as a good republican. Perhaps General TUAN, Minister of War and State, especially of the former, will prove the more important personage. A difficult time for China, and Japan politely keeping watch.

YUAN came up from nothing, like LI HUNG-CHANG, to be the first man in his country. In the last three or four years of transition, followed by anarchy, perhaps circumstances would have overpowered any man playing his rôle. But a Napoleon, or a Louis Napoleon, who boggles in the attempt to fulfill an ambition founded on the betrayal of his trust is not a sympathetic or a strong figure.

CONFIDENCE.

Why does this country tend always to belittle its wealth, its works, its men, and its power to meet calamity? It does, and yet we are thought to be a people unembarrassed by modesty. Yankee boastfulness is a proverb in the world, but no Yankee ever told quite all the truth. He never dared, and, besides, he could not make himself believe the whole length and depth and breadth of it. Distrusting their own judgment, the American people lack confidence in their great estate. The temperament is rich in daring, faith, and optimism, but poor in confidence, which is a quality that comes with time. A young people perhaps should not have it. It is not good to have everything.

When a great man dies among us we are all somehow surprised that his greatness happened here, as if it had been an accidental diversion of genius from other employment, a bit of fine Providence misplaced. Sometimes we never know. A rare astronomer belonged to us, but his name was better known in the Old World. When it is a figure whom everybody sees and knows it is thought the part of good social practice while he lives to keep him in order by pressure of suspicion and by threat of political interference; and then, when he dies, it is feared that his works will disintegrate for want of a successor. The man having never been correctly appreciated, the stability of his works remains to be discovered.

A generation ago the death of a big financier or railroad man, a Vanderbilt or a Gould, was a visitation which in the minds of speculators entailed panic and ruin. It frequently did produce panic; the ruin never followed. What is created by one man's imagination is a permanent addition to the stock of his country's wealth, and survives him. Even the panic seldom happens any more. In the preceding generation the death of the elder J. PIERPONT MORGAN would have been in Wall Street an event almost volcanic. Nobody could have been quite sure what the consequences would be. In this generation it is very different, for two reasons: first, that affairs are more wonderfully integrated and ramified, and, secondly, that men perform their labors with a sense of greater responsibility to their associates, their shareholders, and their country. E. H. HARRIMAN'S death produced immediately a very violent effect upon prices, but that was owing to the mood of the day and to the fact that a wild speculation had just been taking place in his stocks. When the shock subsided in Wall Street the properties were exactly as before, except for the distrust with which any "successor" was bound to be received. For months there was a lot of silly talk about the Harriman mantle, for which no one applied. At last what became of it does not matter. Mantles are worthless. It is what a man does.

There will be much speculation—it has begun already—about JAMES J. HILL'S successor, but there cannot be any successor. There is no Great Northern Railway to be imagined. It is, and needs only to be kept going. The Morgans and Harrimans and Hills of the future are doing their work in their own way, more or less unappréciated, and they have such materials of opportunity to work with as men have never had before in the world. As with our men so with our other resources. We shut up the Stock Exchange and are apprehensive about the obligation to pay Europe a commercial balance of $500,000,000 in gold, at the beginning of the war, and in less than two years, having loaned Europe more than $3,000,000,000 in credit and goods directly, we keep an open, unlimited market for securities, taking only an academic interest in the means by which the English and French Governments "mobilize" the American issues which they keep selling here in enormous amounts. We didn't believe it was possible. Now that it has happened we distrust it.

This is a marvelous country. The imagination is swamped by realities compared with which the magnificent stuff of dreams is thin and tawdry.

The "Queen Elizabeths" mentioned in the graphic descriptions of the Skagerrak battle in yesterday's TIMES are five superdreadnoughts of the same recent type, of 27,500 tons' displacement, heavily armored and carrying fifteen-inch guns. Only four of them seem to have been engaged in the battle, the Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Barham, and Malaya. The other is the Valiant. These ships were launched last year. Newer superdreadnoughts, as large if not larger, are the seven R's, namely, the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies, Renown, and Repulse. They were listed as 1915-16 boats, and it is not certain that all have been put in commission, but probably they are ready for fighting, as it is known that Great Britain has more superdreadnoughts on the ways. The British Navy is still in control of the seas.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Differences Closely Restricted.

A thought-provoking passage in the speech of the Imperial Chancellor before the Reichstag was the one in which, while insisting that all Germans are of one mind as regards fighting the war through to a termination satisfactory to themselves, he admitted the existence of disagreements among the country's political and military leaders as to the best means of attaining that end.

"Certainly," he said, "we have had our differences of opinion on such matters as the U-boat question and the question of relations with America." That there have been like differences of opinion among the German people he also admitted by clear implication, but there was nothing in his remarks to indicate that the men of his class or caste paid serious attention to what the German Ambassador to Italy contemptuously called "the voice of the piazza," when he had to explain why Italy went into the war on the side she did. In Germany "the piazza" is not allowed to have a voice, and the Chancellor, while expressing regret at the need of a strict censorship, and the hope that it could soon be relaxed, made no distinction either as to necessity or as to value between the work of the military and the political consors. "We discussed these matters in committee," he said, "and decided that it was impossible to satisfy the demands for a public announcement. We were, I believe, absolutely agreed that in these cases public discussion would damage the country."

That settled it, and there have been in Germany only a few irrepressibles like HARDEN and LIEBKNECHT who have taken the risks incidental to making such criticism of and exhortation to the Government as have been constant in England. Possibly this accounts for Germany's greater efficiency in the ways her superiority must be admitted, but it also may account for her failure in the higher efficiency claimed, not without plausibility, for her foes to the north, south, and west. Her leaders have a magnificent knowledge of how to do things selected by them for doing, but they show something a good deal less than genius in determining what to do. Perhaps if they had heard and heeded the German equivalent for "the voice of the piazza" they would not have been so disastrously successful in subjugating Belgium, in sinking the Lusitania, and in dropping bombs on English coast towns.

A Professor Sees a New Light.

Few things "made in Germany" since the war began have excited more of adverse comment, or, in its way, deserved it more, than did the amazing proclamation to the literary and scientific and artistic world that was signed in 1914 by ninety-three of its most eminent "intellectuals." Many of the names were those of men with more than national fame in their several domains—names that had long been recognized as authoritative and worthy of respect—and yet what they had to say to us seemed like the cries of passionate and unreasoning children. They presented Germany's case not in cold argument, but in hot assertion, and many of the assertions were so obviously false, so glaringly out of harmony with the known facts, that the document was pathetic rather than irritating.

At least one of the signers—Dr. MAX PLANCK of the University of Berlin—has awakened to the harm done by this proclamation to Germany, and he is trying to undo it. A letter of his, translated and published by Sir OLIVER LODGE, reveals this belated knowledge and this highly commendable purpose.

Unfortunately, Dr. PLANCK does not begin with that confession which is well known to be good for souls and the best possible beginning of reform. Instead of apologizing for the fundamental errors made by the misguided ninety-three, he claims consideration for them as for men writing in "the patriotic excitement of the first weeks of the war," and he insists that they were misunderstood.

The excuse is a poor one, for men such as they should have been the last to lose their heads, if they did it at all, as a result of excitement, patriotic or other, and it is nobody's fault except their own if they so expressed themselves that none of those whom they addressed could understand them. The truth is that they said what they meant—then. If, as Dr. PLANCK declares, they would not say it now—if they have come to realize, as he does, that science and literature and art are broader than nationality—if they no longer scorn the foreign honors and associations which they once gladly accepted—then, of course, they have become sane again, and in due time can be welcomed back to the brotherhood which they so rashly denounced and abandoned.

Unexciting, but Highly Effective.

At first thought it seems rather absurd for the Department of Health to have made so many and such explicit announcements of its intention to inspect hotel and restaurant kitchens. That, and telling just when the inspectors are coming, and what merits they will reward and what faults they will penalize, is, of course, no way to bring sinners to punishment or to drag exciting scandals into the sight of a shocked and interested public. Having been duly warned, the proprietors of these places will take good care to have everything all right betimes, and if everything hasn't been all right in the past, proof of that fact will be difficult or impossible.

The health officials, however, are not without wisdom, and they are quite justified in thinking that it is not the previous condition of these kitchens that really counts, but their present and future condition. To accomplish that better end the board is using an excellent method. It provokes no animosities or resentments, it enables the proprietor of every hotel and restaurant to get a valuable advertisement for next to nothing, and it is no wonder that many of them are loudly proclaiming the joy with which they will welcome the arrival of the inquisitors.

Whether the welcomers have hastily reformed or have always been virtuously clean in the more sequestered portions of their establishments is a question of no practical consequence. At least it is of none in comparison with what they are doing and are going to do. But the forewarning scheme will not work as a settled policy. Presumably the Board of Health knows that, and the chances are that hereafter the inspectors will come unannounced.

Acceptance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Preparedness League will accept Robert Grimshaw as its representative I shall be most happy to meet him in a joint debate on the general subject of preparedness.

G. MONROE ROYCE.
New Windsor-on-Hudson, June 5, 1916.

ROOSEVELT AND BELGIUM.

Remarkable That He Took Another's Word on Our Responsibility.

New York, June 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an admirer of Colonel Roosevelt and one of those who marched to Sagamore Hill last Saturday to proclaim him the man of the hour, I have been more than a little troubled with what seemed to me to be his unfair criticism of President Wilson's course in regard to the invasion of Belgium. My recollection was that at the time the question of our rights and duties in that matter was imminent. Colonel Roosevelt had himself said that we could not consistently interfere, thus in effect agreeing with the stand taken by the Administration. His speech at St. Louis on May 31 confirms this supposition. But he now explains that in taking his former position in support of the President he was misled in "assuming that he (the President) was right when he stated that we had no responsibility as regards Belgium." I quote from the speech, as printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, as follows:

> After this war began for the first sixty days I loyally supported the President in his attitude, assuming that he was right when he stated that we had no responsibility as regards Belgium. Later I made up my mind that I would look up The Hague Conference for myself, and I became convinced that the President was mistaken and that we had a duty to perform.

This certainly displays on Colonel Roosevelt's part an unexpected confidence in our Democratic President and a reliance upon another's judgment in affairs of State that most of us had thought foreign to his nature! Seriously, is it possible for the admirers of ex-President Roosevelt to believe that in such an important and widely discussed question he did not do his own thinking and deciding at the time when he says he "loyally supported" President Wilson? If Colonel Roosevelt allowed his stand in such a matter to be wholly influenced by President Wilson's statements and not by any decision of his own for which he could and should assume responsibility, then we are witnessing a new side to his character.

No one objects to a strong man changing his mind or his stand upon any question, large or small; but there is an unpleasant feeling aroused in all of us when that man attempts to place the entire blame for his mistaken thought or deed upon the shoulders of another and refuses to assume any responsibility therefor himself. This seems to be just what Colonel Roosevelt has done. Colonel Roosevelt places the entire responsibility for his former position upon the shoulders of President Wilson. "Later," he says, "I made up my mind that I would look up The Hague Conference for myself, and I became convinced that the President was mistaken." He does not admit, even by implication, that he himself was mistaken; in fact, he assumes a kind of virtue in his stand by the use of the words "loyally supported." We all admire a man who is strong enough to change his mind and not to be afraid to say so without trying to cry that some one else led him astray.

HERBERT B. SMITH.

What "Sea Cavalry" Does.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the beginning of the war the expressed hope of the British Navy has been that the German fleet would get far enough away from their base to permit a decisive engagement. To this end they have maintained their battle fleet in readiness. To be informed of the movements of the enemy they have also maintained a battle cruiser fleet, (the cavalry of the seas,) one of whose functions in event of an enemy sally was to engage and attempt to hold or delay them until the main battle fleet could encircle and destroy them. In land fighting the cavalry is often used to locate the enemy and then attempt to cut communications and hold them back until the main forces can overwhelm them. In doing this the cavalry is often overwhelmed and loses heavily. Even with the meagre information at hand it is evident that in the North Sea fight the sea cavalry endeavored to hold the German fleet until the main fleet could engage them, while the German fleet were endeavoring to run away. In the action the sea cavalry was overwhelmed and failed in their object, but there is not the slightest occasion for any one stating that the British were caught napping, or that the Germans achieved a victory. They merely barely escaped certain destruction. The battle cruiser fleet has at all times stood ready to sacrifice themselves in an attempt to hold the German fleet. That they did not succeed does not argue anything except that they opposed heavy odds, (as was always expected they would do,) and their failure was due to the caution of the German fleet and the immensely shorter distance they had to travel to safety as compared with the distance the British main fleet must traverse to engage them.

L. CUSHING.
New York, June 3, 1916.

Down with Uplift.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A. G. Warren's plea in this morning's TIMES for the "Society for the Discouragement of Uplift" is admirable. If all the delightful but possibly over-earnest people who roam about these days seeking something of somebody to "uplift" were to be taken seriously one might wonder how God struggled along so well without their assistance in the years gone by. Do not these conscientious souls ever pause to think that possibly the Creator of this universe had His own plans in making things as they are, and that quite possibly He is able to bear the responsibility? All hail to the "noble army of the S. D. U." and to A. G. Warren, its founder!

ALFRED L. HAMPRON.
New York, June 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think A. G. Warren has made a mistake in his letter which you published June 5, in regard to the arms of his "Society for the Discouragement of Uplift." He blazons color on color by placing a worm, azure on a field, sable. In other respects he is at variance with the rules of heraldry, but perhaps he did not intend to observe the rules. I am heartily in favor of his general proposition and offer myself for enrollment. In addition, I know many others who would be willing volunteers.

JOSEPH W. SPENCER.
New York, June 5, 1916.

KITCHENER.

Not on the field, to music of the guns
He loved so well, nor yet in formal state,
Has passed this Lord of England's soldier sons
To seek his mansion through the hero's gate.

No solemn throng has watched him to his rest,
No Abbey holds his form till Judgment Day,
Yet is he clasped to England's breathing breast—
The sea—her own till time shall pass away.

The Hampshire holds him in her strong steel shell,
A coffin fitting one as great as he!
There shall he slumber dreamlessly and well—
An English heart sleeps soundest in the sea.

O. C. A. CHILD.

A NATION TO LIVE MUST FEEL AND ACT.

Mr. Wilson's Policy of Inaction Is Already Det ned—Therefore the Great Political Issue Is or Should Be Clear.

By HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

New York, June 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulty of molding a population such as ours into one organic nation is very great. The nation is so vast, its territories extending east and west and south and north, its population of such diverse stocks, that there is always a possible danger of its cracking and breaking to pieces. The civil war made this clear. Lincoln's Administration met and overcame the attempt at secession, but only by four years of war. A second time, a few years ago, separatist tendencies threatened our national unity, though to a far less degree. The economic interests of the East and West appeared to many people of the Western States to be antagonistic, and it seemed more than possible that our Union might split along a line running north and south. The moral unity, the social unity, and even the political unity of the country, incurred a real danger. The greatest achievement of Mr. Roosevelt's career is that he averted that danger. He attracted as devoted a following in the West as in the East, and by his personal influence, by his ability to lead men to new thoughts, by the courage and vigor of his actions, he prevented the threatened rupture.

Now again the Republic is threatened with disunion by the refusal of a part to obey the will of the majority. The great mass of the people are wholly in favor of unification, of preventing any cleavage, any division, whether based upon race or any other distinction. But such a cleavage exists, and the issue in this campaign is how is that cleavage to be closed up, how is unification to be established, how is the minority to be brought to loyal acquiescence in the will of the majority?

Two ways to accomplish this have been advocated. One way is the way of laissez faire, to talk and temporize and do nothing, to trust to American luck, to hope that some way out will turn up, and pray with King Hezekiah that the evil shall not come in our day. That side of the issue Mr. Wilson has espoused. He has always shown himself to be a very clever man, able, astute, ambitious, a rare master of English, and must have reasons for adopting his side of the issue. He believes, no doubt, that the majority of the voters will approve his course. The other side of the issue, left to the Republican Party, is the advocacy of definite and immediate action. The reasons for action may not be so good as those for doing nothing, but it is important that that side of the issue shall be advocated by the Republican candidate best able to advocate it, in order that the issue between laissez faire and action, between trying to discover what one hundred millions of people want and trying to lead a hundred million people the right way, be sharply defined.

The issue is profoundly important, and voters should have the reasons for doing nothing but temporize and the reasons for leadership, the arguments for following the people, and the arguments for leading the people, not merely presented to them in pamphlets and speeches, but also by the characters of the respective candidates. The two candidates should, so far as possible, be the incarnation of the two sides of the issue. Mr. Wilson admirably embodies his side. He has himself shaped the issue. One might almost say that he had created the issue, for in piloting the Ship of State he has tacked to such a degree, in order to catch the wind favorable to his purposes, so steered and veered that he has succeeded in directing the Ship of State where he wished it to go, and compelled the wild winds that seemed to threaten to drive her one way to carry her in quite another.

Let me refer to some of Mr. Wilson's methods of shaping the issue, or (to keep the metaphor) of steering and veering. His policy especially challenges the attention of those men, like myself, who felt the greatest admiration of Mr. Wilson at the time of his election, and heartily approved his course in the repeal of the Panama Tolls act, in the reduction of the tariff, and in the Federal Banking acts. There has been no danger of any national split over any of these questions of domestic policy; the danger has arisen over Mr. Wilson's foreign policy. He himself, by his policy of avoiding being drawn into the war, virtually caused the split. That split must now be healed. All agree to that. The question is, how?

The discussion here does not turn on approval or disapproval of Mr. Wilson's foreign policy. Perhaps he was right to incur the risk of national disunion for the sake of keeping the country out of the war; perhaps he was wrong. There were risks both ways. The issue in the coming campaign is as to how to close up the split. In such a discussion it is necessary to refer to what Mr. Wilson has done to cause the split.

In the Summer of 1914 the European earthquake shook the world. Austria issued her ultimatum to Serbia, and crossed the Serbian border; Germany issued her ultimatum to Russia and France, and invaded Belgium. The United States proclaimed official neutrality, and President Wilson bade the American people be neutral in word and thought. This injunction of the President's was the opening of the rift. In a country like ours, compounded of twenty different peoples, where there is no homogeneity of blood, of race, of tradition, the cohesive forces that hold us together must not merely be political and economical, they must also be sentimental. The country needs sentiment to give it unity; if a nation as a whole feels no sentiment it is not a real nation, it is a mere business corporation. The moment you attempt to kill sentiment in the national organism you kill the life of the organism as a whole. The former unit loses its integrity and inevitably splits up into little systems. Feeling is a part of life; it will exist; if men are not allowed to feel as a united body, they will feel in groups or each for himself. If a natural national feeling is allowed to flow through the nation, it flows like blood pulsing from the heart and it compels all the drops in all the body to flow one way and sweeps onward through all the arteries and veins, carrying life and health; but if the natural flow is prohibited, then a dozen little local eddies take its place and organic unity is lost. The proclamation of neutrality in word and thought was like a narcotic applied to the national spirit—it prepared it for dissection.

The next step the President took was this: After Germany had virtually declared that merchant vessels would be sunk without warning in and about the British Isles the President uttered a phrase about "strict accountability." After the sinking of the Lusitania he uttered the phrases, "Some nations are too proud to fight" and "not to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of our sacred duty." No act was done.

The comparison between a nation and an animal is in some respects true; a nation, like an animal, needs action in order to live. Action implies the coordination of all the limbs, muscles, and sinews, in one common effort. There is no such thing in nature as the off hind leg of a horse refusing to run when the horse wants to run; but if a horse were never to act as a whole horse the four legs would lead four separate lives. For a people to be a nation there must be both national sentiment and national action. Through national feeling the whole nation is set feeling together, through national action the whole nation is set marching in unison; everybody falls into the ranks and keeps step. Solidarity becomes instinctive. Without national feeling and national action there follow State rights, secession, hyphenation, civil discord.

One section of our people—no national sentiment being allowed, no national action being done—naturally, inevitably, developed sentiment and action for themselves. Given no present patriotism, they fell back on their inherited patriotism. They are hardly to be blamed. They made and executed plots to blow up ammunition plants, steamships, bridges, against their country's enemies, and, it is rumored, planned to embroil us with Mexico, and even, if the will of the majority should at last attempt to assert itself, raise armed revolt.

President Wilson, troubled by these manifestations, said that these persons had poured "the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life"; he stated that "such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out," and urged Congress to pass special laws to reach these offenders. Mr. Wilson has shown great resolution in carrying out his will, as President of Princeton University, as Governor of New Jersey, as the supporter of the repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls act. He has often forced an unwilling or irresolute body to do what he wanted. But even with reference to these "creatures of anarchy" he has adhered to his policy of doing nothing. In his notes and speeches he has adopted a principle of balance. He is, to his admirers, an image of even-handed justice. He sends a note to Germany, and then in the other balance drops a note to England. He sets off phrase with phrase. The injunction of neutrality in word and thought of the Summer of 1914 is now balanced by "we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps [mark the perhaps] our duty to speak very frankly of it [the war] and of the great interests of civilization which it affects." He denounces the disloyal Germans in one breath and the overzealous partisans of the Allies in another. He drops into one balance the "too proud to fight" and more recently into the other "are you ready for the test?" or again on one side that there is no need of military preparedness, then on the other that we cannot tell what any hour may bring forth. That he is against a great navy; that we should have the largest navy in the world, &c. The doctrine of laissez faire, of balancing, is part of his policy of neutrality. He has tried to neutralize the whole country. But life is not neuter; neutrality so interpreted is the negation of life, at least the negation of national life; and as the impulse to live rules us all, if we cannot live as a nation, we must live as scattered, conflicting, parts. Who can blame the seceding pro-Germans?

In these ways the President's policy, intended no doubt to allay any warlike spirit and prevent our becoming drawn into the conflict, has lowered the national vitality, and as a consequence this separatist movement is on foot. Like a physician who has cured his patient of fever by bleeding and does not know what to do to nurse him back to life and strength, the President is in a quandary. He is disturbed by the results of his policy, but he still sticks to his laissez faire and hopes by persisting in it to unite the parts together again. The maintenance of that policy is the Democratic side of the paramount issue.

What must the Republicans do? They must present their opposing side of the issue to the country in the most forcible manner possible, that is, by nominating the man who (whatever faults, whatever serious faults, he may have) best embodies the principle of national feeling, national action, and national unity.

Many of us feel that we are between the devil and the deep sea. "Thou'lt shun a bear, but if thy flight lie toward the raging sea, thou'lt meet the bear i' the mouth." The accumulating evidence of moral, even of political, secession has created a situation which compels the selection of Colonel Roosevelt as the necessary candidate in opposition to the Democratic policy adopted by Mr. Wilson.

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

NEUTRAL WAR CHARITY.

A Relief Corps to Turn Some of It Into German Channels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of the United States have been most liberal to those who have been in need among the Entente Allies, but thus far almost all that has been done to relieve distress among the Germans has been the result of the efforts of citizens of German birth or parentage. This has been largely due to the lack of machinery for the transmission of money to Berlin. Many a generous American has been ready and willing to do his "bit" for the widows and orphans of Germany, but has not known when or how to send his contribution. To meet this need and to prove to ourselves, to Germany, and to the world at large that the charity of our people is absolutely nonpartisan, several other Americans and I have formed the American Relief Committee, an auxiliary of a similar committee organized by the American colony in Berlin. Gifts of money made to the committee will be forwarded in their entirety to Berlin and used solely for the relief of the widows and orphans of the war. Checks should be made payable to John D. Crimmins, Treasurer, and sent to the office of the committee, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
New York, May 26, 1916.

Who Suggested Flag Day?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My surprise was very great to read that Representative Murry Hulbert first suggested to the President that a Flag Day proclamation be made. That honor belongs to a woman, Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, editor of The Patriotic Instructor. At her request the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York on March 7, eleven days before Mr. Hulbert claims to have written his request, forwarded to President Wilson such a suggestion. As one of that committee I take the liberty of making this correction.

Mrs. DAVID COLE CARR.
New York, June 5, 1916.

W. R. FAY MARRIES GERTRUDE SCHIRMER

Daughter of Late Music Publisher a Bride in the Church of the Ascension.

HONEYMOON TO HONOLULU

Reginald M. Banks and Miss Elise Huntington Francke Marry in St. Thomas's Church.

The wedding of William Rodman Fay, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Story Fay of Boston, and Miss Gertrude Schirmer, the only daughter of Mrs Gustave Schirmer, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, assisted by the Rev. William G. Thayer of St. Mark's School. The church was decorated with trails and trees of pink rambler roses and pink peonies.

The bride, who walked with her brother, Robert Schirmer, who gave her in marriage, wore a soft white satin gown draped with tulle that formed panniers on the short, full skirt, and the long tulle sleeves and low-cut corsage were embroidered in pearls. And the full satin court train falling from the shoulders was embroidered in silver and lined with chiffon. Her tulle veil fell from a coronet of orange blossoms to the end of the train, and she wore a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white sweetpeas.

Miss Barbara Armour, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Armour of Princeton, was the maid of honor. She wore pink taffeta veiled with pink tulle, a low cut, short-sleeved frock topped by a big leghorn hat faced with pink and wound with pink roses. Her bouquet was Ophelia and Mignon roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Tillman, the daughter of Colonel Samuel E. Tillman and Mrs. Tillman, and Miss Jean Morris, a daughter of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York. They wore frocks of cream white net over silk of the same shade, and their hats were like Miss Armour's, and they carried Ophelia roses and sprays of baby's breath. Miss Esther Cleveland, a daughter of the late ex-President, was to have been a bridesmaid, but is in Europe nursing the blind.

Mr. Fay's best man was his brother, Joseph Story Fay, who took the place of Dudley L. Pickman, who is ill, and Edward Pickman, a cousin, took the place of Mr. Bush, who is in the Plattsburg camp and could not attend. The other ushers were Keith McCleod, Albert Jaeckel, Henry Fay, Jr., Francis Le B. Robbins, and John M. Willard.

A small reception followed at the residence of the bride's mother, 117 East Thirty-fifth Street, which was decorated with June roses. Mrs. Schirmer, who received, wore black embroidered white chiffon over black satin and a black and white hat. Mr. and Mrs. Fay will go to Honolulu on their honeymoon, and on their return in September will live in Boston.

Mrs. Fay is the daughter of the late Gustave Schirmer, the head of the music publishing house of Schirmer & Co., and the engagement was announced on April 2 last.

Mr. Fay was graduated from Harvard in 1907 and in 1910 from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the Somerset, the Tennis and Racquet and the Norfolk Hunt and Dedham Polo and Country Clubs.

Banks—Francke.

The marriage of Reginald Marsh Banks, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Banks, and Miss Elise Huntington Francke, daughter of Mrs. Lindsley F. Tappin by her first husband, the late Leopold H. Francke, and a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, which was decorated with June blossoms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick of Vincentown, N. J., an uncle of the bride, and was followed by a small reception at the Colony Club for the relatives and a few intimate friends.

The bride, who walked with her stepfather, Mr. Tappin, who gave her in marriage, wore a gown of soft white silk covered from corsage top to hem with a mist-like foam of white tulle, and her full tulle veil was arranged in cap fashion and caught with orange blossoms. The court train depended from the shoulders, where it was caught with orange blossoms, and sprays of orange blossoms were caught here and there in the tulle. The full-length tulle sleeves were shirred in folds, and she carried orchids and lilies of the valley, with showers of natural orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a moonstone and diamond pendant, a gift of Mr. Banks, and a diamond and sapphire brooch, a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Tappin.

The only attendants were the bride's two younger sisters, the Misses Mary Huntington Francke and Eleanor Francke, the latter a young girl who has not yet made her debut. They wore frocks of soft blue taffeta, the short full skirt being draped in full pannier effect with fluffs of gold net, and the quaint little taffeta coatees had long gold net sleeves. Their large gold net hats had crowns of blue silk to match the frocks and were trimmed with yellow roses, and they carried large clusters of yellow roses.

Mr. Banks's brother, Harold P. Banks, was his best man, and the ushers were Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., Leonard J. Wyeth, Philip Crovat and James T. Kemp.

Mrs. Banks is the great granddaughter of the late Daniel Huntington, a famous artist and former President of the National Academy of Design. She is a niece of Mrs. Alexander W. Bostwick, Mrs. John C. Travis Miss Edith Huntington, E. Irving Huntington, and also of Albert and Luis Francke and Dr. Pedro Francke.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks will make their home for a year or more in Arizona.

To China on Their Honeymoon.

Miss Elizabeth Marie Speck of 253 East Sixty-eighth Street, and Arthur E. Neumer, an importer of this city, were married last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in East Eighty-eighth Street, by the Rev. James V. Chalmers. The ceremony was followed by a reception and dinner at the Hotel Astor. The couple will spend their honeymoon in China and Japan, and will reside in this city on their return.

Engagements.

Mrs. Alice M. Douglass of 58 Central Park West, announces the engagement of her daugher, Miss Mary Alice Douglass, to Raoul Charpentier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Charpentier of Paris. Mr. Charpentier, who has been several years in this country, has been living in Cleveland, Ohio. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Shuttleworth of Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Shuttleworth, to James S. Brownson, also of Douglas Manor. The wedding will take place in the Fall. Mr. Brownson is President of the Douglaston Civic Association and a Trustee of the Flushing Hospital. He is in the silk manufacturing business in Manhattan. Miss Shuttleworth is interested in social welfare work.

Mrs. Walter Haynie Caldwell of Austin, Texas, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Emma Lee Caldwell, to the Rev. Jay Knox, son of the late Professor George William Knox of the Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Knox was graduated from Hamilton College, class of '10, and from the Union Seminary in 1913. He is now pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church of Newburg, N. Y. The wedding will probably take place in the early Autumn.

THEIR BRIDAL AT SHERRY'S.

Miss Dene Meyer, Barnard Sophomore, Weds Louis Dannenbaum.

Miss Dene Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Meyer of 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, and Louis Dannenbaum, son of Morris Dannenbaum of Philadelphia and a nephew of Isaac Gimbel, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Sherry's. The Rev. Stephen Wise performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

The bride, who is a sophomore at Barnard College and a graduate of Miss Jacobi's School, was attended by Miss Rosalie Dannenbaum and Miss Dorothy Stern, who acted as maids of honor. Miss Edith Wasserman was the flower girl, and the bridesmaids included the Misses Edith Adler, Helen Rossbach, Blanche Loeb, Edith Alexander, Evelyn Mack, Mildred Stern, Eleanor Goldsmith, Charlotte Feustman, and Harriet Finsheimer. Nearly all of the attendants were the bride's classmates at school.

She wore a gown of white satin with a veil of tulle which formed the train, being caught at the coiffure with a bandeau of pearls, and carried a boquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maids of honor were in frocks of orchid-colored tulle with pale pink hats, and carried bouquets of mauve orchids. The bridesmaids were dressed in lighter shades of orchid-colored tulle, and wore dropping leghorn hats with streamers. Each carried a large ostrich feather fan which matched her frock.

Mr. Dannenbaum is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is a well-known amateur golfer.

The couple have gone on a motor trip to the White Mountains and Canada.

MINISTER TAKES BRIDE.

The Rev. Robert M. Russell, Jr., Marries Miss Ellen Stuart.

The wedding of the Rev. Robert M. Russell, Jr., son of the Rev. Robert M. Russell and Mrs. Russell of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Ellen Stuart, the only daughter of Mr. and Mr. James Marshall Stuart of 275 West End Avenue, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, the Rev. Dr. James Palmer, and the Rev. Robert H. M. Russell, the bridegroom's father, officiating.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore white liberty satin with a bodice of point lace and tulle, and orange blossoms were caught in the tulle and lace that draped the skirt. A veil of old point applique lace fell over a court train of tulle and satin. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Isabel Murtland, the maid of honor, wore a peach-colored tafetta gown draped with tulle to match, with a bronze-colored sash, and carried Ophelia roses.

Dr. Audley D. Stewart of Rochester, N. Y., was the best man, and the ushers were James Marshall Stuart, Jr., and Harold Coe Stuart, brothers of the bride; Russell G. Peterson of Philadelphia, and Wendell W. Cleland of Albany. A small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. Russell was graduated last June from the Princeton Theological Seminary.

MISS ELSIE WESER WEDS.

Married to Matthias F. Bauer at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The marriage of Matthias F. Bauer and Miss Elsie Weser, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Weser of 861 West End Avenue, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the marble ballroom of the St. Regis.

The bride, clad in white satin embroidered in pearls, with a cloth-of-silver court train and a tulle veil, carried valley lilies, walked with her father through an aisle outlined by white posts festooned with pink and Bride roses to the temporary altar, set in a bower of white peonies. The Rev. Dr. Charles Seymour of Mount Vernon, N. Y., performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude Weser, as maid of honor, in a silver chasue and chartreuse colored frock, carrying Ophelia roses, and by Mrs. Spencer Driggs and the Misses Ruth Weser, Catherine Dougherty, and Alvine Schroeder, in orchid colored taffeta frocks, embroidered in silver and carrying pink roses.

Frederick Weser was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Herbert Gardner, Leonard Cousher, James Bradley, Jr., and Spencer Driggs. There were 150 guests at the wedding, which was followed by a buffet supper and dancing.

MRS. COWLES, HONOR GUEST

President of Federation of Women's Clubs Entertained at the Astor.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, who was elected President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the recent convention, was the guest of honor at the Fête Champêtre of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs on the Roof Garden of the Hotel Astor last evening. The fête is an annual affair, a courtesy which the hotel extends to the City Federation.

Mrs. Cowles, wearing a smart gown of cream silk, gold netted lace, and an ermine wrap, arrived with the City Federation officers, including Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Harry Lilly, Mrs. Thomas Slack, Mrs. Charles Griffin, and Mrs. Louis Ralston. Other guests were Mrs. Wiley, President General of the Daughters of 1812; Mrs. E. D. Knight, President of the California State Federation, and Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh of Detroit, Mich.

It was hoped that Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, who was the second candidate for the Presidency of the General Federation opposing Mrs. Cowles, would be present, as well as Mrs. William B. Williams of Lapeer, Mich., ex-Treasurer of the General Federation, but both women left New York yesterday.

Coffey-Ward Wedding.

The marriage of Hugh McCurdy Hamilton Coffey of Bradford, England, and Mrs. Mabel R. Ward, the eldest daughter of Dr. E. H. Raymond and Mrs. Raymond of this city, took place yesterday in St. Luke's Church, West 141st Street, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Ashton Oldham of that church. None except the families were present. The bride wore a traveling costume and had no attendants, and the bridegroom had none. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey are booked to sail on Saturday for England to spend several months there, and will then go to Buenos Ayres to spend the Winter.

F. S. Condit Weds Mrs. Echlin.

The marriage of Frederick Scott Condit of New York and Mrs. Mary Day Snell Echlin of Yonkers took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Hampton, 404 North Broadway, Yonkers. The Rev. Dr. William Stevenson of the First Presbyterian Church officiated. After a motor trip through New England, Mr. and Mrs. Condit will live at Crescent Place, Short Hills, N. J.

Simons-Gradwohl Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Rose Gradwohl and Mark H. Simons took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's uncle, Meyer H. Gradwohl, 500 West 111th Street.

The couple sailed later on the steamer Antilles for New Orleans, La., on a wedding trip.

Elsie Janis's Chauffeur Fined.

Frank Reme of 59 West Forty-fourth Street, chauffeur for Elsie Janis, the actress, was fined $10 by Judge Beall in Yonkers yesterday for speeding her automobile. Motorcycle Policeman McCaul, who arrested him in South Broadway, said he was traveling thirty miles an hour. Miss Janis and her mother were in the car at the time.

Tourists for South America.

Some of the tourists booked to sail today for South American ports, via Panama, on the Santa Marta are:

Miss Juana Wells, Roberto Medina, Isaac Manning, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Montgomery, Mrs. J. A. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wing, Mrs. Agnes Lee, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Benedict, C. E. Ferguson, Ernest B. Pike, the Rev. J. Henry Cartwright, A. L. Cornet, J. G. Lewis, Harold Verley, Nathan Barnett, and George McBean.

NO POLITICS ON THE FOURTH

Borough Presidents Won't Name Local Celebration Committees.

George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, which held its first meeting yesterday, was authorized to appoint a subcommittee of twenty-five to act as a clearing house for the activities of the various other sub-committees.

The resolution vesting the power of appointment in Mr. Battle was passed after objection had been expressed to the appointment of sub-committees by Borough Presidents. Charles Judge, a member of the committee from Rockaway, said that last year the borough committees which were appointed by Borough Presidents were not made up of representative citizens, but in some cases of the political followers of the Borough President. Edward T. James, delegate of the Paper Hangers' Union, urged that this year the Fourth of July observances should be a celebration of citizens and not a celebration of politicians.

William J. Lee, Superintendent of Recreation, urged that the committee should get behind the movement to have the Statue of Liberty illuminated with electricity. Edward C. Rybicke suggested that a feature of the celebration should be the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by singing societies representing nations now at war in Europe. Both suggestions were received with cheers, and Mr. Battle said that he would urge action by the committees to which they should be referred.

The Board of Aldermen, at the request of the Mayor, authorized $25,000 in special revenue bonds for the celebration. In his message, Mayor Mitchel said that all efforts should be made to have this city take the lead in a celebration this year uniting all loyal citizens on a platform of Americanism.

WANT TARIFF COMMISSION.

New York Young Republican Club Suggests Features of Bill.

The New York Young Republican Club, which has published studies of the expense accounts of Legislative Committees and of the expenditure of $700,000 in connection with New York's exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, issued yesterday a report of one of its committees on the tariff, urging the establishment of a Tariff Commission. The report says:

"The bill re-establishing the Tariff Commission should, in our judgment, incorporate the following features:

"1. The number of members should be an even number, so as to minimize the tendency in such bodies to divide into partisan majorities and minorities. Six would be a good number.

"2. They should be selected by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and be subject to removal by the President for proper cause.

"3. Their term of office should be not less than ten years. The term of the first appointed should be two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve years, respectively, in order to insure continuity of experience in the commission.

"4. Not more than one-half of the members should belong to the same political party."

24 NEW WOMEN DENTISTS.

Class of 128 Receive Diplomas in Carnegie Hall.

A class of 128, including 24 women, received degrees of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the annual commencement exercises of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery held at Carnegie Hall last night. A colored girl, Miss Rachel Ellis, received much applause when her name was called to receive her diploma.

Clarkson Cowl, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degrees. Dean of the Faculty William Carr, M. D., D. D. S., presented medals and prizes. The Clarkson Cowl Gold Medal was awarded to Florence Warfield, and the Clarkson Cowl Silver Medal to Simon A. Shenker. Both the Roderick M. Sanger Medal and the Faculty Gold Medal were awarded to Morris Roller. Special medals were awarded by Professor Charles Milton Ferd, M. D. The valedictory address was delivered by Clarence George Durkee, A. B., D. D. S.

The Rev. Dr. Willard Scott, who addressed the graduates said in part:

"To one who has offered much from members of your profession, I bid you welcome. Among members of your profession there was in former years no such signs of humanity as I see in your faces."

HEAD OF HOME OUSTED.

Superintendent of Hebrew Institution Removed After Quarrel.

The differences between the two factions in the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, Dumont and Howard Avenues, have culminated in the removal of Superintendent Max Shapiro. He has been head of the institution since it was opened three years ago. The action was taken by the Executive Board on Monday night.

The society had been in control of a faction headed by Mrs. Samuel N. Berlin, President. Two months ago there was an election of officers, resulting in the defeat of Mrs. Berlin for re-election and the election of Mrs. Charles Rosenthal.

It is alleged by the Berlin faction that Superintendent Shapiro was removed because of his supposed friendliness to that faction. The controlling faction, it is said, removed the Superintendent because it wishes to have a woman at the head of the institution.

STEAMSHIP RAMS A BARGE.

Craft It Cut in Two and Tug Towing It Speed Off.

The police of Marine Division A are mystified over a collision which occurred in the East River off Market Street early last evening, when a freight steamship outward bound rammed and cut in two the coal barge J. Mooney, in tow of a tug. Both the tug and steamship continued on their way without stopping, the police say, and no effort was apparently made, they assert, to salvage the barge, one-half of which immediately sank.

Patrolmen in one of the police launches took the other half of the barge in tow and tied it up at Fulton Street. A citizen who witnessed the accident notified the police and then disappeared. When the police arrived neither tug nor steamship was in sight. The police do not believe any lives were lost, but are conducting an investigation.

SITE FOR GREELEY STATUE.

Municipal Art Commission Decides on City Hall Park.

The Municipal Art Commission has approved the plan of removing the statue of Horace Greeley from in front of The Tribune Building to a site in City Hall Park, which will be selected later.

It was ordered some time ago that the statue, which encroaches on the sidewalk, should be removed, and the Municipal Art Commission at first favored a location in Battery Park.

This was reconsidered after protest had been made at the removal of the statue of Greeley to a point distant from the scene of his labors. Some of the Commissioners proposed that a place should be found for the statue in the entrance to The Tribune Building, which is soon to be altered extensively; but this proposal was not accepted, and the commission then decided that the statue should be placed in City Hall Park.

Mrs. J. A. Hendrick to Aid Allies.

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 6.—Mrs. James A. Hendrick, a wealthy member of the Summer colony here, has announced her intention of going abroad next week to do relief work among the wounded in England. She will sail on the steamship Finland on Wednesday, and go direct to Reading, where the trains of the wounded arrive from the front. Here she will take the place of an English friend who has been doing relief work since the first of the war and now requires a rest. Mrs. Hendrick is a sister of Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder and of Lorin K. Scudder.

WINS HARVARD PRIZE FOR A DEFENSE POEM

R. S. Hillyer of East Orange Gets William McKim Garrison Medal and $100.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6.—The William McKim Garrison prize of $100 and a silver medal for the best poem submitted at Harvard on "National Defense" has been awarded to Robert Silliman Hillyer, '17, of East Orange, N. J. The prize-winning poem, selected from thirty offerings, is entitled "To Those Who Defended," and is published here with the permission of its author:

How vain it seems, how vain the valiant strength
Of Nations risen in splendor to the sun,
For down the weary stretch of battle length
Surges a conflict that is never done.
And of all victories and losses none
Survives the memory of a day, and time
Takes back the withering garlands one by one
Of vaunted triumph and of cause sublime.
O dead who sacrificed your years of prime,
You sacrificed them vainly, and but died
Like actors in some oft-repeated mime,
Some outworn play of Lust and Greed and Pride.

Some allegory writ by bloody hands
Far in the unknown past in devastated lands.

O nameless dead of yore and yesterday,
Who rest untroubled in deep quietude
Long from the sharp alarums of the fray,
You sleep so silently in the subdued
Unchanging dusk of dreamless solitude,
How should you know that still the same gaunt war
Plows the old field of battle where you stood,
And flings the seed of suffering afar?
Now quiet twilight woos the evening star,
Now falls the respite of a silent hour,
Inviolate and calm the slumbers are
Of saints in holiness, of kings in power,
And calm the legions are that lie in peace,
The dead who sleep the white sleep of the last release.

No traitor trumpet summons for retreat
Down dusty lines of shuddering despair,
No trampled victory or red defeat
Screams aloud torment through the smoky air,
O dead, or breaks your sleep; and yet somewhere
Your weary comrades struggle overhead
As you once struggled, and all unaware
They fight the same fierce battles in your stead.
Awake once more! Rise from your ashen bed!
You died to end these wars, now rise to life
Again on the wide plains where once you bled.
And lost or won; there consummate the strife,
Cry from the bleeding earth, from the shadowy past,
"This is the last of wars! forevermore the last!"

MRS. GILLIGAN INSANE.

Woman Held in Poisoning Case May Never Be Tried.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan was today reported violently insane in her cell in the Hartford County Jail, and the alleged murderess may never face a jury to explain the deaths in her home for elderly persons at Windsor. The June term of the Hartford County Criminal Court, before which Mrs. Gilligan was to have been arraigned, opened this afternoon, but no arrangements were made to convene the Grand Jury to indict the woman.

After many inmates of the Archer home had died suddenly, Mrs. Gilligan was arrested for murdering Franklin R. Andrews, an inmate, whose exhumed body arsenic was found.

The only comment from State's Attorney Alcorn today was that he had not yet prepared his case against the woman. It is understood he has obtained the Ann Arbor expert, Dr. Victor Vaughn, who figured in the recent Waite murder trial, to aid the State bacteriologist, Dr. Arthur Wolff.

Mr. Alcorn refused tonight to comment on reports from other inmates of the jail that Mrs. Gilligan was a raving maniac. Alienists have been making daily observations of the woman, and are expected to make a report within a short time.

MRS. BRYCE LEFT $3,000,000.

Husband and Son Principal Beneficiaries Under Will.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 6.—The will of Mrs. Edith Cooper Bryce, wife of Lloyd S. Bryce, former Minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court here today. Mrs. Bryce died on April 29 at her home, 1,025 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. While affidavits accompanying her will recite that her estate is valued at "upward of $50,000 in realty and $50,000 in personalty," it is believed that the property is worth at least $3,000,000.

Mrs. Bryce bequeaths under the will, which is dated June 26, 1905, one-half of the residuary estate to her husband. Upon Mr. Bryce's death one-eighth of the principal of his share goes to the daughters who may be living at that time and one-eighth to the children of such daughters, and the remainder to Peter Cooper Bryce, a son. If there are no daughters or other survivors living the principal of the husband's share goes to the son.

Peter Cooper Bryce receives the use of one-fourth of the residuary estate and the trustees of his share, who are himself and his father, are directed to pay to him out of his share $100,000 when he shall obtain a degree of Bachelor of Arts or some equivalent degree. When he reaches the age of 25 he will receive a like sum and at 30 years he will get $500,000 out of his share.

In a codicil dated July 10, 1911, all stock held by his mother in the Peter Cooper Glue Factory, the Solva Glue Company, and the Gauley Mountains Coal Company is bequeathed to the son. Another codicil gives to Lloyd S. Bryce all household furniture, pictures, horses, carriages, and all other vehicles left by his wife.

The remaining one-fourth of the residuary estate goes equally to Mrs. Bryce's two daughters, Edith Claire Cram, wife of J. Sergeant Cram of Westbury, L. I., and Cornelia E. Pinchot, wife of Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn. They each receive a life interest, and upon their death their shares go outright to their children. The daughters also share equally all articles of personal adornment, jewelry, and wearing apparel left by their mother.

The will directed the trustees to pay the daughters out of their share $200,000 within one year after their mother's death, but this power is revoked in a codicil, which leaves it to the judgment of the trustees whether such money, or any part of it, shall be paid. The document also provides that upon the termination of any life estate where the share would go to the surviving issue and none is living, then such share shall go to Cooper Union for the advancement of science and arts. The executors of the will are Lloyd S. Bryce and his son, Peter C. Bryce, and Henry Blake Blossom. Mrs. Bryce and her husband lived for many years on an estate at Roslyn, L. I., known as Bryce House.

$200,000 Income for Miss Scott.

Miss Evelyn Scott of 830 Park Avenue, who became of age on Dec. 1, 1915, will receive more than $200,000 from the accumulated income of a trust estate left under the will of Walter S. Gurnee, who died thirteen years ago, according to a Trustees' accounting filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The principal of $568,720 remains in the hands of the Trustees, Miss Scott receiving the income during her life. Walter S. Gurnee of Bar Harbor, Me., and William Nelson Cromwell of 12 West Forty-ninth Street are the Trustees.

Moses Dinkelspiel's Will Filed.

The will of Moses Dinkelspiel, for many years active in Democratic politics, who died on May 30, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, bequeathed the entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Carrie Dinkelspiel, who was named as executrix. The amount of the estate was not given. Mr. Dinkelspiel said in the will that he had made no provision for his children, whom he greatly loved, because he felt confident that his wife would provide for their best interests.

COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN DIES IN HOSPITAL

Commander of 22d Corps of Engineers, National Guard, for Twelve Years.

VETERAN OF SPANISH WAR

Banker and Broker Was Member of the Failed Firm of Stoppani & Hotchkin.

Colonel Walter B. Hotchkin, who commanded the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, N. G. N. Y., from 1902 until December, 1914, died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital, in his fifty-second year. He was taken to the hospital several days ago.

He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, during which he served as a Major in the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, for seven months in Porto Rico. Colonel Hotchkin was a banker and broker and former member of the firm of Stoppani & Hotchkin of the Consolidated Exchange, which failed on May 18, 1914, after which there was much litigation.

Colonel Hotchkin was born in Auburn, N. Y., and became a private in the Thirty-ninth Separate Company of the National Guard when 18 years old. At the time he retired he had served as a guardsman for thirty-three years. In 1889 he ebcame a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Engineers and rose through the various grades until he reached Colonel. In 1907 Governor Hughes appointed him a Brigadier General, and his appointment was announced at a dinner given him by the officers of his regiment, who presented him with a loving cup.

When the Spanish-American war began Colonel Hotchkin accompanied his regiment, and when it was mustered out joined the Twelfth Regiment in Porto Rico, after which he was attached for a time to the Army of Occupation in Cuba.

On the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a Guardsman a dinner was given to him at the Hotel Astor, and he received several medals, the chief of which was the one commemorating his length of service.

Colonel Hotchkin was a member of the Japan Society, the New York Zoological and Historical Societies, the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, of both New York and Pennsylvania; the Sons of Veterans, the Society of Foreign and American Wars, the Naval and Military Order, the Society of American Officers and the Spanish-American War, and United Spanish War Veterans' Societies.

He was formerly Vice President of the Military Service Institute, President of the Military Athletic League of America, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Association. He belonged to the Engineers', the Army and Navy Clubs of this city and Washington, and the Governors Island, New York Athletic, Fordham, Brooklyn, and Machinery Clubs.

Colonel Hotchkin's home was at 2,253 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, and he left his wife and mother. He will be buried with full military honors from the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, on Thursday.

DR. ELIZABETH CORBETT DIES

Sister of Dr. H. W. Wiley Was "Foster Mother of Pure Food Law."

Dr. Elizabeth Wiley Corbett, sister of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, noted as the father of the "pure food" movement, died on Sunday in the Takoma Sanitarium in Washington, D. C., in her eighty-third year.

She was born in Kent, Jefferson County, Ind., and after receiving her early education from her father began teaching school in Madison, Ind. Later she studied medicine here and upon receiving her diploma she went to San Francisco. For twenty years Dr. Corbett was active in her profession in California, where she became widely known as the first woman doctor. In 1878 she went to Europe and studied in Paris and Vienna, later returning here and entering the University of Michigan, from which she obtained her degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1879. Dr. Corbett then returned to San Francisco, where she practiced until she retired after the earthquake in 1906, coming here to live with her son, Harvey Wiley Corbett, the architect. When she retired Dr. Corbett was elected a honorary life member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Corbett was called the "foster mother of the pure food law," owing to her having brought up her brother, Dr. Wiley. Their mother was too ill to take care of him, and his sister, then 11 years old, improvised a nursing bottle from an empty flask, a cork, and a quill with its end wrapped in linen, and with this fed the "father of the pure food law" with pure cow's milk until he outgrew his babyhood.

Charles H. Northam.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—Charles H. Northam, a former member of the firm of Smith, Northam & Co., grain dealers, and one of the best-known New England business men, died today at his home here in his seventy-third year. He was born in Washington, R. I., and was a Director in many banks and corporations of this vicinity. His wife, three sons, and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. J. Irving Romer of New York, survive him.

General Bernard G. Farrar.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Bernard G. Farrar, brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., and former United States Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis, died at his home here today. General Farrar received his brevet for the end of the civil war. He was 85 years old.

ARREST BELLBOY WITH GEMS

Detectives Find Youth Examining Platinum Jewelry in Third Av.

Detectives Deitsch and Regan of the Second Branch Detective Bureau noticed a young man at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue early last evening examining some jewelry which he held in his hand. The detectives peered over his shoulder and saw a platinum fleur-de-lis set with diamonds and a platinum locket, also set with diamonds, in which was a space for a watch.

"Some fine jewelry you have there. Where did you get it?" inquired the detectives, and the young man, after learning their identity, stated he had found the jewels in Park Avenue at Fifty-first Street several days ago. He said he had pawned the watch which fitted into the locket, and the detectives recovered it. The jewelry bore the name of Tiffany & Co., and a representative of the firm said it had been purchased for $2,000 in 1910. He declined to tell the name of the owner, and the detectives did not learn how it had been lost.

The youth who said he had found it told the detectives he was Alfred Hayes of 228 East Fifty-sixth Street, a former bellboy in the Hotel Vanderbilt and also in the Hotel Devon. He was locked up.

Referee Named in Wendel Dipute.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 6.—Because Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope and Ella von E. Wendel, executrices of the will of their brother, John G. Wendel, known as the "millionaire hermit" of Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, objected to the bill of Burlock E. Rabell, counsel for the Wendel estate, Surrogate Sawyer today appointed Sydney A. Syme of Mount Vernon as referee. Mr. Syme will take testimony as to details of the claim of Mr. Rabell for $89,346.92 for his legal services to date.

SILVER TABERNACLE, $400.

Spanish Piece of 1740 Brings Top Price at Sale of Antique Treasures.

An old Spanish silver tabernacle with a bracket support, dated 1740, from Seville, No. 269 in the catalogue, brought the highest price in the sale of antique Spanish treasures, linens, laces, and brocades, at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Lorenz, agent, for $400. A pair of old silver candlesticks, Louis XV. period, No. 273, went to Seaman, agent, for $100; Mrs. Samuel Untermyer paid $120 for an old silver traye with a fine pierced gallery, with two handles, No. 289, by Christian Leo, 1734-77, Königsberg, and 55 for No. 290, an old Venetian silver lamp, Patau, Venice.

A pair of old silver hanging lamps, No. 291, went to Baumeister for $190. These were tulip shaped, seventeenth century, bought at Ronda, Spain, in 1900, and were formerly the property of the Marquis de Montizumaur. An eighteenth century Spanish silver cathedral lamp, No. 292, went to Herbert du Puy for $100. This was from the cathedral at Jaen, in the south of Spain.

An end of the seventeenth century Point de France Gros Point de Venise lace, No. 325, six yards long and four and a half inches wide, went to Lorenz for $300; a Point de Venise flounce, Meander pattern, seventeenth century, No. 326, went to George Chelsea for $110. There were three and a quarter yards, eight inches wide. A superb Gros Point de Venise panel, a yard long and six and five-eighths inches wide, No. 329, went to Lorenz for $200. An old Flemish lace flounce, No. 339, late seventeenth century, with a curious flower pattern, three and seven-eighths yards long and eight and a half inches wide, went to Bernet, agent, for $120. To Lorenz went No. 341, a Point de Milan flounce, seventeenth century, scroll design with birds, four yards and thirty-three inches, ten and a half inches wide, for $170. To the same buyer went No. 363, a fine old Venetian and Greek lace cover, sixteenth century, two yards and thirty-two inches by twenty-four inches, for $110.

The returns for the day were $6,665, and total to date, $10,639. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Poster Designs in Chelsea Gallery.

Modern poster designs form the second exhibition of the Chelsea Neighborhood Art Gallery, 296 Ninth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street. The exhibition is open from 3:30 to 6 and from 7:30 to 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, 3 to 5 P. M. until July 5. Leading posterd artists who are exhibiting are C. Bertram Hartman, George Bellows, William Zorach, Herbert E. Martinl, and Winold Reiss. There is a special division showing the work of Chelsea artists among whom are Ada Raab, K. S. Lamb, J. H. Ruff, S. M. Schofield, and L. Yarbrough. Bellows shows a gruesome "War—1914." Zorach has worked on the lines of Persian primative designs, and among other posters are Hartman's "Flamingo Girl," and "Stage of Pan." Changes in the exhibits are to be made monthly.

To Make Industrial Survey.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that the following members had been appointed on the committee to make an industrial survey for the guidance of the Board of Education in its extension of industrial education: Charles R. Richards, Chairman; John Martin, Thomas J. Carroll, Dr. William L. Ettinger, Miss Florence M. Marshall, Mrs. Mathilde C. Ford, Charles Delancey, Charles H. Verrill, William D. Baldwin, J. G. Normand, Emil J. Deering, John J. Munholland, and Mrs. Sidney C. Borg.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN B. OGDEN, 65 years old, retired, died yesterday at his home, 204 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, where he had lived almost all his lifetime. Mr. Ogden was descended on his mother's side from Revolutionary stock. His father was the founder of the firm of Russell, Irving & Co. of New Britain, Conn., dealers in builders' hardware, of which Mr. Ogden was a member until his retirement recently. He was one of the oldest members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and left a wife.

BARTHOLOMEW McDERMOTT, who died in the Post-Graduate Hospital, Manhattan, on Sunday, was 55 years old, and one of the largest dealers and retail mercial travelers in this city. Mr. McDermott was well known in Brooklyn for his gifts to charity, and was a prominent member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Holy Name Society of the Church of the Transfiguration, and of the Catholic Club of New York, the Hanover Club, the Seneca Club, Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and the Emerald Club. His wife, a son, and two daughters survive him. His home was at 595 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH TALLENT, for thirty-five years a resident of Elmhurst, L. I., died at his home here on Monday, aged 61 years.

Mrs. REBECCA DUDLEY ROOSEN, 72 years old, widow of Henry Berend Roosen, an importer in this city, died on Sunday at the home of her son, 105 Marlborough Road, Flatbush. She was a native of Devonshire, England, and was a daughter of the late Henry Dudley, an architect in Manattan. She is survived by two sons, Herman D. Roosen, who is President of the H. T. Roosen Printing Inks Company, and John W. Roosen of Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. IDA MARIE FINCKEN, widow of Albert H

GIANTS GRACEFULLY YIELD FIRST GAME TO THEIR NEW GUESTS, THE PITTSBURGH PIRATES

OLD HOME HOODOO BUSY WITH GIANTS

Pirates Are the Ones to Profit This Time by the Persistent Polo Grounds Jinx.

ANOTHER 3 TO 2 BEATING

Mamaux Pitches a Fine Article of Ball and Schultz Checks Ninth-Inning Rally of McGraw's Men.

Those unfortunate Giants played a good enough game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but they didn't win. Pittsburgh won by a score of 3 to 2. So the burning question naturally arises—"What's the use of playing a good game if you can't win?" The answer is, no use at all.

If the matter was put before a jury, it would bring in a verdict against Al Mamaux, the young Pirate pitcher, as being accessory before, during, and after the fact in the downfall of the Giants. Another young man whose behavior aroused suspicions that he was hand-in-glove with the guilty Mamaux was Joe Schultz, the Pirate third baseman.

This Schultz person is an out-and-out kill joy. In the ninth, when Fred Merkle dynamited a bullet-like grounder to third base which bade fair to tie the score, Schultz stuck his hand in the way and kept the terrific smash down to a measly single. Schultz wasn't sure that he had any hand left after he stopped the ball, but he had saved the game and appeared contented.

The Giants have proved conclusively since they came home that they can come nearer to winning a ball game and not do it than any other club on this well-known and popular foot-stool.

Mamaux allowed the Giants five hits, which were confined to three innings. In the other six innings the young Buccaneer's pitching was about as transparent as a San Lloyd puzzle.

The pirates in "Treasure Island" are fainthearted humanitarians compared with this Pittsburgh crew. Whenever a Giant player showed an inclination to do anything for his country, he had to walk the plank and was pushed overboard without as much as a hearing.

Contrary to the reports in the War Department on the statistics of civil war veterans Hans Wagner is still with the Pittsburghers. He didn't do much yesterday, but his mere presence in the game furnished an interesting study for archaeologists. Time and again Hans's grandchildren have begged and prayed him to give up baseball, but he simply won't do it. Wagner's ice-tong legs have been a feature of the scenery in the Pirate infield for twenty years, and he was quite an old fellow when he started. He is still a marvel, and his big score can squeeze a ball yet, but that the leather cracks under the strain.

Rube Benton wasn't hit very hard, but the Pittsburgh hitting was timely and effective. In the first, Carey singled and Johnston grounded out at first. McKechnie tossed Wagner out and then Hinchman jammed out a hit, which sent Carey home. New York balanced the score in the third, when McKechnie doubled, and Bill Rariden ripped a grounder to first, which brought McKechnie home and, if allowed to continue on its course, would have meant a great deal to the Giants, but Johnston made a great stop and retired the runner.

Pittsburgh went to the front in the fourth, when, with one out, Hinchman singled and scored when Schultz bounded a three-bagger off the left field wall. The Pirates proceeded to build up their lead in the sixth. Hinchman again singled, his third safe tap of the afternoon, and Schultz sacrificed. Baird sent a single to right centre, which scored Hinchman.

The hoodoo-pursued Giants proceeded to lay plans for an ambitious rally in the ninth, but fate used an obstructive foot instead of a helping hand, and kicked all hope sky-high. Roush walked and went to second on Doyle's single. Burns struck out, although Carey missed and Roush ran to third. Fletcher skied to right, and it looked like a hit. Roush started to go home, but had to go back when Hinchman made a good catch.

Merkle then whizzed his rasping grounder at Schultz, who took it life in his hands and got in front of it. Roush scored and Doyle went to third. Merkle stole second. It was now plainly up to Bill McKechnie, but the best that Bill could do was to roll to Vlox, who tossed him out gracefully at first.

In the seventh inning Merkle hit a high fly to deep left. Baird backed against the fence and made the catch, but his hand was jammed against the whisky sign by the impact of the ball and was so badly split that he had to leave the game. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	1	5	0
Wagner,ss	4	0	1	2	0
McGinnis,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Schultz,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Baird,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Barney,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Vlox,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Gibson,c	4	0	0	6	2
Mamaux,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	34	3	6	27	6

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Roush,rf	3	1	0	4	1
Doyle,2b	2	0	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	10	0
M'Ke'nie,3b	4	1	1	3	4
Rariden,c	4	0	1	7	1
Benton,p	2	0	0	0	3
aRobertson	1	0	1	0	0
Schauer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	5	27	14

a-Batted for Benton in eighth inning.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—McKechnie. Three-base hit—Schultz. Stolen bases—Vlox, Doyle, Merkle. Sacrifice hit—Schultz. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 8 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; off Schauer, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning; off Mamaux, 2 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, 2, (Kauff, Doyle.) Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Mamaux, 4. Wild pitch—Schauer. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

Columbia Ends Season with Quakers

Baseball on South Field for the Columbia University nine will end today with the last home game of the season. As usual, in the final game, the University of Pennsylvania will be the opposing team. For nearly a score of years these two teams have met in the annual Commencement Day game at Columbia.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 3; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
(Postponed, rain.)
Detroit, 3; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Postponed, wet grounds.)
Washington at Cleveland.
(Postponed, rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	25	15	.615
New York	22	18	.550
Philadelphia	23	19	.540
Chicago	22	24	.478
Cincinnati	22	25	.465
Pittsburgh	20	23	.465
Boston	19	22	.463
St. Louis	20	26	.435

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	27	18	.600
New York	24	17	.585
Washington	24	19	.558
Boston	23	21	.523
Detroit	22	23	.489
Chicago	19	23	.452
St. Louis	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	15	26	.366

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

CUBS BUSY WITH THE BAT.

Pound the Ball Merrily and Beat Champions with Ease.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Chicago Cubs were in a batting mood today. They drove two Philadelphia pitchers of the rubber in five innings and won the game 8 to 2. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McCart'y,2b	5	1	3	2	5
Sawilla,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Williams,cf	5	1	3	1	0
Mann,lf	2	1	1	3	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	3	1	0
Saier,1b	3	1	1	10	1
Archer,c	3	1	1	2	0
Fischer,c	2	0	0	4	0
Mulligan,ss	3	1	1	4	4
Vaughn,p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	34	8	14	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	2	0	0	5	3
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Stock,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	1	2
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
LuGerus,1b	3	0	2	5	0
Oeschger,p	1	0	0	0	2
Killifer,c	2	0	0	2	2
Burns,c	2	0	1	2	0
Rixey,p	0	0	0	0	2
Meyer,p	2	0	0	0	2
Oeschger,p	2	0	0	1	0
aByrne	1	0	0	0	0
bAlexander	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	27	17

a-Batted for Rixey in third inning.
b-Batted for Oeschger in ninth inning.
Error—Bancroft.

Chicago	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Williams, Mann, Zimmerman. Home run—Saier. Stolen base—Stock. Sacrifice flies—Zwilling, Mann, Whitted. Double plays—McCarthy, Mulligan, and Saier. (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; off Mayer, 1; off Oeschger, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 9 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Rixey, 7 hits, 3 runs in three innings; off Mayer, 4 hits, 3 runs in two innings; off Oeschger, 3 hits, 1 run in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Mulligan.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 6; by Mayer, 1; by Oeschger, 2. Wild pitch—Oeschger. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

BRAVES TOYS FOR SALLEE.

Boston Men Helpless Before the Cardinals' Star Pitcher.

BOSTON, June 6.—A batting rally by St. Louis in the sixth inning today netted two runs and a victory. The locals also rallied in their half of the inning, but could score only one run. Sallee held them practically helpless in all the other innings. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Besscher,lf	4	1	1	3	0
J. Smith,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Miller,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Hornsby,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Wilson,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Betzel,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Snyder,c	3	0	0	5	0
Gorham,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Sallee,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	30	2	6	27	10

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Egan,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Connolly,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Magee,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	12	0
J. C. Smith,lf					
3b	4	0	0	0	3
Patrick,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Tragesser,c	3	1	1	6	0
Rudolph,p	1	0	0	0	4
aOwen	1	0	0	0	0
bCollins	0	0	0	0	0
cCompton	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	4	27	14

a-Batted for Wilhoit in sixth.
b-Batted for Connolly in ninth.
c-Ran for Collins in ninth.
Error—Konetchy.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Besscher. Stolen bases—Jack Smith, Wilhoit, Collins. Sacrifice hit—Sallee. Sacrifice fly—Jack Smith. Double play—Maranville to Egan to Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; off Rudolph, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 6 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Sallee, 4 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Collins.) Struck out—By Sallee, 3; by Rudolph, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

DAUSS SHUTS OUT RED SOX.

Allows Only Three Hits and Detroit Downs Boston, 3 to 0.

DETROIT, June 6.—Dauss held Boston to three hits today and Detroit won 3 to 0. Until the ninth inning the world's champions did not get a man to second base, and only two reached first safely. In the final period, with two ou tand the bases full on two hits and a walk, Dauss struck out Walker. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	6	0
Veach,lf	3	1	0	0	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Young,2b	4	1	2	2	2
Stanage,c	3	0	0	8	0
Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	8

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hen'ksen,rf	4	0	0	1	0
McNally,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	7	0
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Janvrin,3b	3	0	0	2	0
Scott,ss	2	0	0	1	4
Thomas,c	3	0	0	5	0
Gregg,p	2	0	0	0	0
aShorten	1	0	1	0	0
bGardner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	24	6

a-Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
b-Batted for McNally in ninth inning.
Error—Hoblitzel.

Detroit	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen base—Cobb. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 4; off Dauss, 2. Earned runs—Off Gregg, 2. Struck out—By Gregg, 2; by Dauss, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand.

New York State League.

Elmira, 5; Syracuse, 1.
Albany, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 5.
Binghamton, 19; Utica, 2.
Scranton, 5; Troy, 1.

American Association.

Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 4.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 10; New Haven, 8 (1st game.)
Springfield, 10; New Haven, 4 (2d game.)
Bridgeport, 7; Hartford, 6.
Lynn, 2; New London, 1.
Worcester, 6; Lawrence, 1.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 6; Memphis, 5.
Mobile, 10; Little Rock, 4.

ROBINS STRENGTHEN HOLD ON TOP RUNG

Invading Reds Use Three Pitchers Without Avail, Superbas Winning, 7 to 4.

Base hits resounded to all corners of Ebbets Field yesterday on the initial 1916 appearance there of the Cincinnati Reds. The Brooklyn artillerymen proved the more effective in concentrating their fire, and won by a score of 7 to 4. The Robins solidified their hold on the lead by the victory, for both the Giants and Phillies lost. Big Jeff Pfeffer was hit in all but one of the nine innings, but he succeeded in keeping the hits sufficiently scattered to maintain the Robins' early advantage.

Herzog used three twirlers in the course of the game. Charley Mitchell, the southpaw who started the contest, was followed by Moseley and Schneider, but the game was over to all practical intents when Mitchell retired.

The fireworks started spouting in the first inning, when Jake Daubert made the circuit of the bases on a drive which was express from the home plate to the centre-field fence, making no stops whatever at intermediate points.

In the fifth session Hal Chase planked out a single. It was the eighteenth consecutive game in which he had made one or more safeties, the same being the best record any batsman has compiled this season.

Pfeffer helped his own cause materially with singles in the second and fourth cantos which were contributing factors in runmaking.

In the second inning Brooklyn made another brace of counters. Cutshaw opened hostilities with a double to right and went to third when O'Mara singled to the same place. Lumbering Chief Meyers beat out a slow roller to Louden and Cutshaw scored. Pfeffer brought O'Mara in from second with a one-base blow to left.

Cincinnati got one in the fourth on doubles by Griffith and Herzog, and Brooklyn retorted with two more in its half of the inning. Cutshaw singled, Groh then threw out O'Mara and Mitchell passed Meyers purposely, only to have Pfeffer single again to left, bringing in Cutshaw. Myers dropped a Texas leaguer over second, and Chief Meyers tallied.

Singles by Neale and Chase, a wild pitch on which Neale scored and Chase got to third, and a sacrifice fly by Griffith gave the Redlegs two more in the fifth, and in the eighth they made their final run when Herzog doubled for the second time and completed the round on Louden's single.

Moseley, who lasted only one inning, assumed the mound at the start of the fifth just in time to permit Zack Wheat to get a single after he had twice been fanned by Mitchell. Zack stole second, and with two out O'Mara singled to centre, another Brooklyn run registering. Moseley to Johnston, his pilfer of second, and a double by Wheat gave the Robins their last tally. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	9	0
Johnston,rf	4	1	0	4	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	2	1	4
O'Mara,ss	4	1	2	2	3
Meyers,c	2	1	1	3	0
Pfeffer,p	4	0	2	1	2
Total	33	7	12	27	8

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	5	0	2	1	3
Neale,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Chase,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Wingo,c	2	0	0	5	2
Griffith,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Herzog,ss	4	1	2	1	3
Louden,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	0
Moseley,p	0	0	0	0	0
aFisher	1	0	0	0	0
Schneider,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	11	24	11

a-Batted for Moseley in sixth inning.
Error—Wingo.

Brooklyn	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	..—	7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0—4	

Two-base hits—Griffith, Herzog, (2,) Louden, Wheat, Cutshaw. Home run—Daubert. Stolen bases—Wingo, Johnston, Wheat. Sacrifice flies—Griffith. Double plays—Groh, Louden and Mollwitz; O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Schneider, 1; off Pfeffer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 9 hits, 5 runs in four innings; off Moseley, 2 hits, 1 run in one inning; off Schneider, 1 hit, 1 run in three innings; off Pfeffer, 11 hits, 4 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Moseley, 1; by Schneider, 2; by Pfeffer, 2. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Passed ball—Meyers. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

STEVENS WINS CLOSE GAME.

Beats Rutgers Nine by a Score of 7 to 6.

Before the annual commencement crowd yesterday Stevens had Rutgers sewed up until the seventh inning, when four hits and a base on balls netted Rutgers four runs, tying the score, while in the same inning an error by Farley, catcher, gave Stevens a run and the game. The score:

STEVENS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tod,cf	4	1	1	1	1
Johnson,2b	3	1	0	3	4
Cotter,ss	2	8	2	0	2
Lenthe,c	4	1	2	8	1
Belloff,p	4	2	2	0	6
Struppman,p	0	0	0	0	0
Memory,3b	2	0	1	1	1
Webb,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Young,1b	3	1	0	8	0
Farris,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Total	29	7	6	27	15

RUTGERS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Summeral,lf	5	2	0	1	0
Becker,2b	5	0	0	2	1
Seiler,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Robeson,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Browning,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Durand,3b	4	1	0	1	1
Weller,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Farley,c	4	2	1	7	1
Wittpenn,p	3	0	1	1	0
Waterfield,p1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	7	24	9

Errors—Summeral, (2,) Weller, Farley, Cotter, Memory.

Left on bases—Rutgers, 7; Stevens, 8. Two-base hit—Cotter. First base on balls—Off Belloff, 2; off Wittpenn, 5. Struck out—By Belloff, 6; by Struppman, 2; by Wittpenn, 4; by Waterfield, 3. Umpire—Mr. Merity. Time of game—Two hours.

Marshall and Janowski Draw.

F. J. Marshall and D. Janowski of Paris contested the third game of their chess match at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday. The result was a draw after sixty-one moves. The score to date is: Marshall, 1; Janowski, 0; drawn, 2. The fourth game will be played at the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.—3	6	0
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2	8	1

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0—7	6	1
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3	7	3

AT TORONTO.
First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	.—5	9	1
Rochester	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0—1	8	2

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0—8	12	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	6	1

AT MONTREAL.
First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	.—8	7	0
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0—4	6	9

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	0—7	11	1
Montreal	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—6	13	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	22	11	.667
Newark	19	16	.543
Baltimore	18	18	.500
Richmond	17	17	.500
Montreal	16	18	.471
Buffalo	15	17	.469
Rochester	14	19	.424
Toronto	12	17	.414

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

College Baseball Games.

At Springfield, Mass.—Tufts, 4; Springfield, 0.
At Worcester, Mass.—Worcester Tech., 4; New Hampshire, 4. (Called by agreement.)
At Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury College, 16; Syracuse University, 4.

RICE HOLDS TIME TRIAL.

Pleased with Crew's Showing—Cornell and Penn Also on Course.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 6.—Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania rowed over the course today, the Blue and White 'Varsity making the best time. Coach Rice sent his three crews off for a time trial in the morning spin. The 'Varsity covered four miles and the other two went three miles. The time was not announced, but Rice's broad smile indicated that it was well under twenty minutes. The trial was rowed on an outgoing tide. The freshmen received a handicap of one length, but the junior eight had to start with the 'Varsity.

Stroke Leys lengthened out his stroke right at the start and for the first mile did not go over twenty-six. The shell, however, was driving through the water in great style. In the second mile the 'Varsity had a length on the junior eight, but the freshman eight made a fight of it. The 'Varsity had all but six feet of the length taken up when the freshmen were ordered to quit. In the last mile the 'Varsity raised its stroke to thirty-two and whizzed along in record time. Coach Rice showed he was pleased by the way stroke Leys held his crew together throughout the ordeal.

Cornell rowed over the course for the first time today, but did not row against time. In the afternoon Coach Courtney felt a little indisposed and remained at the quarters. Assistant Coach Hoyle took the two crews down to Blue Point for a paddle. Pennsylvania had two long paddles, no hard work being attempted because of yesterday's hard time trial.

ELI CREW SHIFTED TWICE.

Nickalls Tries Changes—Harvard Seating Remains the Same.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 6.—Yale's 'Varsity rowing squad had two shake-ups today in A boat. Miner was shifted from No. 5 to No. 7, exchanging places with Sturtevant. In B crew, Rockefeller was seated at No. 4, Gilfillan was taken from the substitute list and placed at No. 2, Harriman shifting from No. 2 to bow, and Newton being placed in the scrub boat.

This evening Harriman was jumped from bow in B boat to the same position in A boat, exchanging positions with Hadley. The Eli A crew rowed a mile upstream against the tide and with light wind in five minutes this afternoon.

Coach Guy Nickalls took an impromptu bath this noon while attempting to shoo away a big buck deer that was swimming across the Thames River. Nickalls was in a pair-oar with Assistant Coach Abbott and, losing his balance, fell overboard. It was a mix and muck race between the head coach and deer as to which would reach the Montville shore first. The coach won by a close margin.

Harvard's 'Varsity crews had no changes today, Coach Herrick trying the men in the same order that they rowed Monday afternoon. The 'Varsity crew rowed the full four miles down stream at 6:30 o'clock this evening, but no time was given out. Coach Herrick is well provided with speed launches, another new one being added today, making a total of four.

FIX DETAILS FOR CRUISE.

Further Plans Made for Yacht Cruising and Race Week.

Further details for the yacht cruising and race week to begin on Saturday, June 24, were arranged at an informal luncheon given at the Bankers' Club yesterday by Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the organization which has been instrumental in arranging the event.

The yachts will rendezvous at the anchorage of the Seawanhaka Club at Oyster Bay on Saturday, June 24, at the conclusion of the annual regatta of that club. There will be an entertainment for the visiting yachtsmen that evening at the Seawanhaka clubhouse. On Sunday divine services will be held on Robert E. Tod's schooner yacht Katoura.

Monday morning the fleet will start on the first race of the cruise from Oyster Bay to Greenwich, Conn., with Commodore Smith of the Seawanhaka in command of the combined fleet. At the conclusion of the day's run the command will be turned over to Commodore William H. Childs of the Indian Harbor Club, who will be in command until the fleet reaches the next port, the command being turned over in succession to the senior flag officer of each club at which the fleet anchors. The cruise will formally disband with "colors" on Saturday, July 1, at the anchorage of the Manhasset Bay Club.

All of the racing yachts of the New York Yacht Club's fleet, including the new forty-footers, the older fifty-footers, and the still older thirty-footers which are in commission, will take part in the cruise. An invitation is also to be extended to all yachts of suitable size to undertake a week's racing and cruising, which sail on Long Island Sound waters, to participate in both the racing and cruise. This will make it the largest fleet ever assembled for an event of this kind, as the cruisers and racers will also include a fleet of about fifty power boats, which make their first appearance in a joint racing week, with special prizes for the cruisers and express cruisers of boats of this type.

URGES MORE TRACK HONORS

Yale Athlete Thinks That Third Men Should Receive the "Y."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—Marked differences of opinion prevail here anent the suggested award of the college letter to winners of third place in events in the Yale-Harvard track meet. Many of the students feel that the prestige of the insigne would be lowered by increasing the number of awards of the coveted "Y." The opposite attitude is well expressed in The Yale News by a member of the track team, who writes in part as follows:

"There is undoubtedly much truth in the theory existing that Yale will never win the intercollegiates unless she gets more men out for the team. How can we get 200 men out, as does Cornell, if we don't give at least three men chances for their letter? Will a man come out for track and work for six months when he knows there are two men better than he in his event? How many meets have been won between Yale and Harvard by third places? Most of them, of course. A man who gets a point for Yale is an integral part of the team and deserves his letter more than a man who gets in a game for a few moments. * * *

"Yale is the only college in the United States giving fewer letters for track than for other sports.

"Rumor has it that the crew men are the opponents of granting these letters. Why not remember last two years ago, after five years of disastrous crew racing Yale won from Harvard by four inches. How did the student body feel? They would give them anything they asked, and crew made its demand of letters to be given to seniors and second-year men on the second boat. Did any one doubt that they deserved it? No, certainly not, but now comes a year when after a semi-disastrous season crew is to give out nine letters to first boat and at least seven to second boat men, a total of sixteen.

"The track team likewise comes after a championship season and asks for letters for six men, as two of the eight men have won theirs. Are the student body behind the team? We've given Yale what looks like the only major championship this year. Put us on an equality with other track teams and Yale will win intercollegiates."

WITHERS STAKE IS CAPTURED BY SPUR

Butler's Colt Wins Classic Fixture, but Jockey Is Set Down for Foul Riding.

James Butler's Spur added The Withers, one of the oldest three-year-old stakes in this part of the country, to the long list of turf victories which have been won by the owner of the white and cherry colors at Belmont Park yesterday. Foxhall P. Keene's Churchill was second and the favorite, Friar Rock, winner of the Suburban, third, with Haynes up.

With the forty-first running of The Withers as the attraction, one of the largest midweek crowds of the meeting attended the Westchester Racing Association's course. Last year the event was won by The Finn. The prize this year was worth $3,500, which is more than the Suburban.

Spur's victory will long be discussed among horsemen. It was rumored on Monday that the colt had been cut down while exercising and would not run; then reports floated around that the son of King James was ill and had been scratched. Consequently no end of surprise was expressed when Spur, with Loftus up, paraded past the judges' stand.

Although Spur won with three-quarters of a length to spare, the result was not a clean-cut victory. The whole trouble was with

MRS. RAYMOND PLAYS EXCELLENT TENNIS

NEW YORK WOMEN LEAD ON COURTS

Five West Side Players Reach Fourth Round in National Tennis Tourney.

MRS. RAYMOND WINS TWICE

Miss Florence Ballin and William Tilden, 2d, Beat Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 6.—Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia are the quartet of cities with players still in the competition for the national singles tennis championship as a result of the matches played today at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martin's. Of all the aspirants for titular honors, Mrs. Edward Raymond of the West Side Tennis Club made a particularly brilliant showing.

Mrs. Raymond, who as Miss Helen Homans, won the national championship in 1906, advanced to the fourth round of the singles when she won two splendid victories. In the second round she defeated Mrs. C. W. Adams of the Huntington Valley Country Club in two straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, and in the third round she won from Miss Miriam Steever, Chicago, also in two sets, 6—3, 6—4.

The fashionable gallery which attended the matches saw plenty of fast tennis, and Mrs. Raymond's exhibition was high class, for she displayed lots of her old-time form. In reaching the fourth round she shared honors so far as progress goes with Miss Phyllis Walsh of the Philadelphia Country Club.

The weather favored tennis in every particular. It was cool, the clouds hiding the hot sun, and the courts and other arrangements for the tournament were ideal.

Of the fourteen players still remaining in the tournament the local contingent, which is hardly strong enough to last as long as the tennis fans in this section would hope for, numbers four. The West Side Club of New York has five, and that section may claim still another in Mrs. Barger-Wallach, who entered from Newport Casino. The Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, has three players in the singles, and the other one to make up the total is Miss Susanne White of Baltimore, the lone representative from the Oriole city.

West Side of New York again looms up strongly with a field of clever players, who made good again today. Mrs. Edward Raymond leads the New York set in the singles, with Mrs. Robert A. Pope, who defeated Miss Sarah Neilson, Merion Cricket Club, in a brilliant three-set match, 6—2, 9—11, and 6—3; Miss Edith Handy, Staten Island, who won from Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer, Huntingdon Valley; Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Miss Margarete H. Taylor, and Mrs. John R. Hall.

Play started in the women's doubles, and there were many interesting matches. The best of the afternoon resulted in a victory for the local pair, Miss Mary D. Thayer and Miss Sarah Myers, the Merion Cricket Club team, who won from Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Miriam Steever, the former from New York and the latter from Chicago, in two out of three sets. The scores were 2—6, 6—0, 6—4.

In the mixed doubles the first match posted showed a victory for Miss Elsa Reath and Albert E. Kennedy, Jr., over Miss Charlotte Chesten and Devereaux Josephs. The Merion team won over their Cricket Club opponents, 6—2, 6—1. The best match in the mixed doubles and the exhibition played on Court 1 was between Miss Florence A. Ballin and William T. Tilden 2d and Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle. It was a slashing display of championship tennis between Tilden and Biddle, and it took three hard-fought sets before the former team won the honors, the score being 7—9, 6—4, 6—2. The summaries:

Singles.—First Round—Miss Edith Handy, Staten Island, defeated Miss Currie, New York, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer, Huntingdon Valley, defeated Miss Gertrude Rehnlander, Huntingdon Valley, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston, defeated Miss E. C. Hensel, Merion C. C., 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round—Miss Alice Patterson, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Miss Margaret Moes, Chevy Chase, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Evelyn Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, New York, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Miriam Steever, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Clement R. Wainwright, Philadelphia C. C., 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. Edward Raymond, New York, defeated Mrs. C. W. Adams, Huntingdon Valley, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, defeated Miss M. E. Wilcox, Merion C. C., 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, defeated Mrs. Robert Herold, Belfield, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Clara Chase, Merion, won from Miss Kitty Brinton, Overbrook, by default; Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia Country Club, won from Miss Eleanor Freedley, Morristown, by default; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Miss Hannah P. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Margaretta Taylor, New York, won from Miss May B. Snyder, Pittsburgh, by default; Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Ina Kissel, Morristown, N. J., 6—4, 6—1; Miss Mary Merrick, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Alice M. Hawkins, Germantown Cricket Club, 6—4, 8—6; Mrs. John R. Hall, New York, defeated Miss Dorothy Disston, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Edith Handy, Staten Island, defeated Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer, Huntingdon Valley, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Susanne White, Baltimore, defeated Miss Alice C. Drake, St. Paul, Minn., 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Robert A. Pope, New York, defeated Miss Sarah Neilson, Merion, 6—2, 9—11, 6—3.

Third Round.—Mrs. Edward Raymond, New York, defeated Miss Miriam Steever, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Phyllis Walsh, Merion, defeated Miss Clara Chase, Merion, 6—2, 6—0.

Doubles—First Round.—Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer and Mrs. William P. Newhall defeated Miss Clara Chase and Miss Margaret Moes, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Eleanora R. Sears defeated Mrs. Isaac Schlichter, Jr., and Miss Phyllis Walsh, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Katherine Force and Miss Elizabeth Porter defeated Mrs. John R. Hall and Mrs. C. R. Wainwright, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Ina A. Kissel and Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Miss E. C. Hensel and Miss Sarah Neilson, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Dorothy Disston and Miss Susanne White defeated Mrs. C. W. Adams and Miss Adele H. Hall, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. E. Raymond defeated Miss Currie and Edith White, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Emily Kennedy and Miss Elsa Reath defeated Miss Hilda Williams and Miss Alice Blake, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Margaretta H. Taylor and Mrs. Erskine Smith defeated Miss Helena Robinson and Miss Helena Martin, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Mary K. Stair and Miss Mildred Willard defeated Mrs. J. F. Betz, 3d, and Miss Sophie Norris, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Miss Gertrude Beale and Miss Elizabeth Henry, 6—2, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Rawson Wood and Wallace F. Johnson defeated Miss Margaretta Taylor and J. R. Rowland, 6—4, 6—0; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey and Jos. Carpenter, jr., defeated Miss A. von Bernuth and H. B. Endicott, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Sarah Myers and Allen Evans, Jr., defeated Miss Mary Thayer and Joseph T. Thayer, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated Miss Violet Gratz and O. H. Baird, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Florence Ballin and W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and Craig Biddle, 7—9, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Marion Crawford and R. W. Taylor, Jr., defeated Miss Elizabeth Force and Herbert Rafetto, 7—5, 6—2; Miss Edith Handy and F. S. Osburn defeated Miss Mildred Willard and Randolph Faires, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Sarah Neilson and R. M. Edwards defeated Miss Carey Porter and Edmund Thayer, by default; Miss Ina A. Kissel and J. J. Armstrong defeated Mrs. William Pouch and William Pouch, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Catherine Force and H. V. Johns defeated Miss Hilda Williams and C. B. Jennings, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; Miss Eleanora Sears and Willis E. Davis defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh and Stewart Clarke by default; Miss Susanne White and Roland Evans, Jr., defeated Miss Elizabeth Fox and L. C. Wistar, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Dorothy Disston and A. D. Thayer defeated Miss Curry and John A. Brown, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Reath and A. E. Kennedy, Jr., defeated Miss Charlotte Chesten and Devereaux Josephs, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Florence Sheldon and P. B. Hague defeated Mrs. C. R. Wainwright and Paul Gibbons, 6—0, 7—5; Miss Carrie Tallman and C. E. Pfass defeated Miss Matilda Richardson and C. N. Taylor, 6—2, 6—2.

INMAN AND MAHAN WIN.

Down Voshell and Baggs in Straight Sets at Westchester.

Fred C. Inman and Lyle E. Mahan won the Westchester doubles event at the annual invitation tournament of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday afternoon, when they defeated S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

It was the steadiness of the victors which gave them the honors. The opposing pair was inclined to be wild, and Inman and Mahan took advantage of this. Baggs was the chief offender, being drawn into many errors, particularly in the last set. Voshell played some good tennis, but he was not so trustworthy in his stroking as either of his opponents.

The combination of Inman and Mahan made an effective team. With Mahan a strong net player and Inman a formidable contestant either at the net or in deep court, it was a powerful combination which faced Voshell and Baggs, and the hope of eventual success must have been low in their hearts. In combination work the winners showed superior ability, and their victory was well merited by the actual play.

In the first set each team won on its service for four games, and there was an almost equal distribution of the points. Inman won the fifth game on his service. Then came the first break in the struggle. It was the turn of Baggs to serve the next game, and he was unable to gain the upper hand, Inman and Mahan breaking through by aggressive play at the net, which smothered the passing shots of their opponents. A deuce game followed, but Mahan pulled out his service by 5—3 on points, and two games later the set was won.

In an effort to gain steadiness Baggs and Voshell let up on their speed in the following sets, but the change of tactics availed little. In fact, there is an impression that it would have been better had they held to the severe game. The comparatively soft play was something in which Inman and Mahan revelled. By playing soft Voshell and Baggs sacrificed opportunities for swift passing strokes, or rather attempts at such, and left themselves open to sharp returns that placed them for the most part on the defensive. In the last set Baggs was continually driving out. Nearly one-half of the points for Inman and Mahan were contributed by his errors.

When the second set started the winners of the match caught a stride that carried them on an early advantage. After losing the first game, they ran off three in a row. It was Voshell who was broken through in this set, the third game being taken from his service. Thereafter each of the teams won on service, Mahan clinching the set by securing a love game.

The concluding set furnished a hard-fought encounter, the points scored by the teams lacking one of being equal. The unsteady play by Baggs made itself most strongly felt at this point, and in the critical moments, when an ace meant winning or losing a game, he was prone to be wild.

The summary:

Singles.—First Round—Watson M. Washburn won from E. Pearson by default; G. A. L. Dionne won from C. A. Major by default; E. W. Peaslee defeated H. Homans, 6—1, 6—2; E. H. Whitney defeated S. W. Merriew, 6—1, 6—7, 7—5; R. Pell won from J. E. Myrick by default; R. Stevens won from H. N. Rawlins by default; J. S. O'Neale defeated H. S. Parker, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Fred C. Inman and Lyle E. Mahan vs. S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs.

FIRST SET.

Inman and Mahan....	4	1	4	3	4	4	5	1	4	—30—4
Voshell and Baggs....	2	4	1	5	1	1	3	4	1	—22—3

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Inman	3	6	6	0	0		
Mahan	2	5	6	0	0	1	
Baggs	3	6	3	0	0	0	
Voshell	6	4	2	0	0	1	

SECOND SET.

Inman and Mahan..	1	4	4	2	4	0	5	2	4	—30—4	
Voshell and Baggs..	4	0	2	1	4	1	4	3	4	0—23—4	

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Inman	3	7	3	0	0		
Mahan	3	3	5	1	1		
Baggs	4	5	2	0	0		
Voshell	6	4	4	0	0		

THIRD SET.

Inman and Mahan..	0	4	1	5	4	4	1	5	5	4	—33—6
Voshell and Baggs..	4	1	4	3	2	2	4	7	3	2	—32—4

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Inman	5	6	5	0	0	0	
Mahan	7	7	7	0	0	0	
Baggs	4	12	4	0	0	0	
Voshell	4	1	3	0	0	0	

TENNIS PLAYERS DEFAULT.

Many Fail to Appear in Amaskassin Club's Tourney.

There was a shower of defaults in the annual tennis tournament of the Amaskassin Club of Yonkers yesterday. Almost no first round matches were actually played, default after default being charged against entrants. This applies especially to the men's singles event, but in the women's singles, which began in the afternoon, there was also a considerable sprinkling of defaults. However, even with a large number of players out of the event by such means there is still left a goodly array of talent to fight it out in the following rounds.

Two players advanced to the fourth round. In the upper half of the draw Henry Bassford earned his third round bracket by scoring victories over J. D. Ewing and F. P. Fuller, while in the lower half R. L. James came through by the defeat of Marshall Peabody. Allan Behr reached the third round when he defeated G. F. Burr.

In the women's singles event Miss Marie Wagner, the winner of last season's event, met with little opposition in reaching the semi-final round. The others who came through to semi-final brackets are Miss Helene Pollak, Miss Josephine Martin, and Miss Margaret Grove. The latter will play Miss Wagner. The summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—J. D. Ewing won from J. J. Brinkerhoff, by default; H. H. Bassford won from R. L. Boggs, by default; S. Devitt won from E. M. Behar, by default; J. W. Fox won from L. Schlesinger, by default; H. H. Swain won from Powell, by default; J. S. O'Neale won from D. W. Noyes, by default; King Smith won from Elliott Binzen, by default; Ingo Hartman won from E. Belknap, by default; R. Dolman won from H. Harris, by default; G. A. Walker, jr., defeated W. C. Holdman, 11—9, 3—6, 6—3; J. C. Ten Eyck won from F. H. Davis, by default; K. B. Smith won from F. H. Blake, by default; M. Peabody won from J. H. Steinkampf, by default; Dr. Rosenbaum won from W. S. Langford, by default; E. E. Jones won from C. Scott, by default; E. G. Littell defeated A. L. Littlefield, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round.—H. Bassford defeated J. D. Ewing, 6—3, 6—2; E. M. Behar defeated J. W. Fox, 6—4, 6—4; R. Fulton defeated M. H. McGuire, 6—2, 6—1; King Smith defeated Ingo Hartman, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1; R. Dolman defeated P. Goold, 6—3, 8—6; L. H. Croley defeated G. A. Walker, jr., 6—4, 11—9; J. C. Ten Eyck won from K. B. Smith by default; Allan Behr defeated G. F. Burr, 6—3, 6—1; M. Peabody defeated J. A. Bever, 6—3, 6—4; E. G. Little defeated H. F. Atherton, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round.—H. Bassford defeated F. P. Fuller, 6—1, 6—2; R. L. James defeated M. Peabody, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Josephine Martin won from Mrs. C. L. Marcus by default; Miss Marie Seabury won from Mrs. S. J. Strauss by default; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss E. Howe, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Delia Torre defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round—Mrs. A. Humphries won from Miss R. Whiteside, by default; Miss Helene Pollak won from Mrs. C. G. Parsons, by default; Mrs. G. B. Hirsch defeated Miss T. Blum, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Josephine Martin defeated Miss Marie Seabury, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Delia Torre, 6—0, 6—4; Mrs. S. Frankel won from Miss Adele Cragin, by default; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. L. E. Mahan, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Amy Harper defeated Mrs. Warring, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round—Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. A. Humphries, 2—6, 6—0, 7—5; Miss Josephine Martin defeated Miss Marie Seabury, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. S. Frankel, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Amy Harper, 6—4, 6—1.

STURDY GOLF PUTS MRS. GAVIN AHEAD

English Player Assumes Lead in Second Day's Play for Women's Eastern Title.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 6.—The English golfer, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, playing under the colors of the Cherry Valley Club, took the lead in the Eastern women's golf championship tournament at the Essex County Club today. In the second 18 holes of the 54-hole competition in medal play she made a score of 86, duplicating Miss Harriet Curtis's card of yesterday's first round and thus brought her total to 176 for the two days' play. Miss Curtis took 93 for her inward and outward journeys, her total being 179. Miss Marion Hollins of West Brook, L. I., and Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, both of whom completed the first 18 holes in 93 yesterday, today improved their game by five strokes and remain in a tie for third place with a two days' total of 181.

Mrs. Gavin had two 43s today. Her best shot was made at the eighteenth hole, where she made a perfect 220-yard drive and pitched to within a few feet of the green, finally holding out in four.

Miss Vera Ramsay of Salem, who had a 92 on Monday, made the same score for the second 18 holes, her total being 184. She has a lead of seven strokes over Mrs. C. F. Fox of Huntingdon Valley, whose score is 191, with 95 yesterday and 96 today. Mrs. Fox in turn has a seven-stroke lead over the seventh ranking player, Miss M. Caverly of Philadelphia, whose card was 199 today, her total being 198. These were the only players whose scores were under 200 for the 36 holes.

Mrs. Barlow, who made the round with Miss Gavin, found it just beyond her powers to keep up with the British player on the long game. She was two strokes worse than Mrs. Gavin at the turn and finished the same margin in the rear.

Miss Marion Hollins of New York showed some very remarkable wooden shots and irons in producing her card of 88. She and Mrs. Fox played together, and one of the features of the day's play was their half in four at the tenth hole, a much bunkered proposition, which has proved one of the hardest for the women players.

That Miss Curtis failed to hold her lead today was not due so much to bad play as to inferior work on the greens. Miss Ramsay also had an off day in putting. On five greens she took three putts and missed many opportunities to keep her score low by failing on six and eight foot putts. The card of Miss Ann Nason of the Country Club was 98 today, 19 strokes better than her score for the first 18 holes.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Women's Golf Association, held at the Essex County Clubhouse, Miss F. C. Osgood of Boston was re-elected President; Mrs. Myra Paterson, New York, Vice President; Miss Florence McNeeley, Philadelphia, Treasurer, and Mrs. L. Swift, New York, Secretary. Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Miss F. C. Griscom, Mrs. W. B. Hilles, Philadelphia; Miss G. M. Bishop, Miss Marion Hollins, New York, and Miss H. S. Curtis of Boston, with the above named officers, form the Executive Committee.

The summaries for the two days' play:

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Cherry Valley, N. Y., 90, 86—176; Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex, 86, 93—179; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket, 93, 88—181; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 93, 88—181; Miss Vera Ramsay, Salem, 92, 92—184; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley, 95, 96—191; Miss M. Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket, 99, 100—198; Mrs. C. S. Nossin, Lenox, 105, 94—199; Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn, 100, 101—201; Mrs. G. S. Munson, Merion, 103, 98—201; Mrs. G. W. Roope, Braeburn, 104, 99—203; Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia Cricket, 107, 100—207; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood, 105, 103—208; Miss E. T. Chandler, Huntington Valley, 102, 107—209; Miss Ruth Hichborn, Lexington, 104, 105—209; Mrs. Milton Heard, Philmont, 104, 107—211; Miss A. Roberson, Knollwood, 105, 107—212; Miss Florence McNeeley, Merion, 107, 106—213; Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, 110, 103—213; Miss E. Stevens, Essex, 110, 103—213; Miss E. Pickhardt, 104, 110—214; Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, 109, 105—214; Miss Ann Nason, Country, 117, 98—215; Miss F. D. McCarthy, Woodland, 113, 103—216; Miss E. G. Hood, Philadelphia Cricket, 111, 106—217; Miss Alice Sargent, Country, 117, 101—218; Mrs. E. W. Daley, Oakley, 111, 108—219; Miss G. Pickhardt, Englewood, 114, 110—224; Mrs. F. Bradley, Huntingdon Valley, 114, 111—225; Miss M. D. Pierce, Chestnut Hill, 117, 109—226; Miss M. Tomas, Essex, 120, 116—236; Mrs. E. P. Whitney, Hoosic Whistick, 120, 121—241; Mrs. G. A. Lyon, Country, 127, 116—243; Miss N. Denegre, Essex, 117, 126—243; Miss M. K. Carey, Chestnut Hill, 125, 119—244; Mrs. Philip Dexter, Essex, 128, 117—245; Miss Edith Fitz, Essex, 128, 118—246.

FEW TENNIS STARS ENTER.

Church, Throckmorton, and Shafer Leaders in Jersey Title Play.

Whether or no the annual tournament to decide the tennis championship of New Jersey is losing some of its lustre as an annual fixture may occasion much discussion pro and con. However, the competition of this year, which opened yesterday on the courts of the Morristown Field Club, seems to give reason for such a thought. There are only three of the prominent players entered—George M. Church, Harold A. Throckmorton, and G. Carleton Shafer—and only two of them named in the first-ranking division. The entry list is not large, and, to deplete it to lesser proportions, a number of defaults were recorded in the two rounds which were played late in the afternoon.

Two players advanced to the fourth round—C. L. Manchee and L. Cooper. The former won his way to this bracket by reason of a first round bye and two victories, one over N. Carothers in the second round, at 6—1, 6—3, and the other over C. L. Russell, at 6—3, 8—6, 6—1. This was the only three-set match of the competition. Cooper also played two matches, defeating R. W. H. Campbell, 6—4, 9—7, and T. O. Gavett, 6—4, 6—0.

Of the leading lights in the event Shafer and Church were the two who played yesterday. Shafer had no difficulty in scoring a victory over L. W. Knox, his reverse-twist service being puzzling to his opponent. Church met Herbert Gardner in the first round, and, while he won at 6—2, 6—0, the contest held many interesting moments. Gardner, who has not played much tennis in the last three years, forced a closer contest than the score indicates, a number of deuce games being fought out, usually going to the credit of Church.

During some of the early games Gardner showed a proficient forehand drive on cut-back shots, and it was that a clean pass was scored against the former Princetonian. Gardner, however, was endowed with a high degree of wildness, and this proved fatal to his effectiveness. Church did not seem to let himself out. He seldom followed his service to the net—in fact, he did little work at the barrier, being content to stand near the base line and drive the ball back until his opponent made an error. The summary:

Singles.—First Round—C. A. Browne won from Leon Freeman, by default; N. Gordon defeated Carl Naumann, 6—2, 6—3; R. Bennett won from O. H. Hinck, by default; F. D. Powers won by default; G. M. Church defeated Herbert Gardner, 6—2, 6—1; C. A. Carpenter won from Gregory Russell, by default; J. Wheelwright defeated Harry Grove, 7—5, 6—0; E. P. Larned won from Alan McLean by default; H. W. Holbrook won from Alrick H. Man, jr., by default; C. Bragow defeated C. S. Dean, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—George Hayden defeated S. Emery, 6—2, 6—3; G. Carleton Shafer defeated L. W. Knox, 6—1, 6—1; C. L. Russell won from L. Schlesinger, by default; Harold Throckmorton won by default; H. W. Holbrook defeated N. Gordon, 6—1, 6—3; G. M. Church defeated R. A. Wester, 6—2, 6—0; J. Wheelwright defeated E. P. Larned, 7—5, 6—3; H. N. Baich won from Herbert Harris, by default; T. O. Gavett won from C. C. Chambers, by default; L. Cooper defeated R. W. H. Campbell, 6—4, 9—7; R. Bennett defeated F. D. Powers, 6—3, 6—2; E. W. Peaslee won by default; C. A. Major won from F. Waller, by default.

Third Round.—S. L. Manchee defeated C. L. Russell, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1; L. Cooper defeated T. O. Gavett, 6—4, 6—0.

DOWLING LEADS ON LINKS.

Has Two-Hole Margin in First Half of Golf Match with McLean.

Jack Dowling, the diminutive professional at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, invaded the bailiwick of George McLean at Dunwoodie yesterday, and when thirty-six holes of golf had been played, the Scarsdale pro had a lead of two holes for the $500 purse that goes to the winner of the seventy-two-hole home-and-home match. Hostilities will be resumed and concluded today at Scarsdale, and if Dowling continues at his gait of yesterday McLean will have to hole at least half of the eight short putts he missed yesterday to put a lien on the purse.

McLean is invincible at Dunwoodie, but Dowling was either ignorant of this or he forgot it, and with a 76 in the morning, two strokes under McLean, and a 72 in the afternoon, one stroke under his opponent, he shocked and surprised the rabid Dunwoodie adherents who were urging on the favorite son.

McLean won the first hole by laying Dowling a perfect stymie on the lip of the cup. A tree laid the Dunwoodie player an imperfect stymie on the second, and the match was squared. A too ambitious second shot put McLean 1 down at the fourth, but he brought things all even again when Dowling cut too many dandelions before he hit his ball near the seventh green. The Scarsdale pro held a lead of one hole at the turn.

A tee shot within two feet of the pin gave McLean the tenth hole with a 2, and Dowling's wildness on the eleventh and the fourteenth aided the home pro in taking the lead at 1 up. McLean's heart was touched at the sight of Dowling trudging over the mountainous Dunwoodie course with spiked shoes three sizes too large for him, so he kindly presented him with three holes in succession by means of a trapped approach on the sixteenth and three putts on the seventeenth and eighteenth greens, finishing 1 down for the round.

The first half of the afternoon round was monotonous in its perfection. Both golfers were 35 to the turn, with Dowling still 1 up. They were all square on the thirteenth green, but Dowling took the next three. The seventeenth was halved, and McLean, winning the eighteenth, finished 2 down. The cards:

Morning Round—

Dowling, out.....	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	—36
McLean, out.....	4	6	4	7	3	4	3	4	4	—39
Dowling, in.....	3	5	5	3	6	4	4	5	5	—40—76
McLean, in.....	2	4	5	3	4	4	5	6	6	—39—78

Afternoon Round—

Dowling, out.....	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	—35
McLean, out.....	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	—35
Dowling, in.....	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	—37—72
McLean, in.....	3	3	5	2	5	5	6	4	5	—38—73

New Rochelle Tennis Tournament.

The annual open tournament of the New Rochelle Tennis Club will begin on Saturday, June 17, and continue in the early days of the following week. The competition is under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and includes men's singles, men's doubles, women's singles and women's doubles. The Quaker Ridge championship Cup will reward the efforts of the winner in the men's singles. This trophy has been won twice each by V. B. Ward and M. I. L. Galvao, and once each by B. M. Phillips and W. S. Andrews. It must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, for permanent possession. Mr. Ward is the present holder.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Liverpool, June 5.
SS Monviso, at Palermo, May 27.
SS Badagri, at Sierra Leone, May 30.
SS Jarvis, at Bordeaux, June 1.
SS Oreland, at St. Nazaire, June 1.
SS Pythia, at Birkenhead, June 5.
SS Staro, at Teneriffe, June 5.
SS Indian, at London, June 5.
SS Anglo-Mexican, at Bordeaux, June 2.
SS Santa Catalina, at Valparaiso, June 4.
SS Ant Cassar, at Malta, June 5.
SS Corinthia, at Gibraltar, June 3.
SS Tropea, at Havre, June 2.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, June 6.
SS Poeldyk, at Cateta Coloso, June 5.
SS Dunclutha, at Vladivostok, May 31.
SS Kimross, at Auckland, June 2.
SS Majoren, at Liverpool, June 6.
SS Queen Margaret, at Liverpool, June 6.

Sailed.

SS Moreni, from Copenhagen, May 28.
SS Tanafjord, from Bergen, June 2.
SS Siddons, from Glasgow, June 5.
U. S. Transport Kilpatrick, from Colon, June 6.
SS Pastores, from Colon, June 6.
SS Coya, from Panama, June 5.
SS Bolton Castle, from Panama, June 6.
SS Walter D. Noyes, from Rio Grande do Sul, June 5.
SS Californian, from Buenos Aires, June 5.

Passed.

SS Regina d'Italia, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Montevideo....June 7
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Celtic.....June 7
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Giuseppi Verdi.....June 8
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—SS Hellig Olav.....June 8
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M.—SS Cretic.....June 9
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Duca degli Abruzzi.....June 10
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—SS New York.....June 10
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—SS Knut Hamsun.....June 10
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Bassam.....June 10
France, Roumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Philippine Islands, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Rochambeau.....June 10

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 10, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 10, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 19, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 10, SS Bassam.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 8, SS HelligOlav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 8, SS Hellig Olav, and at 8:30 A. M. June 10, SS Knut Hamsun.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 8, SS Giuseppi Verdi; at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic, and at 7:30 A. M. June 10, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 29; Shanghai, May 12; Kobe, May 17, and Yokohama, May 18—which arrived per steamer Mexico, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 3, and mails dated Sydney, May 11; Melbourne, May 11; Wellington, May 15, and Auckland, May 16, which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 3, and mails dated Manila, May 15; Hongkong, May 17; Shanghai, May 19, and Yokohama, May 25, which arrived per steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 3. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, June 8.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:24|Sun sets..7:24|Moon sets..11:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:05	12:00	6:02	6:06
Governors Island	12:15	12:00	6:39	6:46
Hell Gate	1:37	2:21	8:20	8:27

Arrived—Tuesday, June 6.

SS Constantinos II., Rotterdam, May 18.
SS Corning, Stockholm, May 19.
SS City of Mexico, Cardenas, May 23.
SS Gamma, Amsterdam, May 13.
SS Hellenic, Baltimore, June 4.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, May 29.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, June 3.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, May 31.
SS Ulrick Holm, Gibara, May 27.
SS Beachey Head, Gibraltar, May 24.
SS Amazonia, Liverpool, May 23.
SS Vigo, Middlesboro, May 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New Sweden	Kirkwall	May 17
Camino	Havre	May 19
Exford	Bordeaux	May 17
Strathord	Havre	May 20
Agios Georgios	Oran	May 19
Lillie	Swansea	May 18
Veneiro	Palermo	May 17
Adda	Palermo	May 16
Lord Erne	Havre	May 23
Maramki	Kirkwall	May 22
Vasari	Liverpool	May 24
Rance	Bordeaux	May 27
Panama	Cristobal	June 1
Thule	Cardiff	May 24
Bowden	Jamaica	June 2
May

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Pierce vs Hudson & Manhattan RR.
Miller vs Harling.
Cohen vs Lowe.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller vs Friedenberg.
Brewster vs Seabright Land & Const Co.
Henry vs Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Gilbert vs Mutual Chem Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room No. 5, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Brit & So Am Nav Co (SS Melderskin. vs
Hurley (Tug Wm A Jamison.
Rodgers vs Benedict.
Murray Lighterage Co vs Ferryboat Pierrepont.
Pendleton (Tug C Gallagher.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room No. 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Marconi Wireless Teleg Co of Am vs De Forest Radio T & T Co.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT— ——, J.—Common law calendar at 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Dargitz (Mallory SS. Tuovinen (D, L & W RR.
Roman, as admr (Leigh Valley Coal.
Scudder, as trustee (Curtin (2.)
Gronsky (Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.

Sawickas (same.
Kings Co E L & P Co (Maxwell.
Favorito (Atlantic Transport Co.
Olsen (Standard Transportation Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Motions.

Duhig (SS Vestris.
Anderson (SS Vauban.
Tietjen & Lang D (SS Vigilancia.
Wilson (SS Vassan.
McWilliams (Yacht Illini.
Abdula (SS Remier.
McWilliams (Yacht Illini.
Sequrance SS Corp (Winfield S Cahill et al.

Chen (Steam tug Inveran.
Ely (Steam tug Flemington.
Re Oceana.
Bogert (Southern Pacific Co.
Brady (South Shore Traction Co (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Equity. Case on.

Cangen (Kramer.
Aunt Jemima Mills Co (Rigney & Co.
Berbecker & Rowland Mfg Co (John Eroder & Henry Reubel Co.
Ridgway, as trustee (Schaufele.
Goldstein (Pellicane et al.

Yankaus (Fatitenstein et al.
Grayer, as trustee (Marotta et al.
Whitney Carriage Co (P & L Comfort Baby Carriage Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

U S (De Salvo.
Same (Careagno.
Same (Santaniello.
Same (Mirabile.
Same (Seppe.
Same (Micari.
Same (Manno.
Same (Goodman.
Same (Elsenstat.
Same (Coppola.
Same (Atlantic Macaroni Co.
Same (Wilton.
Same (Huntley.
Same (Kirchner.
Same (Lee Young.
Same (Gavett.
Same (Bilotta.
Same (Tyne.
Same (Pakas & Broder (2.)
Same (Kelly.
Same (Weinstein.
Same (Trager.

Same (Horenstein.
Same (Tartakowski.
Same (Yukois.
Same (Miller.
Same (Leitman.
Same (Kotshik.
Same (Grayefsky.
Same (Kaufman.
Same (Bertens (2.)
Same (Berenson.
Same (Atkins.
Same (Rosen.
Same (Kamener.
Same (Zins.
Same (London.
Same (Tillotta.
Same (Tabbi.
Same (Corrao.
Same (Gambino.
Same (Torello.
Same (Poduono.
Same (West Disinfecting Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

U S (O'Hara.

Same (Kahnweiler & Fromm.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Perrine, applt., v. Connolly, as Pres., &c., et al., &c.—Motion to amend remittitur and motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Bradley, respt., v. Mcdonald, exrx., &c., et al.—Judgment modified by deducting therefrom the sum of $1,274.50, with interest thereon from Jan. 5, 1906, and as modified affirmed, with costs.

Olin v. Warden of the District Prison, applt.—Order affirmed.

Stokes, applt., v. Carpenter et al., exrs., &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Town of Oyster Bay, applt., v. State Tax Comn., et al., and Town of Hempstead, admitted as a party, respt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re final judicial settlement, &c., Scoville et al., exrs., &c., John Hyland, decd.; Clark v. Estate of John Hyland, decd., appit.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

City of Glens Falls v. County of Warren et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re claim Devoe, dependent, for the death of Edward Devoe, employe, applt., v. N. Y. State Railways, employer and self-insurer.—Order affirmed, with costs against the Industrial Commission.

Dooley, as admrx., &c., v. Hay Foundry, &c., Iron Works, a corporation, appit.; Wolfin v. Escher et al. of N. Y., appit.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Durkee, appit., v. Smith, as exr., &c., et al.—Motion to add to calendar granted and case preferred under Section 791, Sub. 4, Code Civil Procedure.

Shipley Const. & Supply Co., applt., v. Mager et al.; York Mfg. Co., applt., v. Mager et al.—Motions to advance and prefer denied, $10 costs in one case.

Miller et al., v. Schloss, applt.; Martell, as admrx., &c., applt., v. Simonson & Son Co.—Judgments reversed, with costs to the appellant, and cases remitted to the Appellate Division to pass upon the facts.

Young, applt., v. Wens et al.; Fossume et al., appits., v. Requa, as exrx., &c.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

O'Donnell, as admr., &c., v. Cauldwell Wingate Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re supplementary proceedings Bouker Cont. Co., applt., v. Callahan Const. Co.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Re claim Newman for compensation v. Newman, employer, and the Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd., ins. carrier, respt.; State Workmen's Compensation Comn., applt.—Order affirmed, with costs against appellant.

Re application Reed, as a creditor of Bailey, &c., &c.; Stoddard, admr., &c., et al., appits.; Reed, respt.—Order reversed and case remitted to the Surrogate's Court, with costs to abide the final award of costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

Homsberger (Guaranty Trust Co.
Dzudak (West Side Laundry Co.
Conklin (United Con & supply Co.

Heinrich, exr (First Nat Bk, Middletown.
Goldstein, admx (NY State Rys.
West (Burk et al.
Int R T (Kelsey, admr
Wessels (Linch, recr.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Schnitzer (Nemeth.
Kober (Lyle.
Sacandaga Rty Corp (Hemes.
Secur Bk (Geoghegan, Charles Truck Co (Rich Light & RR.
Sco Frac des Plims, &c (Cryne Hold Corp. (2.)
Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co (Aldrich.

Newgent (Alsberg.
Feldman (Washburn Wire Co.
Lessing (Schumacher.
Times Sq Imp Co (Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Bijur, and Philbin, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—For hearing of appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

I Beck, Inc (New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Osborne (Van Tassel.
Garcia (Marquez.
Re Reissmann.
CNY (Goldschmidt, (2.)
Max Kaufman Co (Mace Mfg Co.
Bierman (Knothe.
CNY (Fischer.
Rector, &c, Grace Church (Early.
Re Meehan.
Re Brogan.
Re Atlas Cloak & Suit Co.
Karl (Reilly.
Ringelheim (Ringelheim.
Moon (CNY.
James (same.
Connolly (same.
Sherman Garage Co (same.
Smith (same.
Hester (same.
Healy (same.
Dzienieszewski (same.
Finkelstein (same.
Re CNY, (Isham, Pt.)
CNY (John Burke Imp.
Shaw (Dodge, (2.)
Herrmann (CNY.
Anson (Anson.
Strasburger (Dabo.
Becker (Rubin Rty Co.
Monnet (Monnet.
Re Finkelstein.
Pelt (Salomon.
Mentagrino (Societa Romana.
Simon (Drum.

Anderson (Steinert.
Pope (Weiss.
Leventree (Fry.
Frances Co (Waldo.
Francis Co, Inc (Mokay.
Re Fulis.
Mahoney (Liebler Co.
Nettleton (Nettleton.
Re CNY, (Olmstead Av)
Fennelly (Prum.
CNY (Clayton.
Esther (Thos Cal Con Co.
J H Parker Co (Hamilton Hotel Co.
Dime Sav Bk (Glass.
Bird (F H Bennett Biscuit Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co (Aaron.
Pryor (Rosenzweig, (2.)
Cohn (CNY.
Simon (Simon.
Resler (Volkening, (2.)
Panitz (Harrison.
Re Marks. (Rosenfeld.)
Bain (Sum.
Haas (Haas.
Duff (E Kahn & Co.
Waldman (Waldman.
Carmel (Karl.
Christie (Moore.
Berliner (Sweetwood.
Eckerson (Burch, (2.)
Holland Sec Co (Greenhut, (2.)
Barclay (Barclay.
Finkelstein (Finkelstein.
List, Butscher & Ross, Iso (Kraft, (2.)
Kraus (Kraus.
Schneider (B H RR.

Macfadyean (Peavey.
Fish (Cahill.
CNY (Griffin.
Re Levine.
Schwartz (Francis, (2.)
Gritz (Rocke.
Zahn (CNY.
Weitzer (Turkeltaub.
Gargiulo (Calif Wineries & Distilleries.
Straight Dry Plate Co (Gorzinsky.
Hartigan (Aguilar Corp
Quinn (Quinn.
Leavitt (Lamborn.

Freiberg (Fleischer.
Am & British Mfg Co (Int Power Co.
Garzillo (Bouchet.
Neville (Phillips.
Pearson (Welch.
Musilnsky (Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Quartwitch (Goldstein.
Alvey Mfg Co (Int Brewing Co.
Re King.
Re Meyer (Kalish.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Jacobs (Lorsch.
Barron (Bates.
Equit L A Soc'y (McGowin.
D'Angelo (1,482 Bway Corp.
Lewis (Donald 88 Co.
Dimock (Quimby.
Plaar (Plaar.
Lightfoot (Meyer.
Am Radiator Co (CNY.
Kyselka (Kyselka.
Richardson (Gill.
Powers (Hotel Delgardo (4.)
Preferred cause:
Re Marshall (Green.
General calendar:
Diamond Expansion Bolt Co (U S Expansion Bolt Co.
Belmont (Belmont.
Volk (Volk.
Scheer (Scheer-Ginsberg Realty Co.
Nat Carbon Co (Ever-Ready Battery Co.
Moran (Vreeland.
Meinz (Kobre.
Tornquest (Chase.
Phinney (Phinney.
Sorg (Univ El Weld Co
Levy (Wash H Hosp.
Wash H Hosp (Levy.

Falt (Lamplough.
Bodessa (Hamburg-Am Line.
Lykiardopulo (SS Watuppa.
Moore (Lighter George
Haber (Tug N Y Central No 20.
Scontem (Tug Eureka.

Webster (Amer Exch Nat Bank.
Bilby (Lane.
Goldstein (Goldstein.
Sobel (Sobel.
D'Andrea (Jackson.
Geyser Patent Holding Co (Feldman.
Carulli (Carulli.
Dickey (Mutual Flim.
Boland (Flynn.
Tobruk Const Co (Lamberti Const Co.
Van Reen (Brogan.
O'Donohue (Balyn & NY Ferry Co.
Miller (Kopple.
Sederquist (Williston.
Parkhurst (Curtis.
People ex rel Ruman (Nat Slavonic Soc.
Tunstall (Tunstall.
Godley (Crandall & Godley Co.
Ostroff (CNY.
Guar Trust Co (Isaacs
Liman (Bernhard.
Knobel & Bloom (London G & A Co.
Seagrist (Reid.
Shawmut Tire Co (Latham-Phelps Co.
Goelet (Shoninger Bros (2.)
Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Case on—Norwood Pk Co (Purdy, (2.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Gavegan, Kovich (Byrfeind, Weavereon (Frame. Healy (McGuire. Sona (Prosser.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Grose (N Y Rys. O'Neill (Strauss. Falk (Bates. Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Oppenheim (Met St Ry.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Delehanty, McCullouch (Whitridge H Sarason (Schank. R Sarason (same.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Hogan (Kings County Lighting Co.
Flynn (N Y Cent RR. Liebowitz (L I RR (2). Krakauer (Quebec SS. Hohleder (Leh Val RR McCarthy (Ansonia. Mullaney (NY Rys. Greenberger (same. Titus (5th Av Coach. Lundi (Dittrich. Shell (Schnager. Packales (Barrett. Case on.

Rosenberg (Schweitzer.
Lembert (So Bklyn Ry
O'Connor (City Inv Co.
Gerulen (N Y C R R.
Boehm (230 5th Av.
Mereminsky (Clover Farms Co.
Korbin (So Boul RR.
Shea (Gregg (2).

PART VII.—Lehman, Fertig (Sturges.
Isolde (Univ Garage.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Little (Glimbel Bros. Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, A. M.; calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Stein (Eichholz.
Y Kornblum (Friedman.
J Kornblum (same.
Breines (Deffaa.
J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Stein (Eichholz.
Hagerty (Lucius Eng.
Shonolitz (Ebling Brew.
Klein (Cesner. Case on.

PART IX.—Pendleton, Case on—Kerekes (Al
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Smith & Son.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Newburger, Morrison (B & O RR.
Sussman (Watterson.
R Riginio (Ribarick.
J Riginio (same.
Lord Elec Co (Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
O'Hara (Saydak.
Field (Taub.
Christy (Lewis.
Munder (Smith Con Co
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Trenor (Waitt Inv Co.
Label (Oscar Daniels.
Murphy (McGrath.
Ricabona (H L Herbert & Co.
Farrell (Dock Cont Co.
Wedekind (same.
Steiner (CNY. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Whitaker, O'Keefe (Stern Bros.
McGlinchey (Forsythe Bath Co.
Fleming (Farley.
Cascioli (Leh & N E RR.
Horowitz (Levine.
Montague (Malvern Realty Co.
Ludwig (Int R T.
Wenger (N Y Con RR
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Fay (Sun Printing Co.
Phillis (Int R T.
Berkowits (Freeman Street Co.
Corvi (Horton I C Co.
Tucker (Pierre.
Adkins (Bonwit.
Hale (Wright.
Acker (Platt. Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Murphy (Mackey.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Frederick W Denning, Jr,
Anton Liebler,
Sallie Colgate,
Joseph D Carroll,
Emma I Toplitz,
Robert L Ide,
Jonachan Nash.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will:
Elizabeth Decker.
Estates of:
John M Wyatt,
Emma F Wyatt,
Louis Schaefer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS — Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Butterfield-Barry Co (Bogota Paper & Board Co.
Morton (Sway Clairmont Co.
Miller (Dimelow.
Stevens (Rosenwasser.
Pollock (Levine & Smith.
Gale-Nat Realty Co (Carr.
Leff (Feldman.
Boisnot (De Macchi.
Corham Co (Helfer.
Newman (Ehlberg.
Mass B & I Co (Cohn.
Marks (Birn.
Berger (Krakauer Prov
Norwick (Thorner Paper Box Co.
Sokolow (J Katz & Son
Wolfstein (Scherer.
Kealy (Whitehead.
Gingold (Star Co.
Gold (Brown.
Re Wilson.
Nitchie (Canfield.
Weinhandler (Loewenthal.
Kurlan (Gutman & Co.
Glennon (Write-Away Pen Co.
Nitchie (Canfield.
Ellison (F & D Co.
Godwin's Sons (Holmes.
Bader (Maier.
Schaaffer (Lamar.
N J Terra Cotta Co (Gerstle.
Cohen (Daniel.
Lowenstein (NY
Lack Mfg Co (Kohlweller.
Ogan (Newstadter.
Friedman (Trauberman

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Wener (Munn.
MacDonald (Waldo.
Century Rest (Bach (2.)
Feldman (Fennell.
Gurney Elevator Co (F F Proctor Mt. Vernon Realty Co.
Broder (Transatlantic Novelty Co.
Silverman (Sulsberger & Sons Co.
A H Wolff Gas Radiator Co (Radins Co.
Roszkowski (Casey.
Holtschmidt (Williams.
Donnell (McCreery.
Fries (Sherman.
Klepper (NY Rys.
Weisbecker (McHale.
Baum (Schroeder & Co.
Roeder (Perkins.
Kammerman (N Y Rys.
Scifo (McMullen.
Snare & Trist.
Model Bldg Loan Assn, &c (N J Fire Ins Co.
Haag (N Y Rys.
Tusa (Costa.
Schaeffer (Podbresky.
Pinker (Levy.
Rosenstein (Sarner.
Palmer (Grinwood.
West (Rickert Finlay Rty Co.
Back (Consol Gas Co.

Graham (Hayeck.
A A Gross & Co (Durham Rty Corp.
Krakaur (Quebec SS.
Rosenbloom (Bradley Cont Co.
Silverman (Hyams.
Fisher (Schween.
Aisens Am Portland Cement Wks (Richardson Scale Co.
Warnbeck Mfg Co (Goetz.
Hoffman (Newman.
Kaybee Waist Co (Schwartz.
Goetz (Donner.
Felding (Goldenberg.
Holzer (Super Smith C & S Co.
Mugford (Int R T Co.
Mulvey (NY Rys.
Lees (Int R T. Co.
Simonson (D, L & W RR (2.)
Zimmerman (Rosenfeld.
Brown (Essing Chem.
Schoeberg (Hickson.
Lory (Hilliard Hotel.
Cleigman (Jacobs.
Scardy (Schwartz.
Wolfson (Cantwell Clothing Co.
Simons (Montague M & M Co.
Romachuck (Kurioka.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Civic Elec Co (A E R Realty Corp.
Bogart (Thomashefsky.
Same (Thomashefsky Theatre.
Schuss (Freedman & Petti.

PART I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Watson (Briggs.
Re Lengeman Av (North.)
Re Scott Av (Mount Carmel Assn.)
Chiapparini (Chiapparini.
People (Propper.
Re 10th Av (Hartman)
Ehrler (Schander.
Miller (Oliver.
Valentine (Valentine.
L H Ross Co (Trubenback.
Spengler (Spengler.
Schmidt (Frank.
Clarkson (Clarkson.
Edmonds (Edmonds.
Schneider (CNY.
Kelly (McGovern.
Jacobs (Monasevitch.
Meserole (Meserole.
Wenger (Wenger.
Titus (Titus.
Stephens (Chamberlain.
Re Kimball Av.
Home Savs Bk (Grant.
Carroll (Pierron.
Powers (Parkvale Realty Co (2.)
Simon (Howett.
Handelsman (Thuman.

Stoddard (Kelly.
Christiansen (Morse D D & S Co.
Realty Assoc (CNY (4.)
Mechanics Bk (same.
Schwartz (Casareo.
Re NY Mun Ry Co (Bway Theatre Co.)
Roche (Roche.
Prendergast (Prendergast.
Ezrahatsky (CNY.
Chiapparini (Chiapparini.
Re Sherman St, &c (Wanninger.)
Schaefer (Westcott.
Baker (Steinberg.
Sidman (Hupfauf.
Nolan (Story (2.)
Wallen (Slater.
Ramann (Barstum Realty Co.
Valva (McKernon (2.)
Elfenbein (Melnick.
Mable (Schmadeke.
Kraslow Const Co (Goldfarb.
Alderton (Silberman.
Re Troy Av.
People (Mulligan.
Keoskie (Keoskie.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:

Gateson, Adrian, Niblo, Klausner, Silverberg, Brielmann, Pearlman, Rugen, McLoughlin, Stevens, Wolff, Pinsker, Ruber,
Johnson, Rothman, Tobey, Gompers, Blackett, Janssen, Oberle, Lane, Franco, Rose, Keasler, Baltzar, Loffini,

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Briggs, Ex'r (Briggs, Evans (Hager. Smith (Smith. Vogt (Vogt. Walker (Walker. Fiorello (Blochley, Hoffman (Hoffman. Ruiel (Ruiel. Petersen (Petersen. Moubray (Kessan Rty. Smith (Tosbell. L & G Hold Co (CNY. Rabinowitz (McMorrow. Augustinian College (Idaho-Maryland Develop Co. Horwitz (Calendar. Voigt (Andrels. C & H Real Est Corp (Dora Bldg Co.

Manning, J. Gallo (Foerster. Cooper Co (Naumberg. Duffy Co (Podebush. Pearson (Atlantic Homes. Manheimer (Schwartz. Brownaville Assets Corp (St Dean Rty. Saurcracker (Taylor. Indian Wet Wash Laundry (Hausbach. Skelton (Skelton. Strickland (Elder. Levenson (Froomkin. Tehsmann (Tehsmann. Eisenbach (Parshelsky. Hegstad (Nvsiecki. Municipal Liens Co (White. Day (Crew.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 8238.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.

Goodman (B'klyn Heb Orphan Asylum.
Carter (C I & B RR.
Walsh (Walsh.
Jacobs (B H RR.
Ferguson (Riggs.
Cavalier Abarno (Atlantic Amus Co.
Gionnino (Glenn.
White Abrams (B H RR.
Varone (Nassau RR.
Halbert (Richmond Light & RR Co.
Levy et al (Follett et al.
Aeztasauckas (CNY.
Friedlieb (Terrace.
Ehrgott (Acme Metal Ceiling Co.
Treger (Rakinowitz.
Christenson (Turner Const Co.
Brown (C I & B RR.
Bresslin (German Journal.
Parlett (Doig.
Graham (Kimball.
Nelson (Williams Auto Madden (Aetna Ins Co.
Bernhard (National Surety Co.
Pearsall (Coney I & Gravesend Ry.

Kapper, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hunt (Heath.
Snyder (N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Seaman (same.
Brooks (Root.
Hooley (same.
Price (same.
Reilly (Pelham Sun Pub Co.

Ranft (Eisele.
Keating (Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Johnson (Whelan.
Powers (Brewer (2).
Gallelo (West Elec RR
Dorantino (NY C RR.
Donovan (same.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

Capano (Eggleston.
Coffey (Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Koch (Ryttenberg.
Petitte (N Y C & H R RR Co.
Featherstone (Cornell & Co.
Alexander (Arlington Chemical Co.
Ries (West Elec RR.
Knowles (N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Newell (Pratt.
Myers (N Y C & H R RR Co.
Luciano (Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Krupulis (Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Mulvey (Williamson.
O'Keefe (Lackawanna RR.
Wilson (Waite.
Willenborg (City of Yonkers.
Schulman (Gordon.
Hayden (City of New Rochelle.
Williams (Mullen.
Tutino (Pennell.
Trion (Gargiola.
Haight (Sutherland.
Same (Sentinel Print.
Same (Pt Chester Pub.
Powers (West El RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1835.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Special contract calendar for Monday, June 12.

Samuels (Brown.
O'Callaghan (Fishman.
Young Men's Lyceum (Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co.
McKennell (Cupples, Barrington (Beakes Dairy Co.
Fage (Martin.

Dunn (N Y C & H R RR Co.
D'Orio (same.
Figona (Crane.
Connolly (Necker.
Goldmann (Schlesser.
Interstate Tree Treating Co (Pratt.
Quinn (Bugden.
Holmes (Town of Harrison.
Stern (Olcott.
Birch (Sees.
Nason Mfg Co (McDonald.
Abrams (D & L Bldg.
Malcolm (Kelly.
Boyd (Wilson Pub Co.
Wolski (Pittsburgh Con Co.
Gechulis (Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Ryksznski (Mackey.
Batten (Clauss.
Kennion (W U Tel Co.
Pace (West St Ry.
Limone (Pennell.
Ede (West El RR (2.)
Tschantre (same.
Moran (NY C & H R RR.
Michaelson (Ebling Br.
Ptoh (West El RR.
Duffy (West St Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4006.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
George Liftchild.
Sarah M Walsh.
Administration of:
Benjamin Oransky.
Anton Heckelman.
Accounting of:
Sylvester Malone.
Fred C Waterman.

Sarah Fischer.
Joseph C Hacker.
Margaret McIntire.
Mary Kelly.
Catherine Balmer.
Estates of:
Israel Kostel.
Hart Infants.
Eppig Infants.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
James Foote, Kate Rich.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Cohen (Mintzer.
Levine (Levine.
Van Kesteren (Clarke.
Eagan (Nas El RR.
De Falso (Woodcock.
Kossevitz (Hutner.
Wisner Co (Katz.
Cooper (Kappes.
Crescent Co (Baldinger.
Firstenberg (Rubinstein & Co.
Gordon (B H RR.
Schwartz (Bosch.
Keller (Firusky.

Flynn (White.
Fitzpatrick (Dempsey
Shirk (B H RR.
DeMuria (Bartley.
Rappaport (C I & B RR.
Goldstein (Goldfarb.
Viener (Strang.
Lisa (B H RR.
Marcello (C I & B RR.
Bellettere (Nassau Elec RR.
Beagon (same.
Russo (same.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Re Engeman Av (North.)
Re Scott Av (Mount Carmel Assn.)
Chiapparini (Chiapparini.
People (Propper.
Re 10th Av (Hartman)
Ehrler (Schander.
Miller (Oliver.
Valentine (Valentine.
L H Ross Co (Trubenback.
Spengler (Spengler.
Schmidt (Frank.
Clarkson (Clarkson.
Edmonds (Edmonds.
Schneider (CNY.
Kelly (McGovern.
Jacobs (Monasevitch.
Meserole (Meserole.
Wenger (Wenger.
Titus (Titus.
Stephens (Chamberlain.
Re Kimball Av.
Home Savs Bk (Grant.
Carroll (Pierron.
Powers (Parkvale Realty Co (2.)
Simon (Howett.
Handelsman (Thuman.

Stoddard (Kelly.
Christiansen (Morse D D & S Co.
Realty Assoc (CNY (4.)
Mechanics Bk (same.
Schwartz (Casareo.
Re NY Mun Ry Co (Bway Theatre Co.)
Roche (Roche.
Prendergast (Prendergast.
Ezrahatsky (CNY.
Chiapparini (Chiapparini.
Re Sherman St, &c (Wanninger.)
Schaefer (Westcott.
Baker (Steinberg.
Sidman (Hupfauf.
Nolan (Story (2.)
Wallen (Slater.
Ramann (Barstum Realty Co.
Valva (McKernon (2.)
Elfenbein (Melnick.
Mable (Schmadeke.
Kraslow Const Co (Goldfarb.
Alderton (Silberman.
Re Troy Av.
People (Mulligan.
Keoskie (Keoskie.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Antolnon (Nassau RR.
Rosenberg (N Y Cons RR.
Jung (Geraghty.
Baker (Nassau RR.
Bruggermann (Schaefer.
McGillicuddy (C I & B RR et al.
Bernstein (C I & BRR.
Bennett (Desell et al.
Noar (C I & B RR.
Mirabelli (same.
Greenbaum (Knick Ice.
Hamilton (NY Con RR
Beckman (Stewart.
Rooke (Connell et al.
Unger (Sauer et al.
Brabson (Kneuper.
Reitz (Marx.
Campbell (Fire Co Bldg Co.
Pendrell (Ziegler.
Becker (Jacquillard et al.
Masser (Lavigne et al.
Havland (Reynolds et al.
Rogers (B H RR.
Lichtenstein (Futterman.
Schertz (O'Connor.

Losee (B H RR.
Rzanca (same.
Saliman (Eckert.
Wesener (Oxley.
McKearney (Higgins.
Curley (Steeplechase Park Co et al.
Richrod (Terry.
Petkevies (So Pac Co.
Wanger (Rodstain.
Warburton (Tapan.
Griesbach (Wanamaker.
Frank (Dober.
Alberti (B H R R.
Gundal (C I & B RR.
Hauer (Tourte.
Cronin (McGoldrick.
Wilberg (St'd Charcoal Co.
Risch (B H R R.
Batchelor (So B'klyn Ry.
Egan (Nassau R R.
Ewart (same.
Henderson (Man Real Estate Assoc.
Szenher (B H R R.
Bleifeld (Jonas et al.
Grace (Senn.
Stoik (C I & B R R.
Trotzky (B H R R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4006.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
George Liftchild.
Sarah M Walsh.
Administration of:
Benjamin Oransky.
Anton Heckelman.
Accounting of:
Sylvester Malone.
Fred C Waterman.

Sarah Fischer.
Joseph C Hacker.
Margaret McIntire.
Mary Kelly.
Catherine Balmer.
Estates of:
Israel Kostel.
Hart Infants.
Eppig Infants.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
James Foote, Kate Rich.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Cohen (Mintzer.
Levine (Levine.
Van Kesteren (Clarke.
Eagan (Nas El RR.
De Falso (Woodcock.
Kossevitz (Hutner.
Wisner Co (Katz.
Cooper (Kappes.
Crescent Co (Baldinger.
Firstenberg (Rubinstein & Co.
Gordon (B H RR.
Schwartz (Bosch.
Keller (Firusky.

Flynn (White.
Fitzpatrick (Dempsey
Shirk (B H RR.
DeMuria (Bartley.
Rappaport (C I & B RR.
Goldstein (Goldfarb.
Viener (Strang.
Lisa (B H RR.
Marcello (C I & B RR.
Bellettere (Nassau Elec RR.
Beagon (same.
Russo (same.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hunt (Heath.
Snyder (N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Seaman (same.
Brooks (Root.
Hooley (same.
Price (same.
Reilly (Pelham Sun Pub Co.

Ranft (Eisele.
Keating (Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Johnson (Whelan.
Powers (Brewer (2).
Gallelo (West Elec RR
Dorantino (NY C RR.
Donovan (same.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

Capano (Eggleston.
Coffey (Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Koch (Ryttenberg.
Petitte (N Y C & H R RR Co.
Featherstone (Cornell & Co.
Alexander (Arlington Chemical Co.
Ries (West Elec RR.
Knowles (N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Newell (Pratt.
Myers (N Y C & H R RR Co.
Luciano (Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Krupulis (Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Mulvey (Williamson.
O'Keefe (Lackawanna RR.
Wilson (Waite.
Willenborg (City of Yonkers.
Schulman (Gordon.
Hayden (City of New Rochelle.
Williams (Mullen.
Tutino (Pennell.
Trion (Gargiola.
Haight (Sutherland.
Same (Sentinel Print.
Same (Pt Chester Pub.
Powers (West El RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1835.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Special contract calendar for Monday, June 12.

Samuels (Brown.
O'Callaghan (Fishman.
Young Men's Lyceum (Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co.
McKennell (Cupples, Barrington (Beakes Dairy Co.
Fage (Martin.

Dunn (N Y C & H R RR Co.
D'Orio (same.
Figona (Crane.
Connolly (Necker.
Goldmann (Schlesser.
Interstate Tree Treating Co (Pratt.
Quinn (Bugden.
Holmes (Town of Harrison.
Stern (Olcott.
Birch (Sees.
Nason Mfg Co (McDonald.
Abrams (D & L Bldg.
Malcolm (Kelly.
Boyd (Wilson Pub Co.
Wolski (Pittsburgh Con Co.
Gechulis (Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Ryksznski (Mackey.
Batten (Clauss.
Kennion (W U Tel Co.
Pace (West St Ry.
Limone (Pennell.
Ede (West El RR (2.)
Tschantre (same.
Moran (NY C & H R RR.
Michaelson (Ebling Br.
Ptoh (West El RR.
Duffy (West St Ry.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy (Hartwell.
Lorenzo (Manhattan Steam Bakery et al.
Klein (same.
Gallagher (N Y Cent & H R RR Co.
Schmitt, as admr (Auer et al.
Ferando (Russell Foundry Beach Co.

Deslonde (Manhattan & Q Traction Corp.
Jacobs et al (Chmielwsky, as exr.
Donaldson (Newtown Gas Co.
Rosz (Keene.
Lossman (B H RR Co.
Bigus (Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

MacDonald (42d St, &c, Ry Co.
Crooke (B H RR.
Falk (Morrison.
Hillenmayer (Wuthe.
Kessler (Kerscher.
Rapp (CNY.
Quinn (Am Druggists Syndicate.
Willard F Meyers Mach Co (De Francisi Bros Co, Inc.
Carey (N Y & Q C Railway.
Seaman (B H RR.
Rochester (N Y Rys.
Reardon (Barrett, as President of Adams Express Co.

Zeller, an infant (Schenck.
O'Rourke, an infant (Dwyer.
Adams (O'Keefe.
Schlappendorf (Newtown Gas Co.
Clark, as admx (CNY.
Herr (Shredded Wheat Co.
Gu

PROMISE OF PEACE IN RAILWAY DISPUTE

Representatives of All Lines Suggest Meeting Employes' Demands by Compromise.

A STORMY CONFERENCE

Brotherhood Delegates Insist That the Western Schedules Be Adhered To Literally.

The first indication that the railroads are willing to meet the workers part way in their demands for more pay and shorter hours came toward the end of yesterday's stormy session of the conference at the Engineering Societies' Building between representatives of all the railroads in the United States and leaders of the "Big Four" brotherhoods.

The union leaders had completed a three-day explanation of what their demands meant. Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways, turned to the union men and said:

"We have listened to you, now you can listen to what we have to say."

Then Mr. Lee explained the answer the railroads made on Saturday to the demands of the workers, insisting that they were too arbitrary.

"I want to say that this answer of the railroads to the men is in no sense a counterproposition,' said Mr. Lee. "There is no desire to take anything away from the men. The present schedules, rates of pay, and conditions might be called the low level—that is, the lowest level possible. We cannot go below that, either with your proposition or ours. The high level, or maximum, is your proposition.

"Now, between those two levels, or on one line or the other, this thing is bound to be settled. There are certain things in the present schedule that seem to us perhaps proper under the present basis. But with any change of basis there should be some adjustments, some arrangements whereby proper adjustment could be made. The railroads should have some say.

"In view of the interpretations you have given us on your proposition, wherein you say that in Article IV. you can go all through the schedule wherever the questions of rates or hours are affected, and that the men alone can accept or reject them, it seems to us no more than right that the management should have something to say in such a negotiation.

"I want to make it perfectly clear that our proposition contemplates going into a schedule only when the base is changed. It isn't the purpose to take away anything; it is merely for the purpose of permitting the railroads to have something to say when these things are ironed out and is contingent—understand that fully—upon a change of basis."

President A. B. Garretson of the conductors replied for the workers that their demands had been strictly drafted because of past experience of the workers.

"We know," he said, "that both sides have distorted the language of agreements to suit their own purposes. There is always the effort to find the nigger in the woodpile. Each one of us is looking for what is under the chip."

Mr. Lee repeated his statement that the railroads were not trying to write jokers into a possible agreement. He referred to the proposed plan for payment of preparatory time "arbitraries" and pointed out that the demands would increase that payment 87½ per cent. for some roads and 25 per cent. for others in the same territory. He also said he didn't see the justice of paying a man for nine and a half hours' work when he did only eight hours' work, one hour being an "arbitrary."

What was construed as the possible tender of an olive branch by the railroads in the dispute in which they say it will cost them $100,000,000 to grant the workers demands, was preceded by the stormiest verbal squall of the conference. It started when W. G. Stone of the engineers asked Mr. Lee if the awards of the Western arbitration would be taken into account in making a settlement. Mr. Lee didn't reply at once, but turned to confer with other railroad managers.

"If you're trying to put one over—" exclaimed Mr. Stone, heatedly.

"We are not trying to put one over, Mr. Stone," he said. "Where certain schedules are applied by the roads it would take it that the awards being applied under these schedules would come in under this movement and—"

"We are going to insist, and I tell you this frankly," broke in Mr. Stone, "that the amendments to the existing schedules become part of the schedules and be treated as if now in force."

It was then explained that some of the awards made to the men in the Western arbitration have not yet been applied. In their demands the union men stated that the proposed new schedules should take effect on the basis of rates and conditions of Jan. 1, 1916.

"If your authority doesn't go as far as that," said Mr. Garretson, "further negotiation is useless. We couldn't afford to deal with you unless your authority went so far."

It looked as if the whole conference was to be ended in turmoil. Then Mr. Lee said:

"Where there is a multiplicity of schedules it takes time to get these things straightened out. There is no intention to shut the Western awards out of these conferences."

When the debate veered to the question of cost Mr. Garretson said he had no desire to evade the fact that the demands of the workers would cost the railroads money.

"We know that our demands will add to your operating costs," he said, "but we do not agree with the amounts of your totals."

The conference will resume at 10 o'clock this morning.

Hair Is Classified.

The representatives in London of the Textile Alliance, Inc., have received from the British Board of Trade a letter concerning hair, in which provision is made for its classification under two headings. Class 1 consists of hair properly so called, including cow, ox, bull, elk, and goat's hair, other than mohair, and other hair unenumerated. Class 2 is made up of hair which is more properly classified as wool, namely, alpaca, vicuna, llama, camel's hair and mohair or angora goat's hair. As to products in Class 2 the Alliance is relieved from all responsibilities or duties, excepting as to such hair as is actually imported under the Textile Alliance agreement. The products enumerated in Class 2 are to be treated for all purposes as wool, and their export in the form of tops, yarns, noils and waste may be permitted under the regulations provided in the case of wool. Horsehair will be treated in every respect as if included in Class 2.

Combination Shoes for Fall.

There seems to be a general feeling among shoe men that the coming season will be a big one for combinations, although dealers who have them in stock now are not selling them as freely as the solid colors. Even the sport shoes sell better in solid white or solid tan, in spite of the fact that they are shown trimmed with about every color of the rainbow. Inasmuch as colors on leather are not as reliable as those on cloth, the Morse & Rogers bulletin says that dealers should be very careful in ordering combination styles made up especially for them. "It is always best to see a sample of the exact style you intend to buy," it goes on, "for very few shoe men have yet learned the art of blending colors."

GOOD ROOMS FOR GOOD TENANTS.

Visitors to New York appreciate the fact that there is a reputation attached to the various lodging and boarding houses advertised in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MRS. HODGES WILL BE BLIND

Even If She Recovers Sight Will Be Destroyed, Surgeons Say.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 6.—If Mrs. Emma Reeves Hodges, who was shot in the temple Sunday by her husband, Frank H. Hodges, a New York insurance adjuster, recovers physicians at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, said tonight that she would be blind.

Hodges since his arrest has slept little. He has spent his time pacing his cell in the Freehold jail, muttering and waving his hands. Margaret Kelsey, a maid in the Hodges household, denied today that she ever had seen anything that would warrant Hodges's jealousy of his wife. It was said that the trouble that led up to the shooting was due to Hodges's efforts to regain $20,000 worth of property which he had deeded to his wife.

COMMISSION IN MONTCLAIR.

Voters Decide to Change Form of City Government.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 6. — New York commuters were mainly responsible for the vote that today carried the proposition to govern this place by commission. The result was 1,151 for and 889 against, just enough to carry the change, as under the law 30 per cent. of the vote at the last election must be polled for the proposition. This meant that at least 1,125 would have to vote for it and it was only by twenty-six votes that the change was voted for. In the First, Third, and Fifth Wards, populated to a great extent by New York commuters the proposition was carried, while in the other two wards the vote was against change.

On July 11 there will be a special election to select the five city commissioners.

DR. GRAY SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Jersey City Physician Near Death in Christ Hospital.

Dr. Frank D. Gray, 59 years old and a prominent physician of Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide early yesterday morning by shooting himself in the right side of the head at his home, 62 Madison Avenue. He was taken to Christ Hospital, where late last night it was said he was near death. Ill-health following an operation ten weeks ago for appendicitis was given as the cause of the act.

Dr. Donald Miner, a personal friend, called at the Gray home yesterday at 9 o'clock to see how Dr. Gray was getting along. While he was there the doorbell rang and Dr. Miner went downstairs to answer it. As he opened the door he heard a shot and ran back, and found Dr. Gray lying on the floor wounded, a .32-calibre revolver beside him.

Dr. Gray at one time was President of the New Jersey State Medical Society.

SAYS SUBWAYS COST MILLIONS TOO MUCH

Sprague, Father of the 'H' Plan, Points to Interest on Unused Finished Sections.

WAS IGNORED BY OFFICIALS

Public Service Statistician Tells Thompson Committee of Cuts in B. R. T. Charges.

Frank J. Sprague of the Naval Consulting Board, and inventor of railroad devices, told the Thompson Committee yesterday that, if officials had accepted his plan for building new subways, the city would have saved $225,000,000 and the subways would now be in operation.

Mr. Sprague said he had ample financial backing and that, in submitting his plan, he had offered to put up a certified check for $100,000 and to bond himself for $1,000,000, but that he was ignored.

The plan explained by the inventor was the so-called "H" system, building one line in Seventh Avenue south from Forty-second Street and the other in Lexington Avenue north from Forty-second Street, the two converted by the present section in Forty-second Street and other cross-town subways to be constructed.

"My plans were upheld by prominent engineers," said Mr. Sprague, "but the city officials and members of the Public Service Commission did not take it seriously."

Mr. Sprague said it would cost about $75,000,000 to build the subways according to his plan, and that when the construction was completed, his company would have contributed about $40,000,000 for equipment.

"What is your opinion as an egineer about the present plan under which the subways are being built?" Mr. Moss asked.

"I don't suppose there are any engineers in the world, except those who are building the subway, who could find any excuse for building the subways as they are being built. Millions and millions of dollars of interest charges are being piled up, and outlying sections are being built first, while many of the main sections of the trunk line have not been begun. The Queens Borough line, which is practically completed, cannot be operated when it is finished, because it has no connecting link."

Dr. A. F. Webber, Chief Statistician of the Public Service Commission, testified regarding the prior determinations charged to the city by the New York Municipal Railroad. He said the commission had scaled the bill from $322,000 to $217,000, the principal item, which was lopped off, being $101,000 for advertising. Among the items allowed were $50,000 for the salary of President Williams of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and $97,000 for counsel fees.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WAHLE, PHILLIPS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wahle, Phillips Company, manufacturer of lighting fixtures at 101 Park Avenue, by Tracy Brothers, $108; Kee Lax Manufacturing Company, $44, and McNulty Brothers, Inc., $1,344. The company made an assignment on Monday. Liabilities are $50,000 and assets $25,000.

FRED C. BARRETT, plumber, 134 East Ninety-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,936 and assets $235, in accounts for work and material.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, salesman of 905 St. John Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,448 and no assets.

PICTURE PLAYHOUSE FILM CO., INC.—Judge A. N. Hand has authorized Francis R. Appleton, Jr., receiver of the Picture Playhouse Film Co., Inc., 71 West Twenty-third Street, to continue business until June 19, when the assets will be sold as a going concern.

STANDARD HAT BLOCK CO., INC., 165 Mercer Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $25,657 and assets $8,115. The company also has a policy of $12,500 on the life of Otto H. L. Deswatines. Holzman Cohen & Co. are secured creditors for $6,000, and the Quality Hat Company of Montreal, $7,000 on exchange of notes.

RICHARD DORE NOVELTY SHOP, INC., women's apparel, 1,552 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,626 and assets $1,377.

FRANK & CO., INC., dealer in millinery, 1,416 Third Avenue and 1,521 First Avenue, has made an assignment to Benjamin Klinger. It was executed on Nov. 25, 1914, with capital stock $2,000. Mollie Kaplan is President and Benjamin Frank Secretary and Treasurer.

JOSEPH NADEL, trading as the Superior Apron Company, manufacturer of aprons, 127 Spring Street, has made an assignment to George H. Rosenbaum.

ZELLER & STENEK, composed of Frederick Zeller and Joseph W. Stenek, grocers, 493 Columbus Avenue, have made an assignment to Sigmund Rubin.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 6.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court today against the International Lithographing Company of Rochester. Among the petitioners are Wilkinson Brothers & Company of New York.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Peter Dalsanto, salesman, individually and as the Universal Bitters Manufacturing Company, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $18,678; assets, $15,417.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Ackerman Corporation and Constantine Muth—American Can Co. $255.87
Ament, John—Melophone Talking Machine Co., Inc. 183.50
Beardsley, Edmund—E. L. Richards 316.41
Same—State Savings Bank of City of New York 316.41
Battaglia, Francesco—T. Pastene & Co. 464.13
Bartholomes, Philip—N. Y. Herald Co. 364.61
Beck, Robert—J. J. Sullivan 1,539.33
Chittenden, Edw. A.—J. O'Hare 300.41
Cohen, Jacques—J. F. Lowi 730.78
Catrow, Herbert G.—E. S. Potter et al. 135.00
City of New York—Continental Asphalt Paving Co. et al., costs 118.41
D. Lolis Co.—C. L. Despard 1,043.01
Essing, William J.—W. Pollitz 315.18
Fife, George B.—B. B. Gentle 188.23
Fish, Janet—D. H. Morgan 1,624.52
Fox, Emanuel E.—R. L. Wood et al. 591.13
Fleming, John J.—Harlem Supply Co. 647.58
French Feather Novelty and Hat Co., Inc.—H. Nelson et al. 180.20
Godwin, Raynor—F. I. Griffith 950.00
Goetzel, Emil—General Platers' Supply Co., Inc. 115.16
Gebhauer, Charles P.—E. V. Harman 151.00
Grieg, Xavier, Jr.—New York Sample Furniture Co 156.16
Hydraulic Oil Storage Co.—H. Mueller Manufacturing Co 270.23
Hanway, Joshua A. and Alphonse Munger—W. H. Allen 3,731.54
Harrigan, William—W. Forman 570.57
Hirsch, Morris—L. Leichtman 161.41
Hamlin, John R., and Benjamin Williamson Keen, trustees—G. H. Robinson, costs 921.67
Jersey Realty Co.—W. S. Moore 1,456.82
Jansen, Peter—Harber et al. 119.77
Josephson, Walter S.—Avoca Realty Co., Inc. 136.37
Kohn, Armin—L. E. Ginn 131.13
Katz, Mary and Meyer—P. R. Polzotto, 2,423.48
Kleinfeld, Alexander S.—W. W. White 216.85
Landay Brothers, Inc.—J. C. Harris 520.21
Lavery, James F.—E. A. Tighe 329.91
Lamont, Alda B.—E. V. Harman 161.17
La Rose, Wilbert—E. Gaston 178.84
McDonald, Mary B.—G. G. Wilson 406.03
Martin, Clinton S.—W. W. Westall 2,161.67
Michaelson, William—L. Katz 2,080.28
McKeon, Bartholomew—Bernard School for Boys, Inc. 147.04
Moschcowitz, Leopold—J. T. Dooling 191.01
New England Steamship Co.—D. I. Merrifield 500.00
N. Y. C. R. R. Co.—M. F. Glovis et al. 10,064.43
Owen, Harry E.—A. C. Grover 119.23
Penn Steam Laundry Co., Inc.—J. Biller 202.29
Poggioriale, Giuseppe—F. Florio 100.00
Power, E. Harrison—J. O. Rodgers 4,298.40
Pringle, Charles R., adm.—J. F. Nowalk, costs 107.70
Prigge, Henry—H. J. Meyer et al. 121.90
Pompeian Co.—A. Zucca 6,281.80
Rosen, Alice; Israel Fishbuch, and Yetta Fishbuch—R. Pilkowsky 380.65
Rockwell, Albert F.—Mfrs.' Appraisal Co. 5,174.02
Rayvid, Lena—S. Gutner 169.29
Rayvid, Benjamin—S. Gutner et al. 214.26
Raynes, Nathan, and Lazar Herskowitz—C. M. Harburger 685.41
Rayvid, Lena—S. Gutner et al. 186.20
Raymond, Ralph—B. Altman & 117.32
Rothrock, Samuel W.—J. E. Dean 439.41
Slayback, William R.—M. M. Michael 658.07
Stewart, Janet—Aitken Son & Co., Inc. 297.26
Speedy, Kearney P.—Underwood Typewriter Co. 114.41
Simon, Joseph—L. Rosenberg 1,271.48
Sanford, Frank A.—J. S. Fitzgerald 104.95
Storm, Walter H.—Imperial Paint Co. 277.68
Slisserson, William—H. Baron 124.74
Solotroff, Jacob—Pittston Coal Co., Inc. 100.06
Thels, Rudolph—W. T. Harding 109.06
Tran, Henry—W. Berkowitz 107.31
Von Unruh, Victor and Amelia—E. Schaefer 1,360.24
Wideen, Kurt C.—K. B. Heberlein et al. 31,700.10
Youngs, Frank K.—Paragon Auto Parts Mfg. Co., Inc. 146.84
Payne, J. George—City of N. Y. 486.65
Owl Commercial Co.—Same 252.45
Papaon Instrument Co.—Same 252.45
Pastime Amusement Co.—Same 252.45
Pin Mon Rebate Co.—Same 193.98

In Bronx County.

Bonagur, Ernest—Reliance Electric Inspection Co. $293.96
Cohen, Louis—Packard Acme Garage, Inc. 70.91
Ernst, Frank G.—Robitzek & Bro., Inc. 48.70
French Feather Novelty and Hat Co., Inc.—H. Nelson et al. 98.00
Fuchs, Joseph, Joseph S. Klein, Regina Warshaw, and Julius Warshaw—Security Bank of N. Y. 118.62
Hyer, Henrietta Frances, as guardian—H. Wollner 111.51
Katz, Max—Lamont Corliss & Co. 42.20
Same—W. T. Ludel 30.42
Lotano, Michele—Robert Hill, Inc. 225.42
Laber, Abraham—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc. 34.83
Pragnell, Agnes and Mabel A.—R. J. Rooney 9,346.36
Rayvid, Benjamin—S. Gutner et al. 214.26
Riemenschneider, John L.—E. L. Ray 686.36
Smolian, Oscar—L. B. Carr et al. 39.93
Shimeofsky, Lenser—S. I. Schwartz 100.84
Siccolare, Daniel—W. E. Baker Co. 82.41
Schnackenberg, Marion C.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc. 60.90
Taub, Rubin—Opera Stars Co., Inc. 68.65
Weiner, Louis—Barrett Co. 118.41
Wallace, Leo—H. Appelbaum 74.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

American Surety Co.—V. Conjello, June 2, 1916 ..... $750.00
Chas. I. Weinstein Realty Co. and Chas. I. Weinstein—Groseman Bros. & Rosenbaum, May 6, 1916 ..... 274.77
Same—Same, May 6, 1916 ..... 274.77
Same—Same, Feb. 26, 1916 ..... 272.56
Same—182d St. Realty Co., Feb. 8, 1914 ..... 375.85
Chas. I. Weinstein Realty Co.—S. Feraca, April 6, 1916 ..... 155.72
Emerson, Victor H.—H. Waters, May 5, 1916 ..... 1,769.43
Francis X. Kail Co.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co., Jan. 17, 1916 ..... 107.26
Hof, Lillian—Kurz & Uren, Inc., April 4, 1916 ..... 268.21
Lehmann, Herman H.—M. Groh's Sons, March 9, 1916 ..... 1,556.61
Rosenberg, Irving—S. Brans, July 30, 1915 (vacated) 563.90
Morris, Geo. A., and Meyer Neugeboran—A. L. Spitzer, Oct. 16, 1913 ..... 199.40
Palome, Philip W.—H. Blum, May 4, 1910 ..... 128.87
Sobel & Kean, Inc.—N. Cohen et al., Feb. 2, 1914 ..... 319.80
Triangle Waist Co., Inc.—Warner Godfrey Co., May 18, 1915 ..... 31,948.89
Same—Same, April 22, 1916 ..... 117.45

In Bronx County.

May Holding Co., Inc.—A. Cullen, May 14, 1915 ..... $194.72
Minsker Realty Co., Inc.—S. Tepper, Jan. 4, 1916 ..... 504.72

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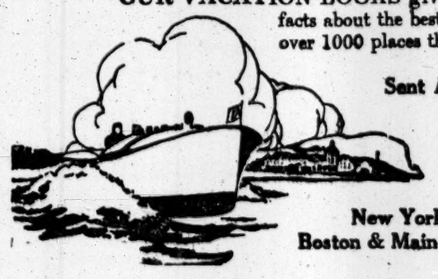

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Westholm	40
Cedarhurst	40
Brooklyn Hall	35
The Atchinson	35
The Terrace	30
Elmwood	25
Maple Rest	25

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The Prospect House, Good Ground, L. I.

All the attractions of the country, with city conveniences; boating, bathing; unsurpassed cuisine; $10-$12 wkly. Geo. E. Bellows, Prop.

The Cedar Beach, Westhampton, L. I.

Spend a cool, restful Summer near Great South Bay; enjoy boating, bathing, tennis, golf; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. R. Jagger, Prop.

1000 ISLANDS BOOKLET FREE. ADDRESS TRAVEL BUREAU, Grand Central Terminal, New York, or call at New York Central Lines City Ticket Offices.

THE FOSTER HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Excellent meals; good boating and bathing; splendid golf course near by. $12 wk. up. Write Miss A. M. Foster for booklet.

CRYSTAL LAKE, Hotel and Grill, Freeport, L. I. Beautifully situated; excellent table and service; boating, bathing, tennis, dancing. Booklet.

NEW ENGLAND.

Equinox House

Manchester-in-the-Mountains Vermont.

OPENS JUNE 10TH. N. Y. OFFICE, THE LORRAINE.

WHITE MOUNTAINS **NEW PROFILE HOUSE**

TWENTY COTTAGES. OPEN JULY 1ST.

Accommodations for 450 Guests. Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine garage, golf, tennis, boating, fishing. C. H. Greenleaf, Pres. Booking Office, E. B. RICH, HOTEL VENDOME, BOSTON.

The Malvern

AND COTTAGES

BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

Opens June 29th.

ERNEST G. GROB, Manager. New York Address, Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43d Street.

WESTPORT INN

Cottages for Rent. Own golf links, tennis, boating, bathing and fishing. Orchestra. Supplies from nearby farms. Rates, $19 per week up. Booklet. H. P. SMITH, Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

THE HARBOR VIEW

East Gloucester, Mass.

Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay. Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court. Table a Special Feature. Booklet. W. F. OSBORNE.

OPEN DECORATION DAY SPECIAL RATES

HOTEL BERKSHIRE

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

Near New York, all outdoor sports, excellent cuisine and service, music, dancing, tea and grill rooms, $16 up. Write for booklet. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE

AKESIDE HOUSE, Weirs, N. H. Private baths. GARAGE. BOOKLET. EDWIN T. MILTON, Prop.

OTTAWA HOUSE,

CUSHING'S ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.

Open June 22. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.

TOUR NEW ENGLAND

Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery! Bracing Air! For Road Map address Wm. M. Kimball, Sec'y N. E. Hotel Association, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

THE DORMS In Green Mts. 26 Acre Grounds Shade, sports, good table. Near R. R. and trolley. 150 guests. Modern improvements. $8 to $12. Booklet. College St., Poultney, Vt.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

—WEST VIRGINIA—

Most Celebrated Watering Place in America

THE NEW **GREENBRIER** EUROPEAN PLAN OPEN ALL THE YEAR

THE FAMOUS OLD **WHITE** Well Known by the Elite of the South. Open During Summer Months

Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants

FRED STERRY, Managing Director. J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

Peerless in location, midway between Portland and the White Mountains, on the main auto trunk line.

Bay of Naples Hotel

NAPLES, MAINE

Extensively Improved and Refurnished OPEN JULY 1ST

Immediately on the shore, facing Long Lake and the Bay of Naples, and offering high-class accommodations at reasonable rates. Every summer pleasure. Tennis, good fishing, bathing, boating. Fine walks, good roads, purest spring water. Garage.

A. C. BROOKS, Proprietor. Formerly of the Summit Spring Hotel, Poland, Maine. Booklets on Application.

Mountain View House Whitefield, N. H. Opens June Twentieth

The Hotel of Distinction.

Block Island, Rhode Island

Rates—$4, $5; with bath, $6, $7; wkly., $25 pp. New York representative, Mr. H. E. LANSING Grand Hotel, Broadway at 31st Street.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires.

A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION.

OPENS JUNE 17. ELEVATION 1400 FEET.

HOWE & THROWGER, Managers. Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

TO LEASE FOR THE SEASON—A beautiful Bungalow on the beach of Long Island Sound, Stamford, Conn.; seven rooms, bath, gas, electric lights; bathing and fishing; refined neighborhood. Address E. A. Bromund Co., 356 West Broadway.

Straitsmouth Inn

ROCKPORT, MASS.

Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of

CAPE ANN.

E. S. WILKINSON, PROP.

Mt. Madison House

GORHAM, N. H.

"At the Gateway to the White Mts."

Rooms en suite, with private baths. Electric Lights, &c. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and Repair Shop. Booklet and rates on request. C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

GRANLIDEN HOTEL,

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Gateway to White Mountains; on Ideal Tour. Golf, Tennis, Motor Horses, Canoeing, Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Dancing. Write for circular. Cottages for rent. W. W. BROWN. Winter season hotels, Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Fla.

MERRILL HALL AND COTTAGES, EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Open June 1. A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation. Attractively appointed. Excellent table. Cleanliness a feature. Rooms en suite with private bath. For information address MERRILL HALL, BUELL & CROSBY.

THE GRISWOLD EASTERN POINT, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Open June 12th. Coolest, Most Modern Hotel on Atlantic Coast. Courtes

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

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are described briefly in our latest investment circular. Each security was selected as an attractive example of its type.

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If you are in the market for conservative investments, we shall be glad to send you our list of current offerings, which comprise—

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
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$1,150,000
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DUE JULY 1, 1935

Legal investment for Trust Funds.

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Total bonded debt of City is about 2.56% of assessed valuation.

$200,000 4% Bonds
@ 100⅝ and interest
YIELDING 3.95%
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@ 106¾ and interest
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Exempt From Federal Income Tax
Greenwich, Conn.
4¼% Bonds
Due Serially May 1, 1920 to 1922, Inc.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN CONNECTICUT
Prices to Yield 3.95%
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31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
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WE OFFER	And Interest.
Baltimore 4s	101
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Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React After Early Firmness—Call Money at Highest Since Start of Reserve Banks.

The startling news of the loss of the British Secretary of War and his personal staff while on the way to Russia, exerted no traceable effect upon yesterday's stock market. The news was at hand before trading began, and during the first hour the list was both fairly active and quite strong. There was a letting down of prices in some parts of the market, including some of the automobile issues, but for the most part early firmness developed into further advances until other forces began to exert a repressive influence. Chief among these was the rise in call money to the highest rate of the year. Had it been felt that the loss of Earl Kitchener would seriously hamper the prosecution of the war by the Allies his death would have seemed an important market factor. The calm with which the Stock Exchange received the sad news, despite the shock which it caused to the financial community, reflected clearly the prevailing view that the outcome of the war is dependent upon no one leader.

The slower pace of the market in the motor issues yesterday may have been enforced by the rapidity of the advance which had been taking place in them, or it may have reflected recognition on the part of many that so rapid a movement was likely to prove unsound. Yesterday's halt would be the more significant if it were clearly traceable to the latter cause. The present aspect of the money market is in itself of cautionary import in respect to speculative operations which in ordinary course would be conducted largely with the aid of borrowed money.

The money market sooner than most people had expected has assumed considerable proportions as a stock market factor. Its effect is general in respect to the market as a whole, but specific in respect to the securities most dependent upon speculation carried on on margin. The rise in call money to 4 per cent. carried it to what practically is the highest rate quoted since the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system. Nov. 16, 1914, was the date set for the opening of the Reserve Banks, but it naturally took the market a short time to reflect the change from the old reserve requirements to the new. Within thirty days after the opening of the new institutions, or, say, by the middle of December, 1914, call money, which had been lending as high as 8 per cent., got down to below 4 per cent., and not until yesterday did the market again touch that rate.

This is the month in which heavy tax payments have to be made to the Federal Government, and the proceeds of these taxes will go into the Treasury or the Reserve Banks, where, for the time being, they will be out of the keeping of the money market. It would be reasonable, moreover, to expect some building up of reserves by the New York banks to provide against the demands of the rest of the country, which they will have to meet later on. We have at least these two factors to be added to the recent decline in the surplus reserve of the New York banks as factors making for a firmer money position. The fact that the financial community is now recognizing that the money market has passed to a new stage had not a little to do with the selling which yesterday afternoon caused a reaction from the earlier forward movement, and gave the market at least an irregular appearance.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	—	4	4	4
Atlanta	—	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	—	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	—	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	—
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	—
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	—	4	—
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
4	3	3	3

Time.
60 days.....3 — 6 months.....3¼@3½
90 days.....3 @3¼ 8 months.....4
4 months.....3¼@3½ 10 months.....4
5 months.....3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
30 to 90 days ..... 2¼@3
4 to 6 months ..... 3 @3¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3¼@6½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76½
5.1825 Paris	5.91¼	5.90¾
95.28 Berlin	76.12½	76.18¾
20.20 Austria	13.15	13.20
26.70 Scandinavia	30.20	30.25
19.30 Spain	20.50	20.60
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24	5.23¼
19.225 Greece	19.29	19.34
40.19 Holland	41⅞	41⅝
5.1826 Italy	6.37¼	6.36¾
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.50
China—		
Hongkong	50.50	50.62½
Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40 Rio	23.87¼	24.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¾	$4.69⅞

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $582,889,864; balance, $29,139,219; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,022,382.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 15-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 66⅞c, up 1⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51½@50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	622,155
Same day last year	470,678
Year to date	74,701,970
Same period last year	54,647,238
Average price and change 50 stocks	$8.06 + .07
Same day last year	70.02 — .12

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
137	139	400	Adams Express	138	138	138	138	—1
19	20	900	Advance Rumely	20	20¼	19½	19⅝	+1⅛
38¼	39	500	Advance Rumely pf	40	40	39	39	—1
22⅞	23	900	Alaska Gold Mines	23	23	22½	22½	— ¾
9	9½	100	Alaska Juneau	9	9	9	9	...
26¾	27	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
82½	83	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82½	...
68⅛	68⅝	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	68¼	68¼	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
81	81¼	12,700	Am. Beet Sugar	81⅛	83½	81	81¼	— 1¼
56¼	56½	1,600	Am. Can	55½	56¼	55½	56¼	+1
110	111⅛	25	Am. Can pf	111	111	111	111	...
59⅜	60	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	59⅜	60¾	59⅜	59⅜	— ¼
159	160	200	Am. Coal Products	160⅝	160⅝	160	160	...
8¾	9	200	Am. H. & Leather	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
50	50½	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	...
28	28¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
21⅜	22¼	1,000	Am. Linseed	22½	23	22	23	+ ⅝
48⅝	49⅛	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅞
71⅛	71¼	4,500	Am. Locomotive	72	72⅞	71¼	71¼	— ⅞
101	102	200	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
6¼	7½	100	Am. Malt	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—1¼
97¼	97½	3,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅛	98⅝	97⅛	97¼	— ⅞
112	113	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+1
...	...	100	Do., s. 30 f	111½	111½	111½	111½	...
95	95¼	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95	95¼	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
86¾	87¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¾
...	...	200	Do., s. 30 f	87	87	87	87	...
50¼	51½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	51¼	51¾	50¼	50¼	— ½
111	112	200	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
117	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅞
129⅞	130	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129⅞	130	129⅞	129⅞	...
202	204	500	Am. Tobacco	204	204	202	202	—1⅝
106½	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
45¼	46	1,300	Am. Woolen	45⅞	45⅞	45⅛	45¼	+ ⅛
23	24⅜	2,100	Am. Writing P. pf	24¼	25¼	24	24	+ ½
83	83½	8,600	Am. Zinc Lt. S	83⅝	83⅞	83⅜	83¼	+1⅛
83⅜	83¾	7,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	84¼	84½	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
104⅞	105	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¾	105⅛	104¾	105	+ ⅛
100¾	101	250	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
115	116	600	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115⅞	115	115½	+2½
88½	88¾	4,600	Baldwin Loco	89	90¼	88¼	88⅝	— ⅜
91⅜	91⅝	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅞	92¼	91½	91½	— ⅛
2	2¼	100	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
450	456	200	Bethlehem Steel	455	456	455	456	+6
88	88½	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	88⅞	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
55½	58	100	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	57	—1
8½	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
92⅝	92¾	13,300	Butte & Superior	90¼	93⅜	89½	92⅝	+3¼
176	176⅝	2,300	Canadian Pacific	175½	176⅞	175	176½	+1
54¼	54½	1,300	Central Leather Co	54⅜	54⅞	54½	54½	...
111⅞	111⅝	100	Central Leather pf	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	— ⅛
120	121	11,200	Chandler Motor	124¼	117½	121	121	—1¼
64⅛	64½	6,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	64	64⅝	64	64½	+ ⅛
12⅞	12¾	300	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
98⅜	98¾	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
129⅜	130	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	...
20⅛	20¼	2,600	Chi, Rock Isl. & P	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅝
20½	21	700	Chile Copper	21	21	21	21	+ ½
53⅜	53⅝	3,800	Chino Copper	53	53⅞	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
56	57¼	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	57¾	57⅜	57¾	+1¼
74½	75	1,575	Cluett, Peabody Co	74½	76	74½	75	+2
109	110	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
42½	43	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅞	43¼	42½	42½	...
137½	56	100	Col. South. 1st pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅞
137½	138¼	200	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138½	138½	— ½
99	100	1,900	Continental Can	102½	102½	99	100	—3
56	60	100	Continental Insur	56	56	56	56	+1
19	19⅜	1,400	Corn Products Ref	19	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
84	84¼	15,400	Crucible Steel	83⅜	86	83⅜	84	+ ⅜
117	117½	100	Crucible Steel pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117½	+1¼
225	235	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	234	234¼	234	234¼	+4¼
80⅞	90½	100	Deere & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
135	136	25	Detroit Edison Co	135½	135¾	135¾	135½	...
48	48¼	900	Distillers' Secur	49	48	48	48	— ¾
27½	27⅝	2,100	Dome Mines	28	27¼	28	27½	+ ⅛
10½	11¾	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
62	65	500	Elec Storage Bat	64	65	64	64½	+ ½
38¼	38⅜	12,000	Erie	38⅝	39	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	500	Erie 1st pf	54	54	53½	53½	+ ⅛
170	172	10	General Electric	172	172	172	172	...
115	117	100	General Motors pf	116	116	116	116	—1
77⅝	77¾	25,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77¼	79¼	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅝
115½	116½	100	Goodrich pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½	+ ⅛
121½	122	200	Great Northern pf	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	— ½
38½	38¾	1,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
100	101	300	Gulf States S.1st pf	101	101	99⅞	99⅞	—1⅛
89	91	600	Gulf States S. 2d pf	89½	90	88¾	89¼	— ¾
103	103⅝	6,087	Illinois Central	104¼	106	104¼	106	+1⅝
46	46½	9,500	Inspiration Copper	47	46¾	45½	46⅛	+ ⅝
18	18¼	700	Interboro Consol	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
75½	76	300	Interboro Con. pf	76	76	75½	75½	...
52	52½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	52	52	52	52	— ½
115¼	115½	3,200	Int. Harvester, N.J	113¾	116	113¼	115¼	+3¼
116	118	135	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅜
80	82	300	Int. Harv. Corp	82	82⅜	82	82⅜	+ ⅜
106¼	108	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	108	108	108	108	+1½
24⅜	25	26,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	26	26	24⅝	25	—1½
94⅛	94⅜	101,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	98½	99⅜	93⅞	94⅜	—4⅞
45½	46	1,100	Int. Nickel	45⅞	46	45⅜	45⅝	...
106½	115	25	Int. Nickel pf	106	106	106	106	...
11½	12	1,100	Int. Paper	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	—1
55	55½	5,500	Int. Paper pf	56	56⅜	55¼	55½	...
87½	87	500	Jewel Tea	85½	85½	85	85	...
107	109	200	Jewel Tea pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅜
26⅛	26¼	200	Kansas City South	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	300	Kayser (J.) & Co	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+2
75⅝	76	1,600	Kelly Spring Tire	76	76½	76	76	+ ¼
53⅜	53⅞	23,200	Kennecott Copper	54	54⅜	53⅜	53⅞	+ ¼
105	106½	200	Laclede Gas	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	+ ¾
14	15	100	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	...
53½	54	11,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	53⅝	56½	53¾	53⅜	—2
82¾	82½	5,400	Lehigh Valley	82⅝	83⅜	82¼	82¼	— ¼
33	34½	300	Long Island	34½	34½	34	34	— ½
132⅜	133⅜	2,600	Louis. & Nash	131	133⅞	131	132½	+1⅝
81	83	100	Mackay Cos	81	81	81	81	—3½
66	67½	200	Manhattan Shirt	66¾	67	66¾	67	+1
86¾	87	6,700	Maxwell Motors	87⅜	88⅞	86½	87	+ ¾
91	415	4,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	91	90½	90½	90⅝	— ⅛
59	59½	6,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	59⅝	60⅞	59	59	— ⅜
63½	65½	400	May Dept. Stores	64⅛	64¼	65	65	—1½
107½	108	3,000	Mexican Petroleum	108⅝	108⅝	107½	107½	— ¾
36	36	1,700	Miami Copper	36	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
...	...	100	Minn. & St. Louis	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
18	18	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	18	18	18	18	— ½
122	123	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M	122	123¼	122	122⅜	+2⅛
6	6	1,000	Missouri Pacific	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
6	6	600	Do., trust rcts	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
80½	82	600	Montana Power	80½	81⅞	80½	81⅝	+ ¾
120½	121¼	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	120½	121	120½	121	+ ½
22	24	2,300	Nat. En. & St. Co	24⅞	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
66¾	67½	300	Nat. Lead Co	67½	67½	67	67	— ½
17⅞	18⅛	4,100	Nevada Con. Copper	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
132	133	300	N. Y. Air Brake	133½	133⅜	132	133	...
106¾	106	2,483	N. Y. Central	106	106⅞	106¾	106¾	...
41½	41½	100	N. Y., Chf. & St. L.	41½	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
61¾	61¾	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
27½	28¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	28⅜	28⅝	28	28	+ ¼
135¼	135½	23,050	Norfolk & Western	134	136⅜	133½	135¼	+1¼
69¼	71	960	North American	68½	69¼	68½	69¼	+1⅛
114½	114¾	400	Northern Pacific	114¼	114½	114	114¼	+ ½
7⅞	8	200	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
21½	21⅞	900	Pacific Mail	21½	21½	20¾	21	—1¼
.70	.76	900	Pacific Mail rights	.70	.76	.65	.65	—.05
90	90	100	Pacific Mail pf. w i	90	90	90	90	— ¼
33	33	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	33	33	33	33	...
58½	58½	2,200	Penn. R. R.	58¼	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
101¾	102¾	100	People's Gas, Chi	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
40	41	200	Philadelphia Co	40	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¾
26½	27½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	27	27	27	27	...
101	102½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
45½	46½	100	Pressed Steel Car	46	46	46	46	...
163¼	163⅞	300	Pullman Co	163¼	163⅞	163¼	163⅞	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	7,200	Railway Steel Sp	43½	44⅞	43½	43½	+ ⅜
22⅞	23	2,700	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
101¼	101¾	54,100	Reading	101¼	104	100¾	101⅜	+ ⅜
42	42⅜	400	Reading 1st pf	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42¼	...
46	47	200	Reading 2d pf	47	47	46¼	46¼	— ¾
47	48	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	48	48	46⅞	46⅞	—1
16	16⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
15½	16	200	Seaboard Air Line	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	—1
37⅜	38¼	300	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39	38	38	—1
182	100	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	182½	182½	182½	182½	—1⅜
31⅜	32	300	Shattuck-Arizona	32	32	32	32	...
52	54	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
98½	98¾	1,205	Southern Pacific	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅝	— ⅛
225	234	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	236	236	234	234	+3
119½	121	200	So. P. R. Sugar pf	120	120	119½	120	+2
23½	23⅝	4,600	Southern Railway	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
68½	68¾	3,300	Southern Ry. pf	68	69⅛	68	68⅜	+ ⅜
90	93	200	Standard Milling pf	93	93	90½	90½	—3¼
...	...	25	Do., odd lot	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	...
138⅜	139½	4,700	Studebaker Co	141	142⅛	138⅜	139	—2½
109	111	100	Studebaker Co. pf	111	111	111	111	— ½
42¼	42½	1,200	Tennessee Copper	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	—1⅝
189½	190	400	Texas Co	191	191	190	190	—1
186	190	200	Do., sub. rcts. for p	187	187	187	187	—3
11	12	100	Texas & Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	...
64¼	64½	4,600	Third Avenue	64⅜	65⅞	64⅜	64⅜	...
103½	104	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	105	105	105	105	+2
29½	30¼	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ¼
137⅜	137¼	4,800	Union Pacific	137½	138¼	137½	137½	— ⅛
82½	82¾	300	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
97	97¾	2,900	United Cigar Stores	95½	97⅜	95¼	97¼	+1¼
161¼	162	6,700	United Fruit Co	163	163½	161	161	—1
20	22	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	21	21	20	20	+ ½
23½	24	2,900	U. S. C. I. P. & F	24¼	24½	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
53	54	100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	53½	53½	53½	53¼	+ ⅜
159½	159½	13,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	161½	162½	159	159½	—1⅞
...	...	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	1	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
56	56⅞	1,600	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
75	77	17,800	U. S. Smelt. & M	75	77⅛	75	76	+1⅝
51	51⅜	200	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
83⅝	83⅞	22,100	U. S. Steel	84¼	84½	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅜
117⅜	117⅞	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	+ ¼
81⅝	82	6,500	Utah Copper	82⅛	82⅜	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅜
107	109	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108⅞	100	108⅞	100	...
14¾	14⅞	200	Wabash	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
49⅜	50	2,500	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	600	Wabash pf. B	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
126	130	100	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	— ¼
31⅜	32½	1,300	Western Maryland	32¼	32⅞	32	32½	+ ¾
94	95	650	Western Union Tel	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	...
60½	60½	3,300	Westingh. E. & M	60⅜	60⅝	60⅛	60¼	— ⅜
4	5	200	Wheeling & L. E	4½	4½	4½

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The changed conditions in the South and what they mean to the

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discussed in our Circular C-15, which we will send upon request.

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EXTRA DIVIDENDS IN COPPER AND ZINC

Utah, Kennecott, and Others Distribute Some of the War Profits.

SUGAR AND POWDER, TOO

Twenty Per Cent. Cash and 18 Per Cent. Stock Dividend Is South Porto Rico Bonus.

Prosperity in the copper and zinc mining industries was reflected yesterday in the declaration of numerous extra dividends. The Utah Copper Company voted the distribution of $1.50 extra, and the regular quarterly dividend of the same amount on its stock, payable June 30 to shareholders of record June 16. Three months ago an extra payment of $1 a share was ordered.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation raised its dividend from $1 a share, paid in the last quarter, to $1.50, and set the date of payment for June 30 to shareowners of record June 13. The Directors issued this statement after their meeting:

The President submitted to the board a statement showing cash and copper on hand as of June 3 (all of which copper has been sold) in excess of $18,000,000. As the Kennecott Corporation will receive on its holdings of 404,504 shares of Utah Copper Company $1,213,512, it is estimated that cash and copper on hand at the date of payment of the Kennecott dividend will be in excess of $21,000,000. The above figures do not include Kennecott's interest in the cash and copper on hand of the Braden Mines Company or the Utah Copper Company.

The Butte and Superior Mining Company, producer of zinc, declared a cash payment of $10 a share in addition to the usual quarterly disbursement of 75 cents. An extra dividend of $10 a share was also ordered three months ago. The dividend will be paid July 1 to stockholders of record June 20.

The Chino Copper Company's dividends are $1.25 extra and $1 extra, and besides providing for this disbursement of cash, the Directors appropriated $1,350,000 for the enlargement of mill capacity.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company declared the usual quarterly payment of 37½ cents a share and an extra of the same amount, equaling the dividends of the previous quarter.

An industrial company whose profits have been large in recent months, the South Porto Rico Sugar Company, voted an extra cash payment of 20 per cent. and a stock dividend of 18 per cent., on the common stock, as well as the usual quarterly distributions of 3 per cent. payable July 1 to stockholders on the books June 17. The regular payment of 2 per cent. for the quarter on the preferred was also ordered. Preliminary estimates of the year's earnings point toward a net income of approximately $3,000,000. The preferred and common stock outstanding aggregate $7,000,000.

The Hercules Powder Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra of 13 per cent. on the common stock, payable June 25 to stock owners of record June 15. This concern's extra distributions have been running large for several quarters.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
4th week May	$4,222,000	$1,999,000
Month of May	12,187,000	5,188,000
July 1-May 31	116,837,820	26,194,980
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
4th week May	876,721	94,912
Month of May	1,157,658	150,930
July 1-May 31	14,410,077	1,249,524
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
4th week May	695,300	190,400
Month of May	2,022,300	290,300
July 1-May 31	22,528,300	2,752,000
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
2d week May	28,903	*9,217
3d week May	21,500	1,489
July 1-May 31	1,307,802	207,696
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
4th week May	868,481	149,480
Month of May	2,600,255	312,685
July 1-May 31	29,710,370	*809,258
PERE MARQUETTE—		
4th week May	585,006	115,893
Month of May	1,700,583	312,653
July 1-May 31	19,369,191	2,704,958
*Decrease.		

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
Southern Railway:			
4th week May	$2,044,761	$1,550,514	$494,247
Month of May	6,099,868	4,916,931	1,182,935
From July 1	84,158,144	67,455,948	6,702,196
Alabama Great Southern:			
4th week May	204,530	151,787	52,743
Month of May	528,018	412,000	116,519
From July 1	5,106,662	4,384,350	722,312
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:			
4th week May	385,072	285,633	99,439
Month of May	1,021,374	831,801	189,573
From July 1	10,082,316	8,685,003	1,397,313
Georgia Southern & Florida:			
4th week May	62,588	54,370	8,218
Month of May	182,531	165,358	17,173
From July 1	2,236,200	2,054,802	181,398
Mobile & Ohio:			
4th week May	355,268	295,230	60,038
Month of May	1,003,428	907,550	95,878
From July 1	10,825,922	10,099,700	726,222
Virginia & Southwestern:			
4th week May	40,700	41,788	7,020
Month of May	150,828	135,019	24,800
From July 1	1,780,384	1,662,761	150,623
TEXAS & PACIFIC—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
4th week of May	$474,147		$38,043
Month of May	1,414,376		91,801
July 1-May 31	17,079,923		1,055,004
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for April—	1916.	1915.	
Gross	$8,000,057	$6,080,143	$6,093,137
Net aft. taxes	2,240,089	1,065,331	784,189
Gross, 10 mos.	85,478,803	76,007,227	78,466,464
Net aft. taxes	31,241,158	25,570,709	24,085,907
GREAT NORTHERN for April—			
Gross	6,465,101	4,419,055	5,270,739
Net aft. chgs.	1,700,012	628,666	505,484
Gross, 10 mos.	67,182,142	57,167,946	64,763,211
Net aft. taxes	27,704,562	22,906,348	21,920,594

Public Utilities.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC for the three months ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	126,816	125,744	572
Net aft. taxes	28,001	14,405	9,408
Def. aft. chgs.	20,132	20,444	5,080

Miscellaneous.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP—			
April, def. aft. charges	$95,050	$74,720	$113,218
4 mos. def. aft. charges	341,592	281,061	407,267

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	4.25	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4	4.25	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
Chi. & Northwest	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.05
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	6.20	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	4.45	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.95
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.95
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4	4.50	4.25
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	4.25	4.00
St. L. I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.30

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The City of Nashville, Tenn., has sold to Farson, Son & Co. $600,000 six months' notes in anticipation of taxes.

An illustrated booklet, with views of the preparedness parade, is being distributed by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

A. A. Housman & Co. have published a circular on the Southern railways treating of the changed conditions of the South, with their effect on earnings.

The Bankers' Trust Company, as trustee of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, due March 1, 1922, will redeem and cancel all of the bonds on Friday, Sept. 1, 1916, at the rate of 110 and accrued interest.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $2,000,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday, making $31,580,000 that has been received from Ottawa on the present movement.

The New York Mortgage and Security Company and the New York Title Insurance Company, which occupy the same offices at 135 Broadway, are planning to consolidate. Stockholders of both concerns will vote on the proposal June 20.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

News of the death of Lord Kitchener had a sentimental depressing effect upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at the start of business. Although prices rallied later on under the leadership of Reading, stock was apparently encountered which checked the improvement. In the afternoon the tone became heavy, with the Mercantile Marine shares showing special weakness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chal.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
800	Am. B. Sugar	81½	83½	81½	81½
110	Am. Can	56	56½	55⅞	56½
120	Am. C. & F.	60⅝	60⅝	60¼	60¼
40	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
60	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23	23
240	Am. Locomo.	71⅞	72⅞	71⅞	72
280	Am. Smelting	98	98¾	97½	97½
100	Am. Woolen	45¼	46	45¼	46
110	Am. Zinc	84½	85⅝	84½	85⅝
1,120	Anac. Copper	84¼	84⅝	83⅜	83⅜
90	A., T. & S. F.	105¼	105¼	104½	104⅝
270	Bald. Locomo.	85⅞	90¼	85⅞	89⅝
20	Brook. R. T.	88½	88½	88½	88½
750	Butte & Sup.	89⅞	93	89⅞	93
20	Can. Pacific	177	177	177	177
40	Cent. Leather	54⅝	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝
170	Ches. & Ohio	64½	64⅝	64¼	64½
70	C. M. & St. P.	99½	99½	99⅝	99⅝
70	C., R. I. & P.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20
170	Chino Copper	53	53⅝	53	53⅜
70	Col. F. & I.	43	43	42⅝	42⅝
80	Corn. Prod.	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝
2,310	Crucible Steel	83⅝	86½	83⅜	84
70	Dist. Secur.	48⅜	49⅜	48¼	48½
610	Erie	39	39	38⅝	38⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	54½	54½	53⅝	53½
780	Goodrich Co.	77¼	79½	77¼	77¾
40	Gt. Nor. Ore.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
70	Insp. Copper	46	45⅞	45	45⅜
810	Int. Mer. Mar.	25⅞	26¼	24⅜	25
11,930	Int. M. M. pf.	98⅜	99¼	94½	94⅝
30	Int. Paper pf.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
370	Kenn. Copper	54	54½	53⅜	54
170	Lee Rubber	53⅝	56½	53⅝	54½
340	Leh. Valley	82¼	83⅝	82¼	82⅝
320	Max. Motors	88	88¼	87	87½
10	Max. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60
370	Mex. Petrol.	108⅜	108⅜	107¼	107¼
30	Miami Copper	39½	39½	39¼	39⅛
10	Nevada Con	18	18	18	18
60	N. Y. Central	106⅛	106⅛	106	106
20	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
610	Norf. & West.	133⅝	136½	133⅝	135⅝
100	Pacific Mail	21¼	21¼	20⅜	20⅜
200	Pac. Mail rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
10	Pittsburgh Con	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
80	Ry. Steel Spr.	44⅜	44⅜	44½	44⅜
230	Ray Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
14,120	Reading	100¾	103¾	100¾	101⅝
80	Rumely Co.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
120	Southern Pac.	99	99	98⅝	98⅞
170	Southern Ry.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
320	Studebaker Co.	141¾	142	139¾	140
90	Tenn. Copper	43	43	42⅜	42⅜
320	Third Av.	64⅞	65⅜	64¼	64¼
770	Union Pac.	137⅝	138⅛	137¼	137½
120	United Fruit	163	163	161¾	161¾
25	U. S. C. I. P.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
110	U. S. Ind. Al.	162¾	162¾	158¾	158¾
280	U. S. Rubber	56⅛	56⅞	55¾	55¾
2,540	U. S. Steel	84⅝	84⅝	83¾	83¾
150	Utah Copper	82	82¾	81¾	81¾
150	Western Md.	33⅜	33⅜	32¾	32¾
170	Westing. Elec.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾

48,705

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Con. Virginia	.20	.20	.20	.20
300	G'field Con	.06	.06	.06	.06
700	Jumbo Ext	.91	.92	.91	.92
1,500	Lone Star	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
1,000	McNamara	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000	Midway	.27	.31½	.27	.31½
400	Mispah Ext.	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Montana	.31	.31	.31	.31
300	Union Con	.95	.97½	.95	.97½
300	Tonopah Ext.	6.15	6.17½	6.15	6.17½

8,600

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, June 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$3,404,594	$195,355,423
Ord. int. rev. receipts	4,580,707	351,823,607
Income tax	1,742,201	30,741,517
Miscellaneous	2,450,315	46,432,077
Total receipts	$12,192,818	$624,372,625
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburse.	5,407,688	.....
Excess of ord. disburse. over. ord. rects	.....	41,141,067
Excess of total rects. over total disburse.	5,347,580	.....
Excess of to'l disburse. over total rects	.....	10,236,878
Expenditures	6,785,130	665,514,613

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Asked.	Yld
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100¼	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	96	96⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅞	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101⅛	5.62
City of Montreal		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.43
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	90⅝	100⅛	4.99
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.62
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	100⅞	100¼	4.94
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	100⅝	101 1-8	4.86
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	101⅜	102	4.65
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	100⅜	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105⅜	107	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅝	102	4.63
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅜	3.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100⅛	..

Company Issues.

Am. Cot Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.08
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96⅛	96⅝	5.05
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.12
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.20
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101¼	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	98	99½	6.12
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	101⅛	4.45
Can. North	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102⅝	5.43
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103¼	3.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.00
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93¼	93⅝	4.25
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	95	97	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102¼	102½	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¾	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.70
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.65
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101¼	3.65
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.75
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	101⅜	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.40
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	97	98	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98⅜	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.83
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.65
North. S. P.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅝	99⅛	6.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98⅞	99⅛	6.12
Penn. Co	4½	June15,'21	101¼	101½	4.16
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	98⅝	98⅞	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100½	3.80
U.Ry.,G.& E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¾	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & I.	6	Feb., 1926	110½	112	4.60
U.S. F. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1951	94½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101⅛	101½	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.95
Wm.R.Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99½	5.05
W. V. T. E.	6	June, 1917	97½	99½	6.50
W.S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Ut.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	..	45.00	..	45.00
Lead	7.00	..	7.00	..
Spelter	13.62½	..	13.25	..
Antimony	23.00	24.00	24.00	25.00
Quicksilver	$74.00	..	$74.00	..
Aluminum	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2 X Fy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 20@20½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Monday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	121	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	183	0	0	183	10	0
Tin, futures	183	5	0	183	10	0
Spelter	76	0	0	73	0	0
Lead	32	0	0	31	10	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	125	130	125	130
American Cigar pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Conley Foil	250	275	225	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	173	178	169	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	..	100	..
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	225	235	225	235
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	460	470	460	470

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	3½	3½	3½	3½
192	Ahmeek	99½	100	99½	100
275	Alaska	23¼	23¼	23	23
435	Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,496	Am. Zinc	83⅝	85⅜	83⅜	85⅛
60	Anaconda	84⅜	84⅜	84	84
455	Ariz. Com.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
160	Butte & Balak.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
970	Butte & Sup.	90⅛	95	90¼	92⅝
325	Cal. & Ariz.	71	71	71	71
5	Cal. & Hecla	548	548	547	547
70	Centennial	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛
20	Chino	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝
352	Cop. Range	63	66	63	63
20	Daly West	8	8	8	8
230	East Butte	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
60	Franklin	8	8	7⅝	7⅝
25	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
50	Island Creek	40	40	40	40
28	Isle Royale	28	28	26	27¼
26	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
185	Michigan	8½	8¾	8½	8½
305	Mohawk	96	96⅝	95	95
102	Nev. Con.	18	18⅛	18	18
50	New Arcadian	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
135	New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	North Butte	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1,040	North Lake	80	80	77	77
50	Old Colony	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
380	Old Dominion	70½	70⅝	70	70
55	Osceola	95½	94	93	93
65	Pond Creek	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
45	Quincy	95	95	95	95
5	Ray Con.	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜
95	Shannon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
673	South Lake	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
550	South Utah	23c	23c	23c	23c
10	St. Mary's L'd	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
600	Sun. & Hos.	4½	4½	3¾	3¾
50	Superior	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
50	Tamarack	50	50	50	50
65	Trinity	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
1,700	Tuolumne	500	500	500	500
1,741	U. S. Smelters	74⅜	76⅝	74⅜	76
555	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51	51⅜	51	51⅛
200	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
125	Utah Con.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
110	Utah Copper	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜
1,411	Utah Metals	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Winona	6¼	6¼	6	6
10	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½
9	Wolverine	55½	55½	54	54

RAILROADS.

16	Bos. & Alb.	182	182	182	182
90	Boston Elev.	71	71	70½	70½
180	Bos. & Maine	40	40	40	40
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	34	34	34	34
301	New Haven	61⅜	61⅜	60¼	61¼
5	Old Col. R. R.	151	151	151	151
5	Rutland pf.	24	24	24	24
2	Union Pac. pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

140	Am. Ax. Chem.	60	60	65¼	65¼
80	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
71	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117¾	117	117
400	Am. T. & T.	129¾	130	129¾	130
10,002	A. G. & W. I.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,041	A.G. & W.I. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
20	Cuban Cement	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
82	Edison	240	240	239	240
16	Ga. Ry. & E.	127	127	127	127
15	Mass. Gas pf.	84¾	84¾	84	84¼
15	Mergenthaler	166	166	163	163
3	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	50	50	50	50
15	Pullman	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼
40	Reece Button	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
13	Swift & Co.	137	137¾	137	137½
20	Torrington	54	54	54	54
18	Torrington pf.	31	31	31	31
875	United Fruit	162	163¼	161¼	161¼
660	Un. Shoe Mach.	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾
125	Un. Shoe M. pf.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
150	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	83¾	83⅝
2,088	Ventura Oil	9½	10⅛	9½	9⅝
16	Western Union	99¼	99¼	98¼	98¼

BONDS.

United Motors Corporation

Controls, through stock ownership, five of the most important Automobile Accessory Companies in this country.

Practically every Automobile Company is a customer of one or more of the five companies making up the United Motors Corporation. On account of the tremendous demand for their output, it is officially estimated that 1916 earnings should be more than twice as large as the previous year.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

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180 Crescent P. L.
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50 Prairie P. L.
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50 S. O. of Indiana
50 S. O. of N. Y.

WE WILL SELL
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100 National Transit
50 Ohio Oil
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Are Irregular on Fairly Active Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 431,849 shares of stocks and $135,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 160,432; oil, 55,392, and mining 207,025. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,600	‡Aetna Exp....	17⅜	*18⅝	17⅜	18⅛
600	Acme Tea pf..	98	98	98	98
550	Ajax Rub. I..	90¼	*70	69½	69¼
100	Am. Int. Cp...	19	19	19	19
3,500	A..G.&W.I.S.S.	43⅜	45⅝	43⅜	45
510	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	53	53¼	*52	53
4,050	‡Butler Chem..	4	6¾	4	6
80	‡Can. C. & F.	68	70	68	70
50	‡C. C. & F. pf.	85	85	85	85
200	‡Car Lt. & P...	5½	5½	5½	5½
10,200	Chev. Motor..	270	272	265	265
5,000	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5	5
7,200	‡Cuba Cane S.	58¼	59½	57½	57½
800	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	94⅝	95½	94⅝	95½
135	C. Aer.,v.t.cfs.	47½	48	47½	47½
30	Diggs-Seab. ..	122	123	122	123
212	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
8,000	‡Ed. & J. Cp..	47	49⅝	*46	48
550	Emer. Phon...	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜
425	‡Fisk Tire	160	108	100	160
800	‡Fl.-Lynn Ph..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
3,500	‡G., W. & W..	52½	53¼	52½	52⅝
100	Grant Mot. C..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
375	H. & B. C. C.	35	35	34½	34½
100	‡Hendee Mfg...	25	25	23	23
100	Hartman Corp.	73¾	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜
55	Holly Sug. Cp.	45½	45½	45	45
60	Holly S. C. pf.	97	97	97	97
20,000	‡Hup. Mot..(11¼-11½)		11½	10⅝	10⅝
100	I. A. P. S. C.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
19,170	‡Kapo Mfg. C.	4⅝	*5¼	4⅝	5⅛
500	Kath. Br. pf...	22	22	20½	20½
20	S. H. Kress...	68	68	68	68
1,700	S. H. Kress pf.	103	103½	102⅝	103
1,200	‡S. S. Kresge..	11⅝	11⅝	11	11¼
200	‡Lynn Phono..	11	11	11	11
1,200	Marc. of Am..	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
2,090	‡Motor Prod...	83	87	83	87
1,000	‡Maxim Mun..	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8½
1,700	‡Mex. Steel....	64	64⅜	63⅜	64⅛
1,650	Peer. Tr. & M.	27¼	28	26½	26½
1,000	‡Perlm. Rim...	157	158	155	158
100	‡Poole En.& M.	110	110	108	108
200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16½	16½	16⅜	16½
3,000	‡Saxon Mot. Car.	84	*84½	81½	82
1,050	Spr'field Body.	78	82	78	81
210	Spr. Body pf..	112½	118	112½	118
300	Sub.Bt.,v.t.cfs.	39	39	38⅝	38⅝
300	‡Tob. Prod....	43¾	43¾	43½	43½
100	Triangle Film..	3	3	3	3
500	Thom. Aer. w.i.	28	28	27½	27½
6,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,500	‡U. S. Lt. & H.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,500	‡U.S.L.& H. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
600	U. S. St'ehlp..	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛
22,000	‡Un. Mot., w.i.	90	90¾	86½	88½
200	Wab.Pitts. Ter.	10½	10½	10½	10½
16,650	White Mot..(58-59)		59	56	56¼
200	World Film, v. t. cfs..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
600	‡Zinc Concen..	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
173	Illinois Pipe L.	167	166	166	— 3
9	Ohio Oil	230	229	229	— 1
25	Prairie Pipe L.	215	215	215	— 1
25	St. Oil of N. J.	320	320	320	+ 2
25	St. Oil of N. Y.	208	208	208	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,300	Am. Oil & Gas	1	1	1	1
900	‡Barnett O.&G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
6,200	‡‡Califor. Oil, (a prospect)..	16	17⅛	16	17
1,200	‡‡Cal. Oil pf., (a prospect)..	77	78	77	78
3,500	‡‡Century Pet., (a prospect)..	60	61	60	61
1,200	‡‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.) ...	2⅝	24	22⅝	23⅞
2,000	‡Cos. Oil & G..	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅜
300	‡Cos.O. & G.pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Empire Petrol..	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
3,100	‡Federal Oil...	⅞	⅞	⅞	13
300	‡Int. Petrol....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
7,000	‡Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	75	76	74	75
1,500	‡Lnc. O. G. & C.	33	34	33	33
200	Metro. Petrol..	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
4,000	‡‡Midwest Oil..	47	47	47	47
3,400	‡Musko. Refin.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
1,200	‡Okla. Oil	17	17	15	16
100	Midwest Ref....	66	66	66	66
400	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500	Okla. P. & R..	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
200	Pen-Am. Pet..	49½	49½	49	49
1,875	Penn. Gasoline.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
340	‡Sup. G. & R..	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
400	‡Sinclair Oil ..	47⅜	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝
4,800	‡Un. West. Oil.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,670	‡Veni. C. Oil..	9¼	10	9¼	9⅝
950	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
200	Way. Oil & G.	5	5	5	5

MINING STOCKS.

5,800	‡Alaska-W't'r.	46	46	45	46
7,500	‡‡Atlanta	11	12	11	11½
9,500	‡‡Adanac Sil.	62	63	61	63
7,700	Alas.-B. C. M.	93	93	80	88
300	Bingham Min.	13¼	13¼	12¾	13¼
2,500	‡Booth	16	16	16	17
6,500	Bos. & Mont.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
350	Brad. M., Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Butte Copper & Zinc,v. t cfs	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼
600	‡Calaveras	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,200	Caledonia	73	73	72	73
800	Canada Copper.	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Cashboy	8	8	8	8
50	Cerro de P. C.	35½	35½	35½	35½
8,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Dundee-Ar. C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,800	‡Dupont Cop..	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
5,700	‡‡Emma Cop..	69	69	69	69
1,800	First Nat. C..	4⅛	4½	4	4
300	‡Fort'a M. C.	2	2	2	2
1,700	‡Goldf'd Cons.	95	96	95	96
1,500	‡‡Goldf'd Mer.	10½	10½	10½	10½
200	‡‡Gran. C. M.	40	40	40	40
950	Hecla Mining..	4⅛	5	4⅛	4½
2,750	I. & I. M. & R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	‡‡Int. Mines...	17	17	16	17
1,500	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1½
2,500	‡Jim Butler..	93	98	93	94
15,000	Jerome Verde.. (a prospect)..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
600	J. Victor Ext..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	90	91	88	89
4,000	‡Kerr Lake Co., (a prospect)..	14	16	14	16
2,000	‡‡Kewanas ...	11½	11½	11½	11½
20,000	‡‡La Jara G...	65	67	50	50
3,000	‡Louisiana Con	18	18	18	18
500	Mason Cop...	16	16	15⅜	15⅝
7,400	‡‡Marsh Min..	15	15½	15	15½
400	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,250	‡Mojave Tung.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6¼
6,000	Mont. Silver..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
9,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	29	29	28	28½
3,000	Murdock Min., (a prospect)..	42	45	42	45
500	N. Y. & Hon. Roz. Min. Co.	17	17	16¾	17
200	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,500	Oat. Big Jim..	95	95	83	90
500	‡Oatman Lex., (a prospect)..	60	60	60	60
1,000	‡Oatman So., (a prospect)..	41	41	38	38
300	‡Peterson Lake	27	27	27	27
1,000	‡‡Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
3,300	‡‡Rex Con. M.	21	22	20½	21
3,400	‡‡Rilla Copper.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	‡Rochester M..	70	68	69	69
2,500	‡San Toy....	16	16	15½	16
500	‡Sc. Gr. G. M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,000	‡‡Silver Pick..	9	9	9	9
300	Stand. Sil.-Ld..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,300	‡‡Success M....	76	78	76	77
1,000	‡‡Temiskaming	65	65	65	65
2,100	Ton. Exten....	6¾	6¾	6¼	6⅜
500	‡Tuolumne C..	½	½	½	½
625	United Eastern	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
4,000	‡‡U. S. Con. M.	12	13	12	12
800	‡Un. Verde Ex.	27¼	27½	27	27¼
700	Unity G. M....	2½	2⅝	....	2⅝
1,000	‡Virginia M....	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,400	‡West Dome..	38	38	38	38
2,000	‡W. End Con..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	‡‡Wh. Caps M.	25	25	25	25
1,550	‡Wh. Oaks M.	12	12¾	11	12¾
300	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$100,000	‡C. & O. 5s..	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
25,000	Ch.U.St.4½s..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10,000	‡Mid.S.ev.5s..	96⅜	97	96⅜	97

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	76	78	76	78
United Drug 1st pf..	53½	55½	54	56
United Drug 2d pf..	93½	95½	90	98

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil	13½	14	13¾	14¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	70	75	70	80
American Brass.....	288	291	287	294
Atlas Powder	98	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	114	116	114	116
Bliss, (E. W.).....	448	455	423	480
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg...	190	200	190	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	850	820	835
Du Pont Pow., new..	297	305	297	305
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	104	102	105
Hercules Powder	370	375	365	375
Hercules Powder pf...	115	116	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond...	178	175	170	176
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	558	565	555	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,825	1,925	1,900	1,950

MANY RAILWAYS FOR RUSSIA.

Government Plans to Build 25,000 Miles in Five Years.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce announced last night that plans had been developed in Russia for the construction of 25,000 miles of railroad in that country, the construction to be completed, if possible, in five years.

The plans were perfected, the American Chamber declared, at a recent conference in Petrograd, which was called at the instance of the Assistant Minister of Means of Communication to consider problems of railroad construction after the war. The conference brought together the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Finance, and War.

The conferees reached their decision after presentation of a report by a prominent Russian engineer, pointing out that Russia must plan for a series of railroads to link together all localities possessing rich natural resources, and that these railroads must be connected with trunk lines handling traffic to Siberia and Middle Asia.

URGES RESERVE BANK USE.

Gov. Strong Points to Value for Check Collecting.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in a circular to member banks urges use of the system of check collection at par which is to be instituted by the twelve Federal Reserve banks on July 15. While use of the system is not compulsory, he says, the desirability of the privilege should be patent to all members.

Member banks making use of the system will be entitled to place the words "Collectible at par through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York" on their own checks and the checks used by their depositors. The cost of the collection department is to be assessed monthly on a per item basis. The service charge, Mr. Strong says, will not at first exceed 1½ cents per item, and he hopes it will be considerably less.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining....	680	690	690	695
Borne-Scrymser 340		350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line....	90	95	92	95
Chesebrough Mfg.....315		323	320	330
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	315	323	320	330
Crescent Pipe Line....	40	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.....	80	85	83	87
Eureka Pipe Line.....203		210	208	212
Galena Signal Oil.....153		157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf.140		145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line....165		168	166	169
Indiana Pipe Line....	90	95	92	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	10½	11	10¾	11¼
National Transit.....	15	17	18	19
New York Transit....180		190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line..	90	102	99	102
Ohio Oil	227	229	227	229
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	57	59	57	59
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13¾	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24.	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas....	405	408	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line....	214	216	214	218
Solar Refining	270	280	275	285
Southern Pipe Line...	190	195	192	195
South. Penn. Oil....	355	360	360	365
Southwest. Penn.....	105	110	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal....	249	252	249	252
Stand. Oil of Ind....	558	562	560	565
Stand. Oil of Kan...	450	460	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky....	415	420	415	420
Stand. Oil of Neb....	340	350	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J....	519	521	519	521
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	207	209	207	209
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	610	620	610	620
Swan & Finch.....	95	105	100	105
Union Tank	81	86	82	84
Vacuum Oil 248		251	248	251
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	—Closing.— Asked.
74	Am. L. & T..	387	384½	384	386
458	Cities Service.	286	281	281	283
1,478	Cities Ser. pf.	88	87½	87¾	88
250	Commenw'th..	64⅝	64¼	64¼	65
100	Com'w'th pf..	85	85	..	..
200	Ohio C. S., n.	66	65⅞	65	66
76	Ozark P.....	48	46	46	47
45	Pac. G. & E..	60¼	60¼	59½	60
100	Pac.G.& E. pf.	88¼	88¼	88	89
34	Stand.G. & E.	14	14	14	14½
127	Toledo T.....	47	45¾	45¾	46½
½	Toledo T. pf..	83½	83½	81	82

BONDS.

$21,000	Com'w'th 6s..	103	102¼	102	103
17,000	Cen. Ill. 5s...	97	97	95	97
10,000	Un.R.G.&E.5s.	99¼	99¼	98¾	99¼

Other closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.....	6	11
Adirondack Electric Power.....	23	27
American Gas Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	146	149
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	52
American Light & Traction pf....	115½	112½
American Power & Light.....	70	72
American Power & Light pf.....	85½	86½
American Public Utilities.....	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.....	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric..	6	7
Am. W., W. & E. participating pf.	13	15
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	52	54
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.....	86	..
Baton Rouge Elec. 1st 5s.....	90	..
Baton Rouge notes.....	99½	..
Cen. Miss. V. Prop. pf.....	77½	81
Columbus Electric pf.....	74	77½
Connecticut Power pf.....	96	98
Connecticut Power 1st 6s.....	96	..
Carolina Power & Light.....	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Colorado Power	25	28
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101½
Dallas Electric notes.....	98½	99½
Dayton P. & L. pf.....	95½	96½
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	85	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.....	86	90
Eastern Texas Electric.....	62½	65½
Eastern Texas Electric pf.....	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s....	95	97
Eastern Texas Electric notes.....	100	100½
El Paso Electric ex dividend.....	124	128
El Paso Electric col. 5s.....	97	99¼
Empire Gas & F. 6s.....	99	102
Federal Light & Traction.....	12	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.....	89	94
Galveston-Houston Electric	30	35
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	75	80
Galveston-Houston Electric 1st 5s.	90	95
Gas & Electric Securities.....	240	270
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	92	97
Great Lakes Power 6s. 1921-38...	99	101
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	86	90
Houston Electric 1st 5s.....	97½	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.....	98	99
Mississippi River Power.....	14	17
Mississippi River Power pf.....	39	41
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s....	77⅝	78½
Mississippi Valley G. & E. 5s.....	91½	93½
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power.....	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	78¼	79¼
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941...	96	96½
Northern States Power notes.....	95⅜	96¼
Northern Texas Electric.....	61	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.....	85	88
Northern Texas El. col. tr. 5s....	91	94
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.....	80	90
Puget Sound Traction.....	18	21
Puget Sound Traction pf.....	55	60
Railway & Light Sec. pf.....	96½	..
Railway & Light Sec. ser. 5s.....	96	..
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	35	37
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	76½	78
Seattle Electric con. 5s.....	94	97½
Southern California Edison.....	89	90
Southern California Edison pf....	104½	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf....	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	39	40
Tampa Electric	132½	137½
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.....	98	101½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	11½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf..	54	56
United Light & Railways.....	52	54
United Light & Railways 1st pf..	77	79
Western Power	20	22
Western Power pf.....	64½	66
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s....	91	94

*Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Jacket Con....	.07
Con.	.06	Julia	.01
Andes	.12	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher..	.07	Mexican	.22
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con....	.70
Caledonia	.30	Ophir	.24
Challenge Con....	.03	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.04	Savage	.05
Confidence	.12	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va...	.17	Sierra Nevada....	.26
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.....	.91
Gould & Curry....	.02	Utah Con.....	.03
Hale & Norcross..	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Comb. Fract.....	.08
Halifax	.80	D'field B. B....	.05
Jim Butler	.96	Florence	.45
MacNamara	.07	G'field Consol....	.98
Midway	.29	Jumbo Exten.....	.88
Mizpah Exten....	.24	Kewanas	.11
Montana	.25	Lone Star	.06
North Star	.17	Red Lion	.22
Rescue	.45	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Exten.	6.15	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada.	8.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West. End	1.07½	Big Jim	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Packard..	.35
Booth	.16	Rochester Mines..	.67
C. O. D.....	.03	Round Mountain..	.95
		White Caps	.24

COLORADO SPRINGS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10	10⅝	Isabella ...	16¼	16⅜
Elkton ...	15⅜	20	Jackpot ..	6	8
El Paso...	77	86	Granite ..	67	70
Findlay ...	3½	4¼	McKinney	41	42
Golden C.	206½	207¼	Portland ..	174	178
Gold Sov..	3½	4	Vindicator.	240	248

CALL LOANS AT 4%, YEAR'S HIGH RECORD

Payments for Motors Shares and Income Tax Preparations Given as Factors.

RESERVE BANKS TAKE CASH

Nearly Two Billion Dollars Used to Pay for American Securities Sold by Europe.

Call money was lent in the financial district yesterday at 4 per cent., the highest rate of the year. Less than three weeks ago some large banks were offering money under 2 per cent., and there have been only infrequent periods since Jan. 1 when the rate rose above 3 per cent.

One factor contributing to the stiffness was the payment of about $60,000,000 during the day on subscriptions to the 1,200,000 shares of the newly formed United Motors Corporation. This caused an extensive shifting of loans. In banking quarters this transaction was said, however, to play a minor part in the day's upward movement of the interest charge, as greater influences have been at work for some time in the money market.

It was pointed out that the payment of income tax into the Treasury this month will take out of the banks many millions of cash. Last year June's accumulation of the income and corporate taxes amounted to $63,000,000, and this will be greatly exceeded in the current month. The surplus reserve of the national banks members of the Federal Reserve system has been substantially reduced of late by the transfer of funds from reserve agents to the Federal Reserve banks in fulfilling the requirements of the Federal Reserve act. This movement has had a natural effect on money rates.

The persistent sale on this market of securities from Europe is also believed to be influencing money rates. Careful banking estimates yesterday made the probable total of American stocks and bonds absorbed in this country since Jan. 1 $400,000,000, much of which has been financed by the banks. In December it was figured that since the beginning of the war, the United States had taken back fully $1,500,000,000 of domestic securities from foreign owners, so that the liquidation to date may have reached a total of $1,900,000,000.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 27th day of May, 1916, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable on the first day of July, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.
McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ont., May 27th, 1916.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.,
15 Broad St., New York, June 6, 1916.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 6th day of June, 1916, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916.
F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

THE WISCONSIN EDISON CO., INC.
20 Broad St., New York, May 25, 1916.
A dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share upon the Capital Stock of The Wisconsin Edison Company, Inc., will be paid on June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.
J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

Union Exchange National Bank of New York.
New York, June 6th, 1916.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Bank, payable June 20th, 1916. The stock transfer books of this Bank shall be closed on June 20th, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M. and remain closed until 9:30 A. M. July 1st, 1916.
DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, June 6, 1916.
A dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) per share for the month of June, 1916, was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 24, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1916.
DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.
A dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable June 30th to stockholders of record June 16th.
GUY CARROLL, Assistant Treasurer.
June 6, 1916.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17, 1916.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1916.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION
Preferred Stock Dividend.
A quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16, 1916.
WM. S. COX, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1916, for Contract 144, for the construction of two concrete-stone and brick buildings, approximately 40 feet by 15 feet, 820 square yards of brick pavement, 600 feet of balustrade and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island. The foundations for the buildings have been built and the pavement foundation will be built under another contract.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained as the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN V. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR Wire Rope, Cast-Iron Washers, Rubber Valves, Cardboard, Manila Tags, Carbon Paper, Pencils, Paper Fasteners and Yellow Pine Lumber.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., June 15, 1916, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the abovementioned articles. Blanks and general information regarding this circular No. 1052) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City, and 614 Whitney Central Building, New Orleans, La.; also from the Engineer in Charge of the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galion, Tex. Earl L. Brown, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 30, 1916, for furnishing and delivering, as called for during the year beginning July 1, 1916, from 1 to 1,000 1½-ton and from 1 to 1,000 3-ton Motor Trucks. Alternate bids are invited for bodies only, and for chasses only. Further information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., June 9, 1916, and then opened, for construction and complete equipment of a twin screw steel steamer, length 171 feet, load line 156 feet, breadth 32 feet, depth 17 feet. Further information on application.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals for reconstructing wharf and ferry slip, Governor's Island Ferry, New York side, will be received here until 10:30 A. M., June 13, 1916, and then opened. Information on application to Department Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 8 o'clock P. M., June 19, 1916, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 lbs. white zinc and 20,000 lbs. red lead. Information upon application to above office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the All-Over Realty Co., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 1st day of June, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany this fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.
(Seal.) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS:
All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of its attorney, Max J. Finkelstein, No. 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Mr. JOSEPH KATZ has this day withdrawn from the firm of H. KATZ & CO., 115-117 East 23d St. The business will be continued under the same style name by Harry Kats.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seised and hold 804 CASES OF CONDENSED MILK. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, June 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seised and hold 12 50-pound cans, each containing a product purporting to be "Purified Wool Fat." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 26, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seised and hold 2 cases, each containing 50 1-pound cans, 20 1-pound cans, and 14 50-pound cans of a product purporting to be "Purified Wool Fat." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 25, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

COTTON PRICES RISE FROM 7 TO 9 POINTS

News of Death of Lord Kitchener Is Without Influence on the Market.

GOOD WEATHER REPORTED

Buying by Liverpool and Leading Local Spot Interests Other Factors in the Advance.

Cotton showed a good deal of underlying strength yesterday, with prices advancing 7 to 9 points on buying by Liverpool and some of the leading local spot interests. The weather was generally favorable, although reports of rain have led to complaints of grassy fields. These advices probably were responsible for a spurt of covering which carried prices up nearly 20 points from the recent low level.

Moreover, the usual talk of insect damage is playing its part in the information regarding the early crop start. The Montgomery Advertiser, in its issue of June 4, takes the position that some of these complaints are exaggerated. It says: "That the cotton crop in Dallas County looks better than that of last year, and that the infestation of boll weevils is not so heavy, is the report of County Demonstrator John Blake, who has been out among the farmers most of the week. With normal weather conditions and ordinary attention to cultivation, Mr. Blake says, production this year will be heavier than in 1915."

The news of the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire with Lord Kitchener and his staff apparently had no market influence. Liverpool bought a little cotton here, but orders from that market were not so plentiful as they were on Monday. A private cable stated: "Market is sustained by scarcity of contracts."

The heavy storm throughout Arkansas was not a market factor. Considerable loss of life was reported, and there was more or less damage to property, but largely in the way of farm buildings. Today's weekly weather report is expected to be of a favorable character.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; Houston 15 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance, middling 12.80c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.72	12.61	12.70@12.71	12.64@12.65
Oct.	12.86	12.73	12.83@12.84	12.76@12.77
Dec.	13.02	12.90	12.99@13.00	12.92@12.93
Jan.	13.09	12.97	13.07@13.08	12.99@13.00
Mch.	13.23	13.12	13.21@13.22	13.12@13.13

Total port receipts, 13,249 bales; last week, 18,595 bales; last year, 6,317 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,477	3,468	3,209
New Orleans	4,485	6,847	1,880
Mobile	882	3,158	
Savannah	2,290	807	414
Charleston	17	261	236
Wilmington	1	157	14
Norfolk	804	572	461

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	51	62	317
Memphis	208	925	614
St. Louis	73	441	476
Houston	948	1,966	1,726

Exports, 2,605 bales; total thus far this season, 5,063,590 bales; total last season, 7,959,680 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
352 Galveston	12.95	191,639	210,148
1,700 New Orleans	12.63	243,912	200,977
Mobile	12.63	16,714	18,112
2,000 Savannah	12⅝	123,803	80,387
Charleston	12¾	48,778	58,358
Wilmington	12⅝	59,094	43,759
483 Norfolk	12.63	10,414	57,687
365 Augusta	12.44	86,370	97,316
600 Memphis	13.00	88,792	108,640
St. Louis	12¾	14,050	26,979
400 Houston	13.00	62,770	75,680

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand. Business in spot cotton with middling 3 points advance at 8.40d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 14,000 bales. American, 13,000. Market closed barely steady.

J. J. HILL LEFT NO WILL.

Widow Asks That Son Be Made Administrator of $10,000,000 Estate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—James J. Hill, the railroad builder, left no will. His widow today filed a petition in the probate court asking that Louis W. Hill, a son, be appointed administrator of the estate, the value of which is placed in the formal petition at $10,000,000. The petition was signed also by the eight children.

Just what the estate will aggregate is a question that will be determined only after the administrator has spent a number of months examining securities and holdings.

It was intimated that Mr. Hill's estate would be managed by the administrator directly, instead of through any institution. The fact that the Northwestern Trust Company was not joined with L. W. Hill as one of the administrators, it was pointed out, shows the decided manner in which the Hill family has united to hold the properties intact under one head.

L. W. Hill had been associated with his father in business for twenty-three years. He has been head of the Great Northern Railroad for seven years, and has been the head of the First National Bank since it was bought by the Hill interest three years ago.

Probate Judge Edmund W. Bazille set July 3 as the date for the hearing on the petition.

HALLORAN WILL UPHELD.

Widow's Testament Gives to Charity Third of a $900,000 Estate.

Surrogate Fowler made a quick disposition yesterday of the contest of the will of Mrs. Mary Halloran, widow of John Halloran, who was a close friend of Richard Croker's. Mrs. Halloran left more than a third of her estate, valued at $900,000, to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. The Surrogate, after listening to the testimony of three witnesses, directed a verdict upholding the will, which may now be admitted to probate.

The contestant was William H. Hart, a nephew, of 208 West Sixty-first Street, who was the only relative not mentioned in the document. William Travers Jerome, attorney for the proponents, said the other relatives had refused to contest the will, even though they would get more money if it should be broken.

The charitable bequests were: Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson, $280,000 for the relief of cancer; St. Joseph's Hospital, $10,000; German Hospital, $5,000; Knapp Memorial Hospital, $5,000, and a similar amount to the Catholic Institution for the Blind.

Mrs. Halloran, who died on March 12, left no children.

GIVES $3,500,000 TO CHARITY.

Schrader Will Makes the Caroline Rest the Sole Beneficiary.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 6.—The will of the late George H. S. Schrader, well-known manufacturer and philanthropist of Brooklyn, who was believed to have died at sea on Nov. 15, 1915, was filed with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains today. Mr. Schrader left his entire estate of more than $3,500,000 to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be used for the Caroline Rest of Hartsdale. This institution, founded by the testator, is a home for convalescent women with children.

Previous to his death Mr. Schrader went to Iceland, where he founded homes on the icy barrens for ponies, so that they would have shelter in Winter.

The will was filed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City, and the proof of death, which has not been definitely determined, was on "information and belief," in an affidavit of William B. Ewing, trust officer.

The only known relative of Mr. Schrader are Emma A. C. Schrader, married in Copenhagen, Denmark, and two half sisters, Melanie A. D. Kapff of 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and Augusta Mertelmeyer of Berlin, Germany. None of these was mentioned in the will.

The will was dated Aug. 7, 1908, and witnessed by Karl C. Mertz of Port Chester, William T. Simpson of New York and Benjamin H. Balensiefer of New York.

NEW YORK'S WATER EXAMPLE OF PURITY

Commissioner Williams Invites Visiting Engineers to Drink It Without Fear.

CONVENTION OPENS HERE

Report on Plumbing Sent Back to Committee for Revision After a Spirited Debate.

That water purification is not yet an exact science was demonstrated yesterday at the first day's sessions of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Water Works Association at the Hotel Astor, when theory crossed theory and resulted in the rejection of the report of one committee and the announcement by Chairmen of two other committees that their reports were not ready because of conflicts of opinions.

At the outset the members were told by William Williams, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of New York, that they had come to the right place to get acquainted with pure water.

"Do not be afraid to drink our water," he said. "Infinite pains are taken to keep it pure and wholesome, and it is both. There are a great many good things to drink in New York besides Croton water, but there is no reason you should spend any of your money on bottled waters.

"You have come to New York at a supremely interesting time, because to the existing water supplies there is about to be added that brought at a very great expense from the Catskills.

"Any body of water supply engineers must necessarily be interested in the subject of water meters. The department believes that in due course every service should be metered and is taking steps to bring this about. At the present time only water supplied for business purposes is metered. Though such water constitutes about 25 per cent. of the total used in this city, it yields one-half the revenue, and this fact has a material bearing on the financial advantages which will accrue from universal metering."

The members were welcomed by City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie on behalf of Mayor Mitchel. Commissioner John F. Galvin of the Board of Water Supply invited them to visit the Kensico reservoir. He gave much praise to J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer in charge of the Kensico construction. In his annual address President Hill asked for greater individual effort on behalf of the members for the good of the association, which, he said, could be made a large factor for public good.

The morning session was concluded with committee reports. At the afternoon session the report of the Committee on Plumbing Code and Control of Plumbers, of which Scotland G. Highland of Clarksburg, West Va., is Chairman, was followed by a spirited debate, the result of which was that the report was sent back to the committee for revision. The report took the flat stand that supervision of plumbing, so far as sanitary features went, should be under the control of the health officials. This met opposition from water-works engineers, who declared that plumbing bore so little relation to health that the health authorities should not be bothered with it. The report also advocated that the Water Departments should exercise supervision of plumbing in houses. This brought forth opposition from engineers, who said it would mean an immense amount of work for the departments for which the consumers would not wish to pay, on the ground that the department was responsible for the final delivery of water used. The report argued that complete supervision could largely reduce leakage.

At the afternoon session there was also started a movement for the establishment in New York City of a national headquarters of the association.

The following officers were elected yesterday: President—Leonard Metcalf of Boston; Vice President—Theodore A. Leisen of Detroit; Treasurer—James M. Caird of Troy, N. Y.; Trustees—E. W. Cappelen of Minneapolis and M. L. Worrell of Meridian, Miss.

A Canadian section of the association was formed yesterday. Last night there was an organ recital in the Astor ballroom.

The convention will continue this morning, and in the afternoon the members will be the guests of the city on a visit to Kensico Dam.

ZINC ORE FROM MEXICO.

Exactions by Villa Deducted from Its Dutiable Value Here.

Special taxes imposed by Villa, the Mexican bandit, on Mexican zinc ore intended for shipment into the United States do not become dutiable charges on the merchandise under a ruling made yesterday by President Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official.

It appeared from the papers and testimony in the case that the ore in question was shipped to this country by J. del Riogo of Juarez, being entered at St. Louis August 28, 1915. Before the ore was allowed to leave Chihuahua the so-called Mexican Government represented by Villa exacted a duty of $45.36 American currency on the ore. In making entry at St. Louis the importers deducted this charge from the dutiable value.

The St. Louis Appraiser disallowed the deduction, added it to the remaining market value, and assessed duty. No question arose as to the value of the ore itself. An appeal was taken for a review of this Custom House action. Judge Sullivan said that it was shown beyond all question that the Mexican duty in question was exacted on all merchandise exported from that portion of Mexico under the control of Villa. Another point brought out was that the tax was not part of the market price of the merchandise in Mexico.

"In my opinion," said the General Appraiser, "it stands on the same footing as switching and freight charges, deducted on entry, and non-dutiable. The per se value of the merchandise is not in controversy. This duty should be deducted on entry." The Appraiser's action in adding the tax for dutiable purposes was reversed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Forecast:
N. Car.—Showers, followed by clearing, Wed. Thurs., fair; fresh s. w. winds.
S. Car. and Ga.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; fresh s. w. and w. winds.
Fla.—Thunderstorms Wed. Thurs., fair; fresh s. w. and w. winds.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate w. winds.
Tenn.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair.
Ky.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair.
Ohio—Rain Wed. Thurs., cloudy; strong shifting winds.
Ind.—Rain, followed by clearing Wed. Thurs., clear; strong shifting winds.
Lower Mich.—Probably rain Wed. Thurs., cloudy; strong e. to n. winds.
Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; fresh e. winds.
Ark. and Okla.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.
La., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
Ill.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in n. e., continued cool Thurs. probably fair and warmer; diminishing n. w. winds.
Mo. and Iowa.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., warmer.
Wis.—Unsettled Wed., probably showers in e. and n. Thurs. fair and warmer.
Minn.—Cloudy, with showers in n. e., warmer Thurs. fair.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., warmer Wed.
Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except unsettled in s. Wed., warmer.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Big Dyckman Deals, One Involving Entire Block in a $2,000,000 Investment—Heights Apartment Sales —Dewey Theatre Bought in by Solomon Schinasi.

There was a wide variety of interest in the realty market yesterday. The Dyckman section furnished two large deals, one including the purchase of an entire block and representing, with the projected improvements, about $2,000,000.

The largest leasing transaction of the year was also closed in the rental of the Hotel Manhattan by the new owner, August Heckscher, to George McE. Bowman for ten years from Oct. 1 next for about $250,000, although no figures were given by the brokers, Heckscher & De Saulles and Pease & Elliman, the latter representing Mr. Bowman.

Plans for two unusual buildings were also filed, one being for the new Racquet and Tennis Club, to occupy the block front on the west side of Park Avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, costing $400,000, and the other for the Museum of the American Indian on the northwest corner of Broadway and 155th Street. The property was recently given to the museum trustees, of which George G. Heye is the head, by Archer M. Huntington. The building will cost $195,000. Charles P. Huntington is the architect.

$2,000,000 Operation on Dyckman Block.

The important realty transaction of the day was the purchase by Harry and Joseph Falk, who have been active operators in the upper Manhattan section, of the entire block bounded by Dyckman and Academy Streets, Post and Nagle Avenues. It is one of the most desirable blocks in the rapidly developing Dyckman section, being opposite the subway station at Dyckman Street, immediately to the north. The plot has frontages of 600 feet on the avenues by 810 on the streets. It was purchased from the Empire Trust Company. The block contains about fifty-seven lots, and has been held at $550,000.

The new owners are having plans prepared to improve the block at once with eight apartment houses, five stories high Each house will front about 100 feet on the avenue by 150 on the street. It will be the largest individual operation undertaken in that part of the Dyckman tract. The entire investment will represent about $2,000,000.

Samuel Ginsberg was the broker in the transaction. The loans for the building operation have been arranged through Frederick Southack, Alwyn Ball, Jr.

Another Big Dyckman Deal.

As a site for five-story apartment houses, a builder has purchased from Catherine Muller and others a plot 100 by 200 feet on the south side of Dyckman Street, running through to Thayer Street, opposite the block purchased by Harry and Joseph Falk.

There are about eight full lots in the plot, which is located 150 feet west of Sherman Avenue. Nehring Brothers negotiated the sale.

Investor Pays All Cash for Heights Apartment.

In an all cash transaction an investor has purchased from the Reliant Leasing Company, 612 West 182d Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 70, located 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. Frederick Zittel & Sons and A. J. Norman negotiated the sale.

Quick Resale on the Heights.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have resold to Morris Aron for investment the five-story flat on the southeast corner of 171st Street and Haven Avenue.

The structure occupies a plot 51.8 by 100 by irregular. It was purchased last week by the sellers from the Aldus Construction Company.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Charles H. Isham the four-story dwelling, on a lot 21 by 100, at 30 East Sixty-third Street, two doors east of Madison Avenue. The buyer will alter it for occupancy.

Lewis M. Thiery has sold for Mrs. Susan E. Devin her three-story 18.9-foot house at 220 West 105th Street to a client, for occupancy.

Buyer for East Broadway Parcel.

The Bond and Mortgage Company sold to Rabbi Jacob Eskolsky and the Rev. Dr. Phillip Klein 256 East Broadway, a four-story brick building on a lot 23 by 56.6. Joseph P. Day was the broker in the transaction.

New Sixth Avenue Building and Dewey Theatre Sold to Plaintiffs.

Two valuable properties were bought in by the plaintiffs at auction yesterday. One was the new eight-story commercial building recently completed at 784 and 786 Sixth Avenue, 60.5 feet front, adjoining the Lewis & Conger building on the southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street. Lewis & Conger were the plaintiffs, and they bought it in on a bid of $407,300. Foreclosure action had been brought against the 784 Sixth Avenue Company to recover a judgment of $60,275. The property is subject to a $400,000 mortgage. Henry Brady was the auctioneer.

The other property was the Dewey Theatre at 126 to 130 East Fourteenth Street, running through to Thirteenth Street, which the plaintiff, Solomon Schinasi, bought in for $150,000. His action was to recover a loan with taxes, &c., aggregating over $220,000 against Sarah F. Sullivan and others. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Mary E. Verinsky to a client for investment the two-story two-family dwelling on plot, 18 by 100, at 543 Fifty-fifth Street.

In the Bay Ridge section Frank H. Malone and H. O. Harris sold the plot on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street for Conrad Stegmann to a Manhattan investor.

New Jersey.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale of Wentworth Manor, Montclair, N. J., sold last week by Thomas S. Gladding to David B. Mills.

Commercial Leases.

The Durosa Company leased for Whiteside Hill the five-story building 513 Hudson Street to Angelino Sartirana for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 22 West Thirty-ninth Street to G. Flanick & L. Neumer.

Porter & Co. have leased for the estate of Adolph Brussel to Colucci Brothers the store at 1357 East 180th Street.

Huberth & Huberth have leased the five-story apartment house at 318 West Fifty-ninth Street to Luke Peterson for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for fifteen years the ground floor and basement at 1,289 and 1,291 Fulton Street, northwest corner of Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Woolf Estate Sale Today.

The Woolf Estate property will be offered at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom today by Bryan L. Kennelly. The property is located in the Mount Hope section of the Bronx, lying on such important thoroughfares as Jerome Avenue, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Macomb's Road, East and West 172d Streets, East 175th Street, Morris Avenue, Belmont Street, Rockwood Street, Walton Avenue, Inwood Avenue, and North Street.

Tenements for Long Island City.

Henry W. Meyer will erect sixteen three-story brick tenements, commencing at the northeast corner of Schley Street and Central Avenue, Ridgewood, and extending along both streets, at a cost of $130,000.

The Cole Brothers Realty Company will erect a number of four-story brick tenements on the south side of Broadway, west of Crescent Street, Long Island City, at a total cost of $90,000.

The Gascoyne Realty Company will erect twelve two-story detached frame cottages on Bigelow Place, south of Fulton Avenue, Woodhaven, at a cost of $50,000.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for June 8 at 147 East 125th Street.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley will sell at public auction on Saturday afternoon four private houses in the Ridgeview section of White Plains for the Scarsdale Real Estate Company, which is liquidating its holdings. The sale will be held at White Plains at 3 o'clock.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Amsterdam Av, 2,020 and 2,022, n w corner of 160th St, 50x125, two five-story flats and two-story building; voluntary sale; to Ella E. Cassidy for $50,000.

35th St, 212 West, n. s, 93.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x98.9, three-story building and two-story stable; executor's sale, estate of Caroline A. Wilson, deceased; to Charles F. Coy for $17,100.

Jerome Av, w s, 375 ft n of Featherbed Lane, 100x100, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $11,500.

Pelham, N. Y.—Corlears Av, w s, 250 ft n of Boulevard, 112.6x125, vacant; voluntary sale; to Granatan Improvement Co. for $3,950.

143d St, 268 East, s w corner of Morris Av, 83.7x20x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $6,000.

19th St, 308 West, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20 x92, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $10,900.

Long Island City, 14 lots n s of Webster Av, between Crescent and William Sts.; voluntary sale; knocked down at $25,250.

By Henry Brady.

100th St, 319 West, n s, 245 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11, five-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of William B. Proctor, deceased; knocked down at $22,000.

6th Av, 784 and 786, e s, 65.5 ft s of 45th St, 60.5x125x irregular, eight-story building, with stores; Lewis & Conger against 784 Sixth Avenue, Inc., et al.; W. C. Relyea, attorney; due, $69,275.51; taxes, &c., $3,672; prior mortgage, $400,000; to the plaintiff for $407,300.

75th St, 309 West, n s, 142 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2, five-story dwelling; Real Estate Mortgage Co. against Pauline Greenwald et al.; J. P. Pine, attorney; due, $5,833.63; taxes, &c., $711.42; prior mortgage, $23,000; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

By Joseph P. Day.

14th St, 126 and 130, through to 123 and 127 East 15th St, 262.6 ft w of 3d Av, 62.6x206.6, three-story theatre and three three-story houses; Solomon Schinasi against S. F. Sullivan et al.; Horwitz & R., attorneys; due, $208,014.54; taxes, &c., $14,546.36; to the plaintiff for $150,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Madison St, 400, s s, 175 ft w of Grand St, 25x100, five-story flat; Maiden Lane Savings Bank against Louis Schmier et al.; Roelker, B. & S., attorneys; due, $21,485.60; taxes, &c., $713.51; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

115th St, 211 East, n s, 152 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman and another, administrators, against Giuseppe Zibelli et al.; Sigmund Wechsler, attorney; due, $7,606.11; taxes, &c., $843.93; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tinton Av, 633, w s, 137.6 ft s of 152d St, 37.6x100, five-story flat; H. H. Jackson et al. against Benjamin Harris et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $26,366.78; taxes, &c., $2,360.22; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Napier Av, s e corner of 236th St, 52.9x100; F. G. Ormsbee against J. A. Powers, individually and as executor, et al.; Morgan, L. & B., attorneys; due, $1,758.01; taxes, &c., $353.50; to the plaintiff for $500.

Cambreling Av, n e corner of 183d St, 125x100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; W. C. Meixel against C. A. Meixel et al.; B. E. Rabell, attorney; partition; to A. Petrie for $5,000.

Teller Av, 1,061, w s, 199.4 ft n of 165th St, 20x100, three-story house; John Rogener against J. H. D. Westfehling et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due, $8,382.73; taxes, &c., $358.45; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By James C. Wells Co.

Beach Av, w s, 275 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; John Bussing, Jr., and another against M. C. McCarthy et al.; Williamson & B. attorneys; due, $5,302.32; taxes, &c., $328.84; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

Bay Av, n e corner of North St, 30x100; Julia Lipps against M. L. Roeder et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $3,421.90; taxes, &c., $106.08; to the plaintiff for $3,650.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

116 lots on Jerome Av, n e Concourse, 171st and 175th Sts, and adjoining streets and avenues; J. A. Woolf against E. T. Woolf et al.; Deering & D., attorneys; partition.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 1,892, s e, 50.3 ft s of 105th St, 25.3x74, four-story tenement with stores; H. W. Van Wagenen and another against Eugenie Gerden et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $19,096.65; taxes, &c., $402.05.

3d Av, 1,891, w s, 75.8 ft s of 105th St, 25.1x74, four-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorneys; due, $19,-924.17; taxes, &c., $472.85.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Longwood Av, 955, n s, 48 ft e of Dawson St, 48x100, five-story flat; Maiden Lane Savings Institution against J. A. Frame et al.; Roelker, B. & S., attorneys; due, $30,-951.83; taxes, &c., $2,761.07.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

34th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, for a six-story office building and stores, 43x98; E. N. Dickerson, Monte Carlo, Monaco, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St; architects; cost, $50,000.

52d St, 77 to 83 East, and Park Av, 300 to 376, for a five-story club, 200x84; Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West 43d St, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $400,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 155th St, for a four and five story museum, 64.7x124.9; The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, 10 East 33d St, owner; C. P. Huntington, 15 West 81st St, architects; cost, $195,000.

Morton St, 4 s, 430 ft e of City Island Av, for a two-story frame dwelling and garage, 25x45; Dr. Maurice Brinkman, 54 West 90th St, owner; James McKillop, 184 India St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,700.

Alteration.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

63d St, 106 East, n s, to a four-story dwelling; J. Magee, premises, owner; F. Sterner, 134 East 63d St, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of 218th St, runs w 123.3x n 100x e 50x irreg; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Delta Holding Corp'n, 217 Broadway, June 1; attorney, Julius H. Zitesser, 277 Broadway.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 14, e s, 124.3 ft n of Canal St, 32.4x87.4x32.4x86.10; James F. Curnen, referee, to Francis R. Pelzotto, at Belle Harbor, L. I., foreclosure May 18, 1916, June 6; attorney, Richard Reilly, 233 Broadway.....$500

NAEGLE AV, n w s, 200 ft s w of Ellwood St, 100x262.7x130.5x340.4, 86th Street and West End Avenue Co. to 39 to 43 East 27th Street Co., Inc., 2 Wall St, mtg $22,000, April 28; attorney, F. C. Kronmeyer, 2 Wall St.....$100

VANDAM ST, 22, s s, 260.11 ft e of Varick st, old line, 21x100 in all; Ellen to ¼ pt of Mary F. and Angela M. Brosnan to Augustus D. Juilliard, 11 West 57th St, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,402, s e corner of 73d St, 27.2x70, Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executors, &c., to Lucien D. Bloch, 316 West 79th St, mtg $16,315, May 25; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$26,100

2D AV, 1,406, s e corner of 127th St, 25.8x100, Mollie Goldstein to John McKee, 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, mtg $13,000, June 2; attorney, Law

Supreme Court Partition Sale

Under the direction of GEO. E. WELLER, Esq., Referee.
JAS. A. WOOLF vs. EUGENE T. WOOLF et al.

TO-DAY

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

116 WEST BRONX LOTS

On JEROME AVENUE,
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE.

Macomb's Road, 171st St., 172d St., 175th St., Morris Ave., Belmont St., Rockwood St., Walton Ave., Inwood Ave., North St.

70%, 1, 2 or 3 years @5½%—65% @5%—60% @4½%

TITLE POLICIES FREE FROM NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE CO.
DEERING & DEERING, Attorneys, 135 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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The company has published a booklet of facts not only interesting and readable, but containing information of real value to any one contemplating now or in the future investing in a home or building plot.

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Is a suburban development in a class by itself; it represents the best type of construction and improvements.

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SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY,
47 West 34th St., New York.

15 MINUTES FROM PENNA. STATION
FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND

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Nathan L. Ottinger

APPRAISER AND NEGOTIATOR OF MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE

SPECIALIZING
In 57th Street and Columbus Circle Section
148 WEST 57TH ST.
BETWEEN 6TH & 7TH AVS.
PHONE 6095 CIRCLE

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299 MADISON AVE.

To Close Our R. E. Holdings

two 5-story flats, leased to one tenant, W. S. in the 80's, and 5-story cold water tenement on W. 45th St. No reasonable offer refused.

J. B. WOHLFARTH,
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$19,000

Modern Home Facing City Park

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BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

Alco Building Co.
OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (In Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn.

COZY 7 ROOM HOME

will be decorated to suit; all conveniences and comforts of the most expensive apartment; $35 per month buys it after a moderate cash payment; 22 minutes from City Hall, Manhattan; in Brooklyn's healthiest section. Call, write, or phone WILLIAM SUGARMAN, Builder, 2,176 66th St., opposite 22d Av. Station on Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn. Tel. 1118 Bath Beach.

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including spacious sleeping porch; plenty of grounds; 2 baths; near 2 subway stations; 23 minutes from Manhattan; all street improvements finished; worth $10,000; sell for $7,000; moderate cash and about $38 per month buys it. J. T. Farrelly, 2,174 66th St., Brooklyn.

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15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

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47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
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FORCED TO SELL

my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements, bath, electricity, gas, etc.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood; fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain $5,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 349 E. 14th St.

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of 9 rooms and bath, overlooking Long Island Sound; large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas, and electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Ave.; privilege of private bathing beach; deep-water anchorage; $500 cash, balance can be arranged. L. B. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

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In the Southern Section of Yonkers.
Attractive Lots. Attractive Prices.

Visit Park Hill North.

THOS. S. BURKE, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers.
Or PARK HILL ON HUDSON, INC., No. 2 Rector St., N.Y.C. Phone 9969 Rector

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

Two unusually attractive year round homes, 10-13 rooms; exclusive district; every convenience; lovely views; one acre or more with each house of beautiful lawn and shrubs; $9,000-$12,000; small amount of cash; mortgage 5%. Address Mrs. Emory, Irvington-on-Hudson.

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For Season or Year,
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COOLEY REALTY CO.,
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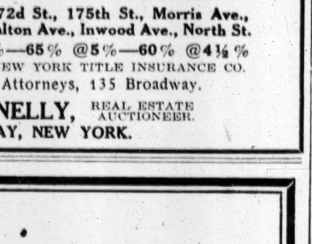

A Bargain, $7,000

Terms to Suit.

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Picturesque Grounds, 100x200 ft. 49 Min. on Train. Ex. Service. Delightfully located on ridge commanding superb water views. House of 10 rooms and 3 baths; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace; all conveniences. Send for photographs.

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New Jersey Ocean Front

Cottages for sale and rent, 7 to 10 rooms, at Monmouth Beach, fronting on Shrewsbury River, overlooking the ocean; boating, still water and surf bathing. Safe for ladies and children. The most attractive location for private residences on Jersey coast. Transportation, C. R. R. of N. J., Pennsylvania Railroad, Sandy Hook boat. All information with plans of houses.

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Room 2,305 Woolworth Building.

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North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

BARGAIN HOME, $6,100.

Picturesque surroundings; high elevation; 30 minutes out from 34th St., Pennsylvania Station and Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn; 4 minutes' walk from station; 7 rooms, tiled bath, sun parlor, living room, brick fireplace, parquet floor, all improvements, restricted; easy terms. Mr. Moore, 558 W. 161st St.

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Without noise, within reach of city, and within reach of your pocketbook.

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House and garage on half-acre plot, at actual cost; small cash payment; on Ocean Boulevard; fully restricted, attractive sites for dwellings; unexcelled water views; maps and data on application.
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Gentleman's country residence, all improvements, fully furnished; private dock fronting on Shrewsbury River. Large grounds, garage and stable. Caretaker on place. Further particulars address J. S. W. Thompson, 916 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

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Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
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Select your office in the Times Building, Times Square, where are located bankers and brokers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, and a host of business and professional men who appreciate the fact that the trend toward Broadway and Forty-second Street will be continued for years—especially when the Subway is completed. Floor space from 1,000 square feet up and single rooms vacant. Renting agent in building, Room 408. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Advt.

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The properties consist of choice building lots and two-family houses at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, Teaneck, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, and are offered at about 50% of former owners' prices. All are within a five cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan.

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Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 234 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor. Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; two large bedrooms and bath and storage room on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

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A Few 5-6 Room Apartments

To Rent from October 1 next, $1,700 to $2,600.

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

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FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW APARTMENTS OF

5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
FOR $1100 AT
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A 3 ROOM DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE
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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1800 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3998.

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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms... 19x19
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S. W. Corner St. Nicholas Av. and 164th St.; elevator apartment; all-night service; owner management; one four-room, $32; six-room, $40; all outside. Apply Supt., on premises.

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Beautiful shore front property, ten acres, fine old trees, abundance fruit, four hundred feet shore front.

Substantial house. First floor: Billiard room, living room, 30x18; hall, dining room, 30x18; breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen and creamery. Second floor: Four bedrooms, one 30x18; two baths. Extension: Double room with bath for servants.

Electric light, hot and cold water, furnace heat, entire interior recently decorated and modernized. Hardwood floors throughout.

Large, roomy barn. Garage. Chicken house, icehouse, carpenter shop, greenhouse, children's playhouse, old-fashioned flower and rose garden. Ten minutes' walk from station. Easy terms. Inquire Walter I. Hess, 107 West 13th St., New York.

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Five rooms, full cellar; ideal location; 8 minutes' walk to station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating, bathing, fishing; 70,000 square feet of excellent soil; well-shaded with fine old cedar and oak trees; full price, $2,850, will sell for $200 cash, balance $15 per month; one hour from city. B. Carthy, 349 E. 14th St.

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Newly built 6-room house and large plot for cultivation and chicken raising; beautiful location with shade trees; not far from Bay and Sound; full price $2,000; easy terms to responsible party. B. Hammon, Box 129 Times Downtown.

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Only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B Farm, 243 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST
SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

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ORANGE COUNTY HOME.

Nine-room house, with bath and lavatory; open fireplaces, electric lights, butler's pantry, dumbwaiter and every convenience; one acre of ground; shaded lawn and all kinds of fruit trees and shrubbery; convenient to station and an ideal Summer or all the year home; for sale at $4,000 to settle up an estate.

GEORGE E. SENIOR,
Montgomery, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

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TO SUBLET, FURNISHED.

at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

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59 & 61 East 65th St.

Northwest Corner Park Av.—8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1,800. Superintendent.

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New High-Class Apartments

The Chateau

2089 Grand Avenue
S. East Corner 180th Street
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

4-5 Rooms & Foyer

Rooms are exceptionally large and sunny; each apartment has 4 to 5 closets; tiled bathroom, hardwood floors, and every modern convenience.

Most Attractive Apts. in the West Bronx. Two blocks from new subway station at Burnside and Jerome Aves., the Jerome and University trolley lines connecting with the 6th and 9th Aves. "L" and the subway station at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

RENTS VERY MODERATE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Park Av., 70s. Apt. Furnished

Modern, 7 Rooms, Bath—June to October. $667 FOR TERM. CALL

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To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman will sacrifice to immediate purchaser, practically new Pierce Arrow, 6-36, touring automobile; extra limousine body; fully and luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, &c.; $850; also Maxwell six-cylinder touring, Gray-Davis electric starter and lighting system; only used four months; $450; inspection and demonstration 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone Astoria 2385.

SUN BUILDING,
150 NASSAU STREET.

Will sublet light, airy eighteenth floor offices facing East River; wonderful view Governors Island to 23d St. F 241 Times Downtown.

FIREPROOF. 12-14 WEST 18TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
2 Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
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52d ST., s. w. cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner STORE and BASEMENT, $75. Apply to SUPT., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. JOHN 5700.

19 WEST 38TH ST.
WILL SUBLET THIRD LOFT, 25x90; LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1, 1918. HAMILTON HAT CO. BROKERS PROTECTED.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,126.

Attractive, private office, with stenographer's services, $25. Room 324, World Building.

Office, desk room, or part of loft to let. 95 5th Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY SITE,
near Manhattan, within easy reach and trucking distance of Herald Square, premises 7,000 to 10,000 square feet, with one-story building preferred. G 208 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A HOME.
young couple want cottage, bungalow, or apartment in two-family house; easy commutation Hudson terminal; will sign lease October; most desirable tenants. M 41 Times.

Wanted, within an hour of New York, an attractive house, with spacious grounds, near water, for a small private school to accommodate from fourteen to twenty persons. X 280 Times Annex.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
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51 East 92d St. and 130 East 95th St. are being improved; electric light, plumbing, parquet floors, and will decorate to suit. Caretaker, on premises, your broker, or Inquire Chas. V. Snedeker, 50 Elizabeth St.

Bargain.—5-story double; size 28x100; 99th St., near 3d Av.; terms to suit. Maier, 1,256 3d Av.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 17th St., (opposite park.)

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Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 936 Flatbush Av.

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Will rent house of 10 rooms, 2 baths, double piazza, sun parlor, overlooking Long Island Sound; shrubbery and flowers; $100 a month, or can be purchased for $13,750; one year rent to apply on purchase price; 20 minutes from Penn.-Long Island R. R. Station; can also be reached by trolley and boat. M 60 Times.

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Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers; 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on June sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Bargain of owner; nine-room house, near station; first story stone; large shaded grounds; 300 feet elevation. B 158 Times.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

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SWELL HOME WITH WATER FRONT. Rights fine, sandy bathing beach, dandy place to keep your boats; price, $2,800, $200 cash and $18 a month; 45 minutes out; magnificent bungalow, elegant bath, open fireplace, everything hard wood, all rooms handsomely finished and decorated; gas, electric lights, range, tubs, hot water heater, fine plot of ground hedged in and laid out in shrubs. Investigate at once for bargain. E. B., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SEMI-BUNGALOW, 7 rooms and tiled bath; parquet floors, living room and conservatory; brick fireplace; fine community; restricted; three minutes from express station; 130 trains daily from Flatbush and Pennsylvania stations; 28 minutes; price, $6,150; easy terms; also a cottage to rent. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, panelled walls and beamed ceilings, white enamelled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn; 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; must have $200 cash, balance easy. HARBOR BUNGALOW, 187 Times Downtown.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath, brand new and now ready for occupancy in Hempstead, 42 minutes by fast electric service; most select neighborhood; can now be purchased for a reasonable price and on easy terms. CLEARY, 277 Broadway; phone Worth 4657.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 6 rooms and bath, at sacrifice; restricted, year-round neighborhood; North Shore, near Sound, station, trolley, school; 30 minutes out; cash, $800, balance like rent. Builder, M 54 Times.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted, year-round neighborhood; on ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. H. L. Simpson, Room 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Pine Court, Nyack on Hudson; ground 1¼ acres, well shaded, large fir trees; in beautiful restricted section; house brick and frame, 13 rooms; modern improvements; large garage; will sell very reasonable. Address for further particulars, Estate, G 245 Times Downtown.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest working man; not far out; with a big plot of ground for gardening and chickens, and a good house; near the depot and trolley; party must have good references. B. Schmidt, Box 100 Times Downtown.

150 acres; good residence; water power; Dutchess County; $5,500. 1,415, 50 Broad St.

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At Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong.—Elevation 1,200 feet; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage, two cars; lake 10 miles long; 63-mile shore; scenery unsurpassed; 55 minutes D., L. & W. R. R.; commutation, $12.10; cost $18,000; price, $9,500; your terms. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A village farm, seven acres; house, 10 rooms, bath; improvements; barn, hennery; three acres lawn, shade, shrubbery; apples peaches, plums, strawberries, asparagus, garden; convenient school, trolley, station; sacrifice. Stevens & Teter. 'Phone 206—Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements, large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes' to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

Modern dwelling; six rooms, bath; steam heat, gas, electricity, all improvements; near station and trolley; high elevation; 30 minutes from Manhattan; small first payment, balance like rent. $2,750. Bargain. Butscher, 31 Park Row, Suite 1330.

Ideal Summer bungalow, 5 rooms, near river, near station, $825; $100 cash; commutation 13c. Address Lackawanna, 93 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

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1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
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PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Limbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 780 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Modern Colonial house, with ample gounds, planted garden, garage; delightful location, near shore at Shippen Point, Stamford; fifty minutes from New York; a bargain.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful bay front estate, 200 acres; a bargain to quick buyer. Owner, P. O. Box 4,415, Nicetown Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$200 bonus and 6% for the use of $5,000 for 3 months. Absolute real estate security. Box Contractor, L 113 Times.

OWNERS AND BUILDERS FINANCED, When properly managed by this office. S. ALVIN PIZA, 7 East 42d.

Wanted, $10,000 mortgage, hotel on Long Island; value, $25,000. M., 1,3355 3d Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up. Extra large 3-room suite, $20.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $10.50 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished duplex apartment; eight rooms, two baths, finely furnished and decorated; best reference required. Telephone Murray Hill 7271.

699 Madison Av.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished, to sublet until Oct. 1. Telephone mornings, 9053 Plaza.

60th, 18 East.—One to three rooms and bath, furnished; sublet, Summer rates, $40 to $90; complete service.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS,
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 Rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A unique apartment of 10 rooms and 3 baths; everything new, including linens and silver; living room 18x24; am paying $350 a month; will make considerable concession to desirable party until Sept. 30. Apply 350 West 85th St.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

To sublet for Summer months to reliable party, an attractively furnished 5-room corner apartment; all outside rooms, facing St. Nicholas Park elevation; reasonable. 574 St. Nicholas Av. Apartment 66.

Apartment, 2 large outside rooms, furnished; kitchenette, bath; maid service free; June to October. Alexander, 257 West 86th St.

77th, 124 West.—Entire parlor floor, exclusive private residence; large reception, bedroom, and bath; electricity; meals if desired.

St. Nicholas, 666, (143d.)—Complete, artistically furnished four-room elevator apartment; accessible location. Apt. 47.

79th, 230 West.— Sublet six large outside rooms; three baths; ideal location; Summer or longer. Dick, 4837 Schuyler.

Cool, comfortably furnished, six-room apt.; Summer months; very reasonable; call about 6. Apt. 5-E, 305 West 97th.

Studio at Carnegie Hall, sublet for Summer; large, airy, north light; reasonable; references. Apply 1,109, or Hallman.

Exceptional corner, 7 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; reasonable. Kelsey, 550 West 157th St.

597TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet, Summer rates, 2 and 3 rooms; nicely furnished; $85-$150; bargain.

Attractive five-room apartment; elevator; telephone; $45 monthly. Hopkins, 507 West 124th St.

Attractively furnished five-room apartment; beautiful view; elevator. Kimberley 728 West 181st St.

Furnished apartment, six rooms, rent for Summer; Riverview. Graham, 839 West End Av.

Riverside Drive, 610, (137th.)—Attractive 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; $75. Apartment 21.

81st, 158 West, (The Wesley.)—Five rooms, front; beautifully furnished; sublet reasonable.

Sublet, Summer, two lovely rooms, bath, kitchenette, near Park. 1 West 64th.

70th, (2,020 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms 2 baths. Johnson, 5th floor.

Students' suite; 3 outside, connecting; electricity; lavatory; $10. Wells, 530 West 123d.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

119th, 430 West.—Two large, attractive outside rooms, kitchen, bath; $40; restaurant.

Spotless four-room elevator corner housekeeping apartment; $40 month. 500 West 112th.

Five rooms, 644 Riverside Drive. 'Phone Apt. 1C, 6900 Audubon, before 12 o'clock.

Handsomely furnished four-room apartment; silver, linen; $65 month. Schuyler 3960.

English Chambers.—2 large rooms; sublet, furnished; $80. Alexander, 25 West 46th.

$60, five, six rooms, furnished; elevator house. Townsend, 308 West 97th St.

Unusual Opportunity.—Seven beautiful rooms, two baths; modern. 323 West 112th St.

Riverside Drive, 610.—Six cool front rooms; $60; very attractive. Robinson.

Furnished—West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
Has to Sublet for a Tenant
A TEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Immediate Possession.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

72d, (near Broadway.)—Two large handsomely furnished rooms and completely equipped kitchen; artificial refrigeration; separate shower and needle bath. Tel. Col. 10235, mornings.

Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St., 7 rooms and bath; comfortably furnished, to sublet for less than rental for Summer months; one door from Riverside Drive. Apply office on premises.

Drive Apartment.—River view; six outside rooms, bath; immediate possession; October or longer; beautifully furnished; player-piano. Superintendent, 290 Riverside Drive, cor. 95th St.

83d St., 324 West.—Newly and completely furnished six-room apartment; off Drive; all conveniences; cool; very reasonable. Inquire Superintendent, or Worth 1720.

To sublet till Sept. 15, delightful, cool, completely furnished apartment, overlooking Hudson; 9 rooms, 3 baths; $100 monthly. 137th and Riverside Drive. Odell.

160th, 645 West, between Ft. Washington Av. and Riverside Drive; an elegant 7-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; first floor; southern exposure; rent $80.

Some unusual Summer opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

Brooklyn.

47 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Six rooms, high class apartment hotel, Brooklyn Heights, near subway; will rent to family, adults from June 15 to Sept. 15, $55 per month; first-class references required. Leonard.

Unfurnished—East Side.

993 PARK AVENUE,
Corner 84th Street.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,200 Annum.
Apply Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th Street.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

To Sublet.—Beautiful Broadway corner apartment of three rooms, large kitchenette, tile bath, etc., etc. $50 West 153d St.

Sublet six large rooms, south, east, west exposure; liberal concession. 545 West 164th St., Apt. 5F Audubon—6800.

284-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

105th St., S W. (Near Central Park.)—Five rooms, bath, steam heat, gas range; location unexcelled; $24.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 528 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure; also 3 rooms kitchenette and bath. 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

Five-room apartment, all improvements; southern exposure; reasonable rent. 424 West 146th.

Manhattan Av., 342, opposite Morningside Park.—Five rooms, bath; steam, hot water.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Exquisite apartment, 7 rooms and bath, 155 West 50th St. Inquire janitor.

111TH, 507 WEST.—To sublet, one six rooms and bath. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 190 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

APARTMENT, 12 WEST 47TH ST.; GOOD NORTH LIGHT.

Staten Island.

Apartment to rent, 25 minutes from N. Y. ferry; magnificent view of harbor; modern conveniences; heat furnished; garden; $450 per year. S. T., P. O. Box 63, New York.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Small adult family will exchange rental of their attractively furnished home in Ramapo Hills, 45 minutes, (main line Erie,) garage, and 2 acres, for furnished apartment, west side, season or longer. Walter Dewsnap, Hotel Endicott, New York.

Floor wanted, suitable for club purposes, by old-established organization, location between 23d and 50th Sts. Address, with full particulars, F 223 Times Downtown.

COUPLE desire board in mountains, near lake; small place preferred. E 373 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 28 EAST.—Large front, back room; clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

90TH, 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable room; running water; telephone.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6. Telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with or without bath; breakfast optional.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; private bath, telephone; Summer rates; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (60th.)—Large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath; musical studios, furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 520.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 1,227 (89th.)—Light room apartment; Christian family; phone; breakfast. Arnold.

West Side.

39TH ST., 60 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, to rent to Oct. 1; reasonable; immediate possession. Apply L. C. Albro, 2 West 47th St.

48TH, 32 WEST.—A large, attractive room; private bath; three flights, front.

49TH STREET, 57 WEST.
Handsomely furnished double rooms, private bath; electricity, telephone; $8, $10, $12.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Nicely furnished, small rooms; telephone; well-kept house; excellent location; Summer rates, $2, $2.50, $3.

57TH, 100 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; richly furnished; running water, electricity, telephone.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; all improvements, telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

61ST ST., 31 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; phone; reasonable. Engel.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Wonderfully attractive rooms; perfectly kept house; very moderate; references.

69TH STREET, 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, running water, with bath; home atmosphere; sanitary furnishings; superior service.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy, small, large rooms; parquet floors, electric lights.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bath adjoining; private family.

72D ST., WEST, (near Park.)—Private family; shower, electricity, elevator; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large, high-class rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; also suite with 4 windows; Summer rates.

76TH, 40 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; phone; southern exposure; $12.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive room; suitable 2 gentlemen; single room; conveniences; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; reception room;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The storm over the Middle West was central Monday night over Indiana and moving east-northeastward without material change in intensity. It has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, Tennessee, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and rains and gales over the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes. Rains have also fallen at scattered points in the plains States.

Temperatures are considerably lower in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and the north plains States, while warmer weather is reported from the northern Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific States.

Indications are that there will be showers Wednesday and probably Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. In the upper lake region and the lower Ohio Valley rains Wednesday will be followed by generally fair weather on Thursday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. The temperature will be lower Wednesday in South Carolina, Georgia, and the East Gulf States, but the changes elsewhere over the eastern half of the country will be unimportant.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh easterly, with rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and probably strong southerly, with showers; South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest and west, with showers, followed by fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday, and probably Thursday.

Western New York—Rain Wednesday, and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	59	61	4 P. M.	71	74
6 A. M.	59	59	6 P. M.	68	73
9 A. M.	63	65	9 A. M.	64	66
12 M.	69	70	11 P. M.	63	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:40—142 W. 112 St.; P. Adolphe	Slight
4:15—34 Murray St.; Brander Co.	$5,000
4:35—216 E. 110 St.; Public School 83	Slight
9:15—170 E. 69 St.; N. Y. Foundling Hospital	Slight
9:20—512 E. 11 St.; Ignatzo Angelis	None
10:55—63 E. 108 St.; (auto.) G. Scoble	Not given
10:55—182 Broome St.; Morris Trommer	Slight
11:55—67 St. & N. R.; N. Y. Central R R	Slight
P. M.	
12:35—152 8 Av.; Nathan Rollick	Slight
12:50—1,217 Washington Av.; S. Wexler	Slight
1:00—40 W. 50 St.; P. Sherman	Slight
1:45—148 E. 53 St.; (auto.) Hornthal & Co.	$2,000
4:35—100 Monroe St.; Philip Kaplan	Slight
6:30—186 E. 123 St.; John Campbell	Slight
6:45—225 Mulberry St.; P. Mercelli	Slight
8:50—Madison Av. & 48 St.; City Taxi Co	Slight
6:55—218 E. 44 St.; Am. Express Co.	Slight
7:10—114 E. 83 St.; Rose McGarthy	Slight
7:25—200 W. 54 St.; Abbot Construction Co	Slight
9:30—132 Lexington Av.; H. Rausker	Slight
10:00—348 E. 144 St.; Jennie McEntee	Slight
10:00—246 E. 82 St.; R. Krauss	Slight
10:20—203½ W. 123 St.; P. Sorcusen	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Colonel C. R. Noyes, 17th Inf., from Headquarters, Eastern Dept., July 2, then to his regiment.

Capt. G. Robinson, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps, effective June 15.

Capt. G. Robinson, Q. M. C., C. A. C., is assigned to 137th Co.

Capt. C. M. Gordon, Jr., Inf., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., sick.

2d Lt. E. L. Naiden, 1st Cav., is attached to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego.

Leave—Capt. G. Robinson, Q. M. C., 3 months and 15 days.

Navy.

Lts. C. B. Mayo, Aid on Staff, Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, to the Georgia as Gunnery Officer, and W. B. Decker, the Salem, to receiving ship at Boston.

Jr. Grade Lts. W. W. Waddell, the San Diego, to Navy recruiting stations, Omaha, Neb., and Des Moines, Iowa, July 6; E. R. Morrison, the Fulton, to Key West, 13; E. S. Zacharias, the Virginia, to the New Hampshire, June 10, J. L. Fox, the Michigan, to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col.; R. B. Howard, the Washington, to the Kansas, June 17, and W. A. Hodgman, recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga., June 30, to the Kansas, July 7.

Ens. M. Griffin, the Montana, to the New York; L. L. Swanson, the San Francisco, to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania and duty on board when commissioned.

Boatswains W. C. Carpenter, to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., and J. W. Bettens, Great Lakes Station, July 10, to connection fitting out the Idaho, and on board when commissioned.

Chief Gunners R. H. Cheney, Philadelphia Yard, to home; A. McHugh, receiving ship at Boston, to the Minnesota; A. Olson, receiving ship at New York, July 1, to the Kearsarge; F. Heins, receiving ship at Boston, July 1, to the Montana, July 15; B. E. Staples, the Kearsarge, to the Kentucky; C. H. Foster, the Minnesota, to treatment, Philadelphia Naval Hospital; C. H. Anderson, the Texas, to the Alabama; C. J. Miller, the Hartford, July 1, to the Rhode Island, and W. T. Exxter, the North Dakota, to the Montana.

Gunners W. T. Hall, to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; S. Thompson, to the Hartford, June 15; F. Stinchcomb, receiving ship at New York, July 1, to the Montana, July 15; H. Cummings, the Alabama, July 1, to the Montana, July 15; A. Anderson, receiving ship at Boston, July 1, to the Montana, July 15; A. C. Martin, the Washington, to the Montana, July 20; R. R. Mattinger, the Baltimore, to the Montana, July 20; W. Cox, the Rhode Island, to the Montana; C. V. Kane, the Constellation, to the Texas; J. M. Gately, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., July 1, to the Washington, and G. Sherer, Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y., July 1, to the North Dakota.

Pay Clerk R. C. Vasey, the Cleveland, home, wait orders.

Act. Pay Clerk C. E. Swithenback, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the Cleveland.

Lt. Commander R. S. Douglas, retired, died at Pensacola, Fla., June 3.

Surgeon J. E. Page, retired, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 28.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore, Dubuque, Lebanon, Ontario, and the Sonoma, at Plymouth; Bushnell, L-1, L-3, and L-4, at Block Island Sound; Cassin, at Boston; Culgoa, Hector, Prairie, and the Solace, at Monte Christi; Kanawha, at Port Arthur, Tex.; Lamson, at Guantanamo; McCall and Melville, at Portland, Me.; South Dakota, at Portland, Ore.; Tucker, at Buzzard's Bay, and the Worden, at Newport.

Sailed—Celtic, Boston for New York; Ericsson and Winslow, Rockland, Me., for Bar Harbor; Hancock, Vera Cruz for New Orleans; Kansas, Newport for Napeague Bay; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Annapolis for Culebra; Patapsco and Patuxent, Norfolk for New York; Standish, Annapolis for Cove Point, and Uncas, Norfolk for Annapolis.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list is announced:

To Stationary Engineer—Electrical pumping station, office of the Chief Engineer, Water Supply, Manhattan, William N. Jennings, $2,16; office of the Chief Engineer, Water Supply, Brooklyn, William Schwaner, Jr., $1; Robert J. Patterson, $0.10; Andrew J. Crowley, $0; Luke Scally, 75.25.

United States.

The commission announces for June 13 an examination for specialist in storage, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. The duties will be to render practical assistance to producers and distributors of farm products, especially perishable products, in the more successful marketing and more efficient distribution of such products, by assembling and disseminating information in regard to the amount and location of available public storage, the rates charged for its use, and the kinds and quantities of products most suitable to be stored at given points. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis or report. At least two years of responsible, practical experience in the cold storage of food products is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., June 7: Sergts. F. Palmer, 22, to 81, bicycle duty; W. A. Morris, 81, to 22, bicycle duty discontinued. Patrol. E. E. Zipp, 18, to 2; J. J. Finnegan, 18, clerical and house duty to clerical duty; F. Kohler, 22, to 18, clerical and house duty; R. Tesiny, 153, to 285, clerical duty discontinued.

Temporary Assignments: To Train, School from commands indicated, noon, June 11, to 8 A. M., June 27: Inspector C. F. Cahalane, 15 Dist.; Surgeon H. F. Webster, 16 Sur. Dist.; Capts. E. J. Bourke, 33; J. H. Gillen, 143; E. P. Hughes, 156. Lieuts. D. J. Sheahan, 1 Dist.; R. R. Nugent, 2; J. T. Lake, 5; G. L. Sullivan, 13; C. H. Washburn, 16; J. Adams, 22; J. J. Hughes, 143; W. T. Davis, 145; R. E. Enright, 163; J. J. Skehan, C. O. Sq.; T. M. Fay, Det. Bu.

Sergts. W. Rohr, 1 G. Bloss, Jr., 14; W. J. M. Flynn, 30; T. McCoy, 61; J. S. Minogue, 80; W. H. McCauley, 143; C. Hemley, 155; R. S. Quigley, 164; T. McMahon, 279; J. P. M. Gritlith, Det. Bur.; A. J. Cobey, Traffic E; J. J. Hines, 2; J. A. Murray, 21; E. Meade, 38; J. C. Hale, 48; C. West, 80; J. A. Croley, 155; C. Zeek, 164; P. J. Masterson, 169; G. H. Griffin, Det. Bur.; P. F. Crane, Traffic C.

Patrol. E. F. Muller, 1; L. Hoffman, 1; E. A. Healy, H. J. T. O'Hare, 1; J. Taeschner, 2; J. Ward, 2; G. Sullivan, 2; W. J. Ardiff, 4; J. A. Berg, 4; J. R. Schneider, 4; L. S. Rogers, 5; P. O'Connor, 5; H. Wagner, 5; J. Flynn, 6; J. J. Gallagher, 6; E. J. Lynch, 6; M. Silberski, 7; M. Bloom, 7; G. J. Murray, 7; P. Haber, 10; C. Katz, 10; C. E. Quertsch, 10; D. F. Reilly, 12; T. L. Jamison, 12; H. J. McCormack, 12; T. P. Moffatt, 12; B. Waxberg, 13; F. Knopfel, 13; W. Hauptman, 13; F. Kuhn, 13, J. M. Moroney, 14; J. Boylan, 14; J. Curry, 14; F. P. Craven, 14; J. H. Hellmuth, 14; J. Sabatelle, 15; F. Miele, 15; R. Madison, 15; J. Rosenstock, 15; J. F. Dowling, 16; J. J. Gallagher, 16; J. E. Sheedy, 16; W. F. Schroeder, 16; C. B. Clerke, 17; T. O'Connor, 17; F. McCarren, 17; J. Murphy, 18; O. C. O'Donnell, 18; J. Dea, 18; T. P. Cowley, 20; C. P. Burdin, 21; R. J. Reilly, 21; J. F. Horan, 22; W. O'Gorman, 22; T. Gaffney, 22; C. Frayler, 22; J. R. Ashworth, 23; J. E. Gilman, 23; J. J. O'Leary, 23; F. M. O'Brien, 23; W. Swift, 25; W. S. Burgess, 25; J. T. Matthews, 25; J. C. Muller, 26; J. McAuliffe, 26; E. Fay, 26; G. Sherman, 28; M. McGrath, 28; J. H. Kelly, 28; T. Murphy, 28, H. A. Carty, 29; L. Klossett, Jr., 29; M. F. McLaughlin, 29; J. O'Shea, 29; F. C. Burke, 31; J. Baden, 31; T. Bergen, 31; S. S. Bierman, 31; Gus Levy, 31; J. Merwede, 31.

J. McNamara, 154; T. J. Turley, 26; T. Appel, 32; H. Asamann, 32; J. Drew, 32; T. Flanagan, 33; J. Wichman, 33; W. F. King, 33; E. Weiss, 35; J. E. Smith, 35; F. J. Munzer, 35; H. Demant, 36; J. A. Ulrich, 35; P. Doyle, 36; J. Lennon, 36; M. A. Neely, 36; P. O'Connor, 37; W. Hienns, 37; C. O'Connor, 37; M. H. Dolan, 38; M. Maltz, 38; C. Rose, 38; F. Petrick, 39; T. P. Browne, 39; S. A. Reppetto, 39; J. Hayes, 39; J. A. Hall, 40; J. Lenahan, 40; W. Ornstein, 40; R. Holt, 42; J. Culley, 42; J. J. Ambroes, 160; R. N. Knox, 160; F. Cerrano, 161; M. J. Dowd, 161; F. J. Rasch, 161; A. Wood, 162; P. F. McDermott, 162; J. Donovan, 162; R. Frost, 163; J. Reilly, 163; E. Dougherty, 163; J. J. Fox, 164; P. A. McGann, 164; J. F. Morrissey, 164; J. Schneidmuller, 165; E. H. Trabert, 165; T. H. Ward, 165; T. F. Marron, 166; M. Clifford, 167; J. M. Peacock, 167; J. Hawthorne, 168; J. Rayser, 168; W. Farly, 169; T. O'Neill, 169; J. J. Wilson, 169; J. Hannelberg, 170; J. V. Coffey, 170; F. J. Taylor, 171; T. J. Harley, 171.

J. F. O'Connor, 172; J. Sweeney, 172; T. Harper, 172; P. Donnelly, 173; A. Gallagher, 173; A. J. Stiliger, 174; M. T. McKeon, 174; T. J. Sullivan, 174; J. Bloom, 174; J. Murray, 175; E. Fortune, 274; J. Mangan, 274; G. J. R. Martin, 275; E. J. Cassidy, 275; J. Busse, 275; J. J. Coyne, 276; T. Rossiter, 276; A. Newman, 276; J. Doran, 277; H. H. Munch, 278; J. McKey, 278; M. J. Pratt, 279; J. Murphy, 279; A. C. Fash, 281; A. B. Ennis, 283; G. Hock, 285; G. Cunningham, 285; E. Blank, 285; R. Martin, 285; O. C. Reimer, Marine; J. Gilligan, Tr; W. A. Dennin, Tr; A. E. Burke, Tr; W. A. Gaunder, Tr; A. Muller, W. J. Harrigan, Tr. A; C. J. Eagan, Tr. B; J. P. Flanagan, Tr. C; D. F. Haggerty, Tr. B; J. Ward, Tr. B; P. T. Powers, Tr. C; J. P. Maher, Tr. C; F. P. Kelly, Tr. C; J. Crogan, Tr. C; J. J. Daly, Tr. C; J. Lynch, Tr. D; W. H. Hanvey, Tr. D; H. State, Tr. E; J. J. Sheehy, Tr. E; G. Kretschman, Tr. B; A. Brody, 1st Dist.; A. Cruise, 2d Dist.; L. Snowden, 3d Dist.; R. S. Purcell, 4th Dist.; E. S. Drolesky, 5th Dist.; H. J. Coleman, 6th Dist.; T. J. Connell, 7th Dist.; J. L. Gleason, 8th Dist.; J. J. Mooney, 11th Dist.; J. J. Hughes, 16th Dist.; W. A. Carey, 17th Dist.; J. A. Bewick, B. B. H. Sq.; F. C. Cruse, B. B. H. Sq.; R. G. Kobler, B. B. H. Sq.; D. F. Stack, B. B. H. Sq.; D. McClunn, Det. Bur.; W. J. Quaine, Det. Bur.; B. A. Flood, Det. Bur.; J. Kiley, Det. Bur.; J. Donnelen, Det. Bur.; M. La Grua, Det. Bur.; J. Coy, Det. Bur.; J. J. Martin, Bridge; J. N. Moran, Bridge; R. Hanson, Tel. Bur.; W. Dillon, C. O. Sq.; R. C. Johns, Co. O. Sq.; J. L. Mury, C. O. Sq.; J. Harten, C. O. Sq.; W. J. Armstrong, 25.

To Training School from prects indicated, 30 days, from 8 A. M. June 8: Lieuts. B. McGovern, 10; J. F. Thompson, 32; E. McAniff, 32; G. H. Merritt, 35; Sergts. J. W. Seaton, 28; T. A. Robinson, 27; F. Sprague, 35; M. H. Bollas, 43; J. G. Stephenson, 74. Patrol. M. J. Mannion and C. Comolli, 39, to Train. School, 30 days, 8 A. M. June 8; George H. Griffin, 161, and A. J. Murphy, 167, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Boro. Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, 10 days, 8 A. M. June 9; W. Wehrenberg, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, B, to 2 I. D., noon June 5 to 8 A. M. June 8.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. D. J. Cronin, 7, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 14; W. P. Meaney, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 7; W. F. Troeller, 38, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 27.

Pull pay while on sick report: Patrol. O. W. Reich, 13, 10 A. M. May 12 to noon May 26; H. M. Starr, 22, 4 A. M. Mar. 26 to noon Apr. 29; C. W. Burtis, 36, 12 M. Apr. 30 to 9 to 12:01 A. M. Mar. 22; M. J. Oates, 38, 7 P. M. May 25, during disability; E. Turner, 80, 3:10 P. M. May 23, during disability; C. M. Murphy, 278, 12:15 A. M. May 21, during disability; F. Miller, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 7 P. M. May 21, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Thurs., June 8; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 15; J. D. Proctor, Eng. 21; A. Hotherstall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; P. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Erganzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 245; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; J. F. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 50; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. F. Reyburn, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. Donohue, H. & L. 148; T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287. (2d Sec.)

Special leaves of absence are granted to the following: Capt. W. Dugan, Eng. 40, 12 hours, S. A. M., June 7; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Hassett, H. & L., 2, 12 hours, S. A. M., June 7; Fire. 1st gr. T. Dugan, H. & L., 2, 12 hours, S. A. M., June 7; Fire. 2d gr. C. Kessel, Eng. 219, 72 hours, S. A. M., June 10; Fire. 2d gr. J. H. Weber, H. & L. 140, 24 hours, S. A. M., June 8.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Executive Committee, Savings Bank Section, American Bankers' Association, has suggested the apointment of a Supervisor of School Banks.

The Committee on Building has rejected all bids received on May 22 for alterations, repairs, &c., at P. S. 19, Brooklyn, for the reason that they were deemed excessive.

The recommendation of the Committee on By-Laws that the by-laws be amended so as to provide salaries for vocational teachers of girls' classes and boys' classes in the elementary schools has been withdrawn because of lack of financial ability.

The by-laws have been amended so as to provide increased compensation for Principals of evening elementary schools and for teachers in charge of each of these schools as have no Principals, but have twelve classes or more.

The sum of $3,000 has been assigned for the purpose of defraying incidental expenses in connection with the meeting of the National Education Association in this city next month.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

JACKSON, SAMUEL MACAULEY, (Aug. 2, 1912;) net estate, $202,884; George Thomas Jackson, brother, given $100,956; Mary Maria Schenck and Anna Josephine Jackson, cousins, $10,000 each; Caroline W. Jackson, sister-in-law, $5,000; Canton (N. Y.) Christian College, $15,000; Prison Association of N. Y., $2,500; Hampton Institute, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, and Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, each $1,000. Assets: 377 5th Av., $65,000; 247 Henry St., $30,000; deposits, $4,977; mortgages, $23,847; claims due, $17,836.

SEDGWICK, ARTHUR G., (July 14, 1915;) net estate, $141,488; Grace Ashburner Sedgwick and Susan R. S. Swann, daughters, were beneficiaries. Assets: 8 East 10th St., $25,000; deposits, $13,053; life insur., $11,696; 700 shares U. S. Steel preferred, $77,000.

STRONG, BENJAMIN, (Nov. 6, 1915;) net estate, $238,058. The widow, Mrs. Adeline Torrey Strong, given $237,058; Helen Marie Thompson, over relative, given $1,000. Assets: Deposits, $2,537; stocks and bonds, $248,037.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

BEAUTIFUL Summer home at Nyack-on-Hudson; 12 rooms, modern improvements; large garage; grounds 250x200 ft.; large kitchen garden now planted; moderate rent for entire Summer season. Address PINELAWN, G 244 Times Downtown.

MT. ARLINGTON, N. J.

Furnished cottage, 9 rooms and bath. C. M. Chapin, Sun. Mt. Arlington, N. J., or A. H. Lamson, 180 5th Av., New York.

Ocean Breezes! Sandy Hook Bay.—Three cottages, 6 7, and 10 rooms and bath, garage, bathing, golf; $300 and $400. F. Buel, Leonardo, N. J., or Tel. 2024-J Bedford.

ADIRONDACK Cottage, Lake Pleasant.—Six rooms; farm produce; 2,000 elevation; $175. Owner, Rev. A. Love, 179 Park Pl., Brooklyn.

Large modern cottage, completely furnished, Bayhead, N. J.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; large porches upstairs and down; short block from ocean; rental $1,000; may be seen any time. P. O. Box 37, Bayhead, N. J.

Elmhurst.—Furnished house, 9 rooms, all improvements, July-August. X 244 Times Annex.

Furnished house at Mountain Lakes and Boonton. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Sparta, N. J.—Furnished bungalow, 5 rooms, $85, season. Berkan, 315 West 97th St.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

July 1, furnished bungalow, by adults, five bedrooms, commuting distance New York; moderate, no mosquitos. F 235 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES. LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day, Special Rates Monthly, Year.
EQUITABLE AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 BRYANT.

Packard 4 and 6 cylinder touring cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1834 Broadway. Tel. 1478 Col.

Beautiful Garford "Six," seven-passenger touring; wire wheels; expert chauffeur; hour, month; "special rates Ideal Tour," Lenox 8093.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Kerp, 1,700 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Pullman, 1915, seven-passenger touring car for hire by trip, week, month; reasonable rates. Phone Fisher, Melrose 5045.

Packard cars for hire, excellent condition; competent chauffeurs. 'Phone Col. 7530, 22 West 60th St. Adrian Daly.

Benz touring, victoria top; classy; by the hour, trip; monthly preferred. Dimitroff, 524 East 79th. Lenox 8690.

Packard, — Elegant seven-passenger; day, hour; monthly preferred. F. Wilmarth, 2007 Schuyler.

Beautiful new Packard "six" touring; monthly; owner drives; reasonable. Saft, M 55 Times.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 hour; monthly basis preferred. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Limousine, newly trimmed; easy riding; polite, livery, chauffeur; $500 monthly. 3538 Columbus.

For Hire.—1915 Packard touring; classy appearance; monthly preferred. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

New Packard, landaulet or touring, hourly or monthly; reasonable. Small, Riverside 6200.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Packard car, hour, trip, day, or month; low rate. Greenlee, Columbus 9021.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

Large 7-passenger, up-to-date, Netherland Hotel, Room 1632.

Stearns Knight special speedster; dynamo lighting; wire wheels; Chevrolet top; Rostan windshield; sloping radiator bonnet and dash; painted red; red leather. Sold with new-car guarantee by F. B. Stearns Co., Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7400.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet touring.
Packard (Twin Six) touring, 1-35.
Simplex (1914) touring; 50 H. P.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) runabout.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

An exceptionally fine light Oakland five-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; $375. Smullen, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Pullman two-passenger roadster; fine condition, $275; quick; luxuriously equipped; many extras. Montague, 82 Crescent St., near 50th St., Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

GENTLEMAN'S COLE ROADSTER.
Beautiful, light 6; late model; electric self-starter, lighting; ideal for lady; owner needs cash. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

For Sale—Brand new Chandler Clover Leaf roadster; been run 800 miles; cash only. Telephone Madison Sq. 8181, Mr. Frank.

Scripps Booth, excellent condition; run 4,000 miles; slip covers; any demonstration; $525; no offers. F 242 Times Downtown.

1915 MERCER TOUR, 22-70; four-passenger; streamline; wire wheels; like new throughout. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 B'way.

Baker electric coupe for sale, good condition; used daily. Young, 328 Grand Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 4300.

Oldsmobile 1914 seven-passenger; bargain for immediate purchaser. Telephone Harraden, 5815 Barclay.

Cole runabout, 1912; overhauled; electric light; two extra shoes; $350. Blue Ribbon, 252 West 40th St.

Stutz 1915 touring, electric starting and lighting; owner must sell. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Marmon 1913 speedster, fine condition; very fast; must sell quick. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Limousine car for sale; good opportunity for any man in taxi business. Call at 222 West 68th St.

Stutz 1916 touring car, 1914 runabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

1916 small Buick touring car; 1,400 miles; $900. B. Schlesinger, 1,834 Broadway, N.Y.

1915 FIAT IMPORTED 30, 5 passenger; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 B'way.

Packard, 1914, 6-48, runabout, for sale. Gilbert, Tel. 2,315 Astoria.

Winton, 1912, limousine; good shape; $300. Blue Ribbon, 252 West 40th St.

Little used 1915 Ford touring, self starter. Suter, 3530 John.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

RETAIL MERCHANTS:
INCREASE YOUR PROFITS.
CUT YOUR COST OF DOING
BUSINESS!

78,000 housekeepers pass this spot every month; merchants who want to grow can get into the best location in the Bronx on a new and interesting basis; over $300,000 in retail sales was done here in past six months; you can reduce your costs and increase your profits by our

NEW PLAN.

Bank references; big firm backs this opportunity; write for free facts today. Address all week, "Progress," Box L 104 Times.

A successful accounting and engineering concern, with an established clientele, requires $25,000 additional working capital; prefer man with good business experience, who could take active charge of the office and thus relieve present partners; principals only. Address F 256 Times Downtown.

Advertiser.—Clean, conscientious, hustling young manufacturer and successful salesman; will pay $750 for use of $7,500 until Jan. 10; secured by first mortgage on property worth $33,000. Address X 281 Times Annex.

Patents secured, trademarks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7894.

WAR ORDERS.

Firms and persons wishing to try to get war orders for all kinds of material from Allied Governments will find worth while to communicate with R., G 235 Times Downtown.

Broadway bake shop for sale; opportunity man or woman; everything new and best; owner died recently. Cooper, 2,652 Broadway.

INDEPENDENT INCOMES FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Twenty-six business men have established a model plant for sanitary canning and the manufacture of fruit products on a 200-acre fruit farm on the Hudson River.

They have 12,000 trees under care of an expert orchardist, and will sell fruit through their own representative in the city.

The canning and manufacturing end of the business is already a success and promises to grow to large proportions.

The business is run as a close corporation; each member's interest in the farm and factory is represented by shares.

To provide more capital for expansion a limited amount of stock is offered in blocks of $500 to $5,000.

$500 represents a two-acre interest, with 90 trees under scientific care, and a pro rata interest in the canning business.

The income will be large and permanent—increasing normally each year.

Only a limited number can become members. Personal interview.

Particulars in request. L 92 Times.

Will sacrifice soap plant in New Jersey, including machinery, stock, fixtures, and good will, to immediate purchaser, owing to unusual circumstances at present operating. F 238 Times Downtown.

Cafe, 8th Av., near 42d St.; established ten years; can be bought for $11,000; cash annual receipts, $35,000; rent, $6,000; fixtures valued at $18,000; four years' lease. C. H. Bardwell, 104 West 42d St.

Capital required by manufacturer meritorious household article; am handicapped obtaining credit; liberal interest for reasonable investment. E 222 Times Downtown.

Silk salesman wanted, with good connections, who has intentions to start a silk department on partnership basis in a house carrying similar lines. L 76 Times.

For Sale.—Wholesale manufacturing business, showing $300 weekly profit; price $5,000; no brokers. For full particulars, F 122 Times Downtown.

SPECIALTY SHOP FOR SALE.
Exceptional opportunity to purchase good paying business; busy section city. T 152 Times.

$5,000 Wanted.—Attractive business; little risk; large profits; investigate. L 116 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced young woman wishes part-time position; small salary for expert, reliable, conscientious work. Accountant, 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, 22, 7 years' experience; exceptionally neat personality; good figurer; highest credentials; $15. F 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; willing worker; good penman; accurate at figures. Sarah Chodes, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, competent, to take entire charge; $15. F 228 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS.—Lady going away wishes to place chambermaid-waitress; competent, honest. Can be seen Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 808 West End Av., Apt. 12C.

COMPANION, &c.—Canadian, English parentage, widow, 35, undergraduate of hospital and college, conscientious, experienced, good sewer. French, music, as companion, nurse, chaperon, governess; good home essential. M 40 Times.

COMPANION.—Neat young lady wants position as companion on trip, country or sea; speaks Russian, Polish, and fluent English; elderly lady or family. Address 315 West 47th St. W. A. O. S.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter, street, reception gowns, linens, remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, first class, out by day; city, country. Miss Dorsey, 205 West 91st.

GOVERNESS.—Summer or permanent position wanted by French governess, holding trained nurse diploma; piano, drawing, English; references, H. F., Times Harlem.

GOVERNESS.—French governess, nursery, wishes position to one or two children four years up; reference. M 58 Times.

HOUSEWORK, cook; no laundry; adult's apartment; references. Murphy, 174 East 85th St.

HOUSEWORK. — Colored woman wishes housework in small family. Jenkins, 241 West 143d St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman; $25. Call 779 Prospect Av., rear house, Bronx; no cards.

INFANTS' NURSE, (Trained Nurse.)—Trustworthy, capable, refined, highest references; takes full charge from birth. M 67 Times.

LADY'S MAID, experienced, good seamstress, wishes position with actress; best references. Mrs. Preisser, 29 West 65th St.

MANAGER, experienced, will run hotel or cottage for the Summer; shore or country. Mrs. Vaness, 2,732 Broadway.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COOK.—Colored; must be experienced; small private boarding house. 56 West 68th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES
FOR THEIR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Apply Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 20 YEARS OF
AGE TO DO CLERICAL WORK.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework, plain cooking; no washing; good salary; city reference. Call 9 to 12, 155 Riverside Drive, Apartment 2E. Telephone 8842 Schuyler.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT wanted; housework, children, sewing; $20 monthly. Farm, X 278 Times Annex.

SALAD MAKER, daily except Sunday; first-class, experienced, and references required. Call 10 A. M., the Fernery Tearoom, 22 East 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large corporation in Long Island City (office within short distance of Queensboro Bridge) requires the service of an expert stenographer; dictaphone experience useful, but is not a condition to the position; no beginners wanted; must have had at least five years' experience; write in full, stating education, experience, references, and salary expected; also any other information you would like to submit. M 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG

LABOR UNION WIRES TAPPED, HE CHARGES

Printing Trades Secretary Calls on Thompson Committee to Make an Investigation.

DONE FOR THE EMPLOYERS

"Fiddlesticks!" Says the Mayor When Informed of the Accusation Against the Police.

Peter F. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday, asserted that the wires leading to the headquarters of several unions in the city had been tapped by the police, and that information so obtained had been turned over to employers.

He demanded that Senator Thompson should make public the fact if the telephone wires of any unions were on the list of 350 wires tapped by the police within the last two years with the consent of the telephone company, and that it should set aside a day when the committee would receive the evidence of wiretapping against union labor, which he said was abundant.

Senator Thompson replied that he was afraid the matter was outside of the province of the committee, but that he would hear representatives of labor unions today or tomorrow on the question whether the subject came under his jurisdiction. Mr. Brady said that if the Thompson Committee held that they had no authority they would find some other way to present their case to the public and demand redress.

When Mayor Mitchel was asked last night about Mr. Brady's charges, he said:

"Fiddlesticks! That is the only comment I have to make."

An intermediary, who said that he represented labor organizations, told Senator Thompson that if he would consent the influence of the labor organizations in the State would be used to have Governor Whitman appoint him a commissioner under the Moreland act, with powers to investigate all phases of wiretapping and to continue with other subjects after July 1, when the official life of the Thompson Committee will expire. Senator Thompson was sufficiently impressed with the idea to look up the law on the subject, but he said last night that he was not anxious to serve in that capacity.

Mr. Brady's Letter.

Here is the letter which Mr. Brady read to the Thompson Committee:

June 6, 1916.

The Hon. George F. Thompson, Chairman Legislative Investigating Committee, Municipal Building, New York City:

Dear Sir: Information has come to me that the telephone wires leading into the headquarters of a number of unions have been "tapped" by the Police Department, and are included in the list submitted to you by the telephone company. I also have information enough to make me believe that a still greater number of wires have been tapped by the police without warrant than those which appear upon the list of the telephone company.

Therefore, on behalf of our unions and the working people generally, I must demand that your committee either make public the list submitted to you or furnish me with the list of all labor organizations appearing upon that list.

I must also respectfully insist that your committee conduct a most thorough investigation into the operations of the wiretapping squad of the Police Department, and ask that you call upon the police to publicly submit to your committee their list of wires they have tapped without the knowledge of the telephone company.

In making this demand upon your committee, I realize that your time is limited, and that you have a great deal of work to do before the committee goes out of business on July 1.

This is a very important matter to the unions of this State, and it is on behalf of the labor unions of the whole country that I request that you give me a public hearing in order that we may determine by what right and authority, and for what reason the police have placed the unions upon their blacklist.

I have privately heard the reason, but that does not satisfy either me or the large number of persons who have complained to me and believe that you are the one to go to the bottom of this matter for me.

Will you be kind enough, therefore, to set aside a day when I can appear before your committee. Yours very truly,

PETER J. BRADY, Secretary.

Wiretapping Charge.

"We have positive information," Mr. Brady continued, "that the telephone wires of labor unions were tapped by the police, and no doubt for the purpose of assisting employers to break strikes and obtain other information about the business of the unions for the benefit of the employers, so that they may be able to offset the efforts of the unions to benefit their members.

"At present the wires of the largest unions in the city are tapped, and it is a safe guess that there has been no interference or tapping of the wires of employers or the strike-breaking agencies that are furnishing the guards and hired gunmen whose sole job is to harass and annoy the pickets. I doubt if the people of Russia are subjected to any more pernicious supervision than the labor unions and the people of this city.

"When we get the names of all the unions made public, then many of our members will know why the best-laid plans do not work out. It seems that private business is no longer safe, and if your competitor has enough money and influence the present administration of the Police Department is at their service.

"Is the District Attorney going to allow this espionage to continue, or is the entire system of the city government in the hands of the foundations, corporations, and employers?"

Doesn't Believe It.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Ladies' International Garment Workers' Union, said he had heard of no wiretapping in that industry, saying "that kind of talk is silly."

Members of the New York Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Makers' Protective Association denied that they had resorted to wiretapping or benefited by wiretapping in any way. Police Commissioner Woods said:

"I cannot say anything about any particular wires that the Police Department may have listened over because the Thompson Committee and its counsel and I have made an agreement that no one of us would divulge information on this score which has been brought out in the executive sessions."

LABOR MEN SEE SWANN.

Summoned to Explain Demand on Employers for Cash Guarantees.

A committee from the Garment Workers' Union had an audience with District Attorney Swann at his request yesterday in relation to the practice of insisting that certain cloak, suit, and skirt manufacturers make cash deposits as a guarantee of good faith in signing agreements with the union. These agreements are being carefully guarded by the labor organization because of their possible effect on the dispute between it and the association of employers. District Attorney Swann had received complaints that enforced money guarantees of good faith were, in effect, extortion.

The committee that appeared before Mr. Swann included George Wishnak, Chairman of the Settlement Committee of the union; J. Wolf, secretary of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union, and Morris Hillquit, counsel for the labor organization. District Attorney Swann was informed that the cash deposits were only requested of such manufacturers seeking to settle as were suspected of the possibility of doing work for the employers with whom the union has a controversy; that receipts were invariably given for deposits, and that the money was set aside in a separate fund in the Broadway Trust Company, to be returned to the manufacturers after the dispute between the union and the association of employers is adjusted.

"District Attorney Swann saw nothing illegal in the practice, and it will be continued," said Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, last evening. He announced that $13,000 had been distributed in strike benefits during the day to the members of the union who had been locked out by their employers.

"We are paying these strike benefits daily," said Mr. Schlesinger.

It was stated at the offices of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association that no settlement with the union could be contemplated until the principle had first been recognized that the employers had the right to hire and discharge men, and that the closed shop was not to be insisted upon.

Mr. Schlesinger's reply to this statement was that the labor organization never had, and does not now, attempt to usurp these rights.

"All that we have asked is that workingmen who felt that they had been discharged unjustly be permitted to have a hearing before a trial board," said Mr. Schlesinger. "We sacrificed the right to strike in the agreement broken by the manufacturers for this concession. Without a tribunal before which workingmen had a right to have their grievances reviewed, the employers could violate the cardinal standards as to wages and hours, and the employes would have no appeal."

BIRTH SECRET SELLER HELD

Young Man Arrested for Distributing Emma Goldman Literature.

Another arrest for the distribution of birth control literature was made yesterday when Patrolman Wagner of the Traffic Squad took into custody in Union Square a well-dressed young man who said he was Stephen Karr of 1416 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx. He was selling the pamphlets for 10 cents each. They bore on the cover "Preparedness, the Road to Universal Slaughter, by Emma Goldman." The complainant was A. S. Boyd of 284 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn. In Yorkville Court Karr waived examination and gave $500 bail.

Bolton Hall, a retired lawyer, and Mrs. Ralph Eastman, who were arrested on Monday night on warrants charging them with distributing literature on birth control, were arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday morning. Patrolman Smith told of seeing Hall distributing the pamphlets from an automobile. The prisoner was held for trial in $500 bail. Mrs. Eastman asked for a postponement of her case and said she wished to waive examination. Her bail bond for $500 was continued.

Fugitive Disappears from Ship.

At the request of Enrico Gallardo, Consul for Ecuador in this city, Detectives Cook and Campbell of the First Branch Bureau were sent to Quarantine yesterday to meet the United Fruit steamship Metapan. They were instructed to look for a Government Collector of Revenues of the railroads in Ecuador, who, it was said, had disappeared with $40,000 from Quito, the capital of the republic. The detectives ascertained from the purser that the man had boarded the vessel at Colon and had left it at Havana last Friday just before the Metapan started for New York.

SEARCH FOR MISSING WINIFRED DE WOLFE

Young Woman Was a Pupil of Theodore Kostoff of the Russian Ballet.

AMBASSADOR APPEALED TO

Last Trace Was on April 26, When She Packed a Bag Brought by Kosloff to a Customer's Shop.

A search has been conducted for a month for Miss Winifred de Wolfe, 19 years old, who lived with her mother, Mrs. Edgar de Wolfe, at the Oregon apartments, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Miss de Wolfe was last seen by her mother on April 26, and since then no trace of her has been found, although the resources of various agencies have been called into use. The young woman's mother has retained George Gordon Battle as her attorney, has employed private detectives, and has asked Senator O'Gorman of this State and Senator Phelan of California as well as George Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, to aid in the search.

Senator Phelan was appealed to because the de Wolfes formerly lived in San Francisco. The Russian Ambassador's help was sought because Miss de Wolfe was a pupil of Theodore Kosloff at his Russian dancing school in West Forty-third Street, and it is said the two were seen together a short time before all trace of the young woman was lost.

Kosloff denies all knowledge of Miss de Wolfe's whereabouts or that he was in any way responsible for her departure from home. He is a pupil of the Imperial Russian Ballet School and was one of the first of the Russian dancers to appear in this country.

Miss de Wolfe was educated in private schools in San Francisco and abroad, and thus protected, Mr. Battle said yesterday, she was unsophisticated for her age. Ever since she was a little girl she had been ambitious for an artistic career, and so in Paris she studied voice and later in London took up ballet work. When she came here last July with her mother to live the coming of the Russian Ballet held the centre of the artistic spotlight, and Miss de Wolfe immediately turned her talents to that type of dancing. Early in the year she informed her mother that she was going on the stage with Kosloff in a dancing act, but Mrs. de Wolfe, who was dissatisfied with some feature of the arrangement, finally dissuaded her from her purpoe.

Before the young woman disappeared Kosloff sued Mrs. de Wolfe for a sum approximating $2,600, which he claimed was due him in payment for dancing lessons and gowns furnished her daughter. Mr. Battle said that Miss de Wolfe told her mother that if she would pay the claim she would not see Kosloff any more, but that Mrs. de Wolfe remained adamant because she contended the claim was unjust.

The day the young woman disappeared she went to the costume shop of E. S. Freisinger, 127 West Forty-first Street, to try on some costume gowns. She was met there, it is said, by Kosloff, who brought with him a new traveling bag in which she placed some articles. The dancing teacher departed after a brief conversation, before Miss de Wolfe did, it is said. That is the last trace those who have been searching for her have been able to unearth.

After her daughter's disappearance Mrs. de Wolfe wrote Kosloff a letter inclosing $100, which she asked the dancing master to give to her daughter in case he heard from her to insure that she would not be destitute. Mr. Battle said yesterday that the money had been returned with the offer of the teacher's assistance in the search to Mrs. de Wolfe would admit liability in the claim he had made.

Miss de Wolfe is a niece of Miss Elsie de Wolfe, the interior decorator.

Wall St. Men in Defense League.

Fifty members of the Wall Street Division of the Home Defense League met last night on the recreation pier, at the foot of Cedar Street, where they listened to talks on the work and scope of the league in time of internal or international trouble by Captain Walter Rouse of the Greenwich Street police station, and Lieutenant James J. Skeene, Chief Drill Instructor of the Police Department. Many prominent bankers, business and professional men are included in the roster of the downtown branch of the league.

BIG MEXICAN BAND MOVING ON BORDER

Raid Expected East of Laredo—Americans May be Forced to Enter Mexico Again.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 6.—General Funston announced today that he had what appeared to be positive information that Luis de le Rosa was marching from a point south of Laredo in the direction of the border with the evident intention of raiding the country somewhere west of Rio Grande City.

There are not now in that district enough American troops to prevent de la Rosa and his men from crossing.

General William A. Mann, commanding the American forces in that district with headquarters at Laredo, has reported to General Funston that he is taking such measures as possible to strengthen the patrol toward the east and to guard Laredo.

To the east of Laredo, in Zapata County, across the southern boundary of which De La Rosa is expected to move, there is only one troop of American cavalry.

If De La Rosa and his men reach the Rio Grande before American troops can head them off, enough forces will be sent against them to drive them back into Mexico, and, it was intimated, to run them down on Mexican soil.

General Mann has at Laredo and in its vicinity one squadron of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery. It is from this force that he has dispatched additional patrols eastward.

No New Raid at Boquillas.

MARATHON, Texas, June 6.—A message tonight from Captain McAndrews of the Sixth Cavalry saying that everything was quiet around Boquillas and Glenn Springs put an end to a rumor that another raid by Mexican bandits had occurred in this district.

Captain McAndrews set out from Boquillas this morning to investigate the report, which created some excitement here.

GEN. GOETHALS SEES BAKER.

Thinks Slides Have Been Obviated and Wants to Retire.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, conferred today with Secretary of War Baker, and it is understood he reiterated his desire to retire to private life. Secretary Baker declined to discuss that feature of the conference. He probably will present the General's request to President Wilson within a few days.

General Goethals expressed satisfaction with the condition of the canal, telling the Secretary that adequate precautions had been taken to guard against a recurrence of slides.

"There may be occasional times in very wet seasons when the canal will be closed," he said, "but even then it will not prevent navigation for more than a day or two."

The General applied for retirement recently, but when the slides occurred he withdrew the application and assumed direction of the repair work. It is understood his present request is conditioned upon the wish of President Wilson, and should the General be asked to continue in service he will willingly comply.

GREENHUT SUES TRIBUNE.

Department Store Asks $500,000 Damages for Libel.

A suit was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by the Greenhut Company, Incorporated, the owners of the department store by the same name on Sixth Avenue, against The New York Tribune for $500,000 damages for libel, alleging that the business reputation of the store was injured by the publication of an article written by Samuel Hopkins Adams.

The Greenhut Company obtained a temporary injunction against The Tribune on Jan. 10 restraining the newspaper from publishing the article, but Justice Cohalan on March 12 refused to make it permanent.

PLATTSBURG TROOPS DRILL ALL DAY IN MUD

Officers Tighten Discipline and Rookies Get a Taste of Real Soldier Life.

1,374 MEN IN CAMP NOW

Only Three Rejected for Physical Disability—Justice Hughes's Son an Enthusiastic Recruit.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 6.—Six hours' drill in the mud was the task of the "rookies" on the second day of the Business Men's Camp. It was a steady grind, with an hour's rest for luncheon and periods for necessary camp work, from "assembly" after breakfast until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when all hands were let off for a swim in Lake Champlain. Various infantry movements were executed again and again until the recruits began to understand them, and the drillmasters admitted that they had apt pupils.

The "rookies" are working hard to get in form by Thursday, when Major Gen. Wood is to arrive. General Wood's headquarters will be in three tents north of the encampment.

The sun came out in the afternoon, and the prospects are that with forty-eight hours of clear weather the camp will be thoroughly dried out. Many carloads of cinders have been dumped on the grounds, but the water continues to ooze up, making the mud ankle deep.

Today's arrivals brought the total number of men in the encampment up to 1,374. There will be a few stragglers during the next day or two. Only three of the men who reported at the camp were rejected as a result of physical examination. Major Herbert Shaw, the Surgeon General of the camp, said that as a whole the men were in remarkably good physical condition considering that they ranged in age from 20 to 55 years and that the average was around 35.

The physical examination has been fairly rigid with a view to the men's fitness to become soldiers as well as their ability to stand training. Besides the three men who were rejected several others are to report for re-examination after a few days further training.

Major Shaw and Captain Smith and Captain Jones of the Field Hospital Company talked to the men tonight on camp sanitation, outlining the necessary precautions for guarding against epidemics. Tomorrow the recruits will get their first inoculations against typhoid. Two other treatments will be given later.

Hughes, Jr., Active.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., is one of the hardest workers in the camp. If there is any doubt about Justice Hughes's attitude on preparedness, there is none about his son's. The young man is particularly alert in learning the drill and has supplemented the work by study in the military text books.

Two hundred college students will have a chance to attend the July Camp with their expenses paid if they are willing to act as waiters. They will receive $20 a month and their board, and they will have enough time between meals to attend to their regular camp work. Newell Weed, of the Military Training Camp Association, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, who has been at the camp, left here tonight for a trip covering several cities and college towns to enlist the student waiters. There is much interest here in obtaining an increased appropriation from Congress for training camps. Had the present appropriation been large enough the men who attend the July camp would have their camp expenses paid—that is the $25 for the mess, &c.

The camp is under strict military discipline. There will be no more going out without leave in the evenings. Permission to leave the camp must be obtained from the First Sergeants, and absence is not to be a regular occurrence except for special reasons.

Captain Halstead Dorey, General Wood's representative at the camp, lectured to the men this morning on discipline and on their department as wearers of the United States uniform. The elective course will begin tomorrow. Men who attended the camp last year will be permitted to devote all their time to the electives. The others may have instruction in the elective courses, including cavalry, artillery, field hospital, and signal corps, from 1:30 o'clock to 5 in the afternoon. Those who do not take an elective course will have advanced infantry work. Field guns for the artillery courses arrived today. The Second Cavalry Band went to the camp at 3 o'clock this afternoon to give a concert for the recruits. They played for thirty minutes, but there was no one there to listen to them, for the "rookies" were all out drilling.

VISITOR DISTURBS CONGRESS

New Yorker Tries to Read Letter from Gallery—Sent to Hospital.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—While Republican Leader Mann was speaking in the House today a spectator rose in the gallery and began reading a letter addressed to Representative Conry of New York, asking for investigation of his "surveillance by Secret Service agents." The police sent him to the Asylum Hospital for observation.

He said he was Bayse N. Westcott of New York City.

Bayse N. Westcott, an advertising agent at 50 Church Street, came from Philadelphia two years ago and obtained employment with W. R. Grace & Co. At 550 West Twenty-second Street, where he lived for fourteen months, and at 318 West Twentieth Street, his residence since Jan. 23, it was said he never had given any evidences of eccentricity except that he had once figured in a sleep-walking incident at the Hotel McAlpin.

About six months ago, it was said, he was sent to South America by W. R. Grace & Co., and when he returned six weeks ago his ship did not get in early enough for him to go to his lodgings. He went to the McAlpin and was assigned to a room on the top floor. People in the lobby of the McAlpin were later surprised to see Westcott in his pajamas come down the stairs, which he had descended from the top floor and, with his eyes closed, try to walk out into Broadway. He was awakened and said that he was frequently somnambulistic.

ADMITS PERJURY IN OPPENHEIM CASE

Witness Testifies That His Evidence Against the Lawyer Was False.

LIFE JOB PROMISED HIM

Says Counsel for Metropolitan St. Railway Agreed to Take Good Care of Him.

Trial of the suit of Benjamin Oppenheim against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $300,000 damages on the allegations that the Directors of the company had conspired to have him disbarred, was resumed yesterday before Justice Goff in the Supreme Court. Joseph Porchia, a barber, who had been employed by Mr. Oppenheim to find witnesses in the suit for damages out of which the disbarment proceedings grew, was in the witness chair nearly all day.

At the outset of the proceedings, which began in May, 1896, he was with Mr. Oppenheim. Then he switched over to the side of the company when efforts were made to have a $5,000 verdict set aside and in the disbarment proceedings, and now he is on Mr. Oppenheim's side again.

The entire day was taken up in showing Porchia vouchers made out by the defendant which were alleged to represent payments made to witnesses in the company's fight to have the verdict overturned and in the subsequent action against the plaintiff. Mr. Oppenheim asserts that the company had declared it would rather pay $50,000 than to permit him to win the damage suit, and that the company was especially eager to prevent him from ever again representing a plaintiff against the company.

The total number of vouchers represented payments totaling $2,741. Of this amount Porchia received, between Dec. 5th, 1898, and April 20th, 1901, $1,119.50, and nearly all of the rest of the money was paid to Mary Langstaff and Sadie McDonnell, two of the principal witnesses in the damage suit. Porchia testified that the vouchers were given to him by L. E. Julian, who was the chief investigator of the company; that H. A. Robinson, counsel for the company, approved of them, and that these two men had promised him a life job at $75 a month and expenses if he would assist them in their efforts to have the verdict reversed and to punish Mr. Oppenheim. On the face of each one of the vouchers was a sign showing the purpose for which it was to be used.

Porchia said that he heard Mr. Robinson tell Julian to see that he was rewarded for any work he did in the Oppenheim matter, and that he said to Julian:

"I must testify that I heard Mr. Oppenheim giving instructions to Mrs. Nugent."

Mrs. Nugent was the mother of the child who was injured and in whose behalf the damage suit was brought. Porchia said that he made an affidavit in the office of Henry Melville, the lawyer in the proceedings against Mr. Oppenheim. He said he had been instructed by Mr. Robinson to go to Mr. Melville's office for that purpose, and that later Mr. Julian told him that his testimony before Referee McBride in the proceedings to set aside the verdict was "a knockout blow for Oppenheim. You must keep up the good work." Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for the plaintiff, asked the witness:

"Was the testimony you gave true or false?"

"Some of it was false," replied the witness, "that part of it against Mr. Oppenheim was false."

Porchia also said that Mr. Robinson told him that it made no difference what testimony he gave because there was no one to contradict him. The witness also admitted that his testimony before Hamilton Odell, referee in the disbarment proceedings, was all false so far as it reflected upon Mr. Oppenheim. He also said that both he and Julian had testified that the only money he received from the company amounted only to $42 or $44. Porchia testified that Julian said to him when it was first suggested that he appear as a witness for the company:

"If you are a witness for us we have a lot of money. I told him I saw the accident and could only tell the truth and he said that the company wanted to get Oppenheim because the firm of Oppenheim & Oppenheim had a lot of cases against the company. Mr. Julian gave me $50 when I left him."

The trial will be continued today.

City to Have "Splash Week."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, after a meeting in his office yesterday, appointed a committee to make plans for "splash week" from July 3 to July 10, when a special effort will be made in all of the city's bathing establishments to teach swimming to all who want to learn. Dr. Simon Baruch was appointed Chairman of the Committee, William Archibald Ferguson Vice Chairman, and Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth Secretary. It was pointed out at the meeting yesterday that 458 persons were drowned in the waters of New York last year.

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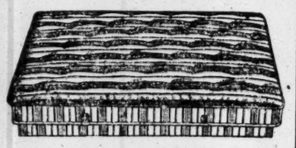

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Palm Beach Suits—this famous cloth takes on added style when tailored as only Hart Schaffner & Marx know how—$10.00 to $13.50.

Blue Serge Suits—guaranteed by Hart Schaffner & Marx and ourselves as to color and quality. In Varsity Fifty Five styles, too. $18 to $40.

Silk Suits—$18 to $30. Mohairs $13.50 to $18.

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This is the Day of the Specialist

There's no disputing the fact that the man who devotes all his time and intelligent effort to the one thing is able to do that one thing vastly better than the man who dabbles around with many things and just occasionally puts in a little time on the other fellow's specialty.

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We don't try to cover every price range in the Clothing field—**But we do cover the whole field at our price.**

And because we specialize—we show larger stocks—greater selections—and do more business at the one price, $15, than any other concern in New York.

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They are sold to you **Direct,** without middleman's profits.

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